THE MARION WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. IV. NO 16. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888. PRICE 5 CENTS.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

THAT DREADED YELLOW JACK HAS DONE HIS WORST.

FEWER CASES REPORTED AT ALL INFECTED PLACES

A Better Feeling Pervading the Entire South—Strict Quarantine Enforced at a Number of Places—Appeals for Aid Being Liberally Responded To—Supplies Will Be Carried Free.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 27.—The official bulletin for the past twenty four hours reports 103 new cases. Whites, 31; negroes, 72 Deaths, 8 J. N. Bregnard, C. M. Crawford, Mr. Baxton, Charles Hattel, Jerry Newman (colored), Mrs A. D. Allen, Carl Johnson, child of Alvin Buckler. Total cases to date, 2,237; total deaths, 239.

The new cases are O. H. Derby, Antonio Christopher, Martha Jenkins and child, O. C. Derby, Dave Lacourte, Frank Osborne, Jr, John Rosborn, A. A. Wilson, M V. Burke, Mrs. Charles Pearce, Mrs. George E. Will, Leon Pierce, Theodore Mace, Mr I. Macy, Mrs. Josephine H Macy, Eugene Linsey, Robert Miller, Mrs. M. M. Wambold, Miss Howard, Mrs. J. A Lovett, Jon Jackson, Robert Devane, Leonard Doyle, Addie Doyle, W. N. Baker, Caroline Johnson, A. F. Case, D H Head, William MacComber, two children, W. MacComber, Mrs Jeffries, Alice Williams—thirty-two white and seventy-one colored

Reports from Gainesville say that Fitch died of yellow fever yesterday evening. No other case has developed.

There have been 80 cases of sickness of all kinds at Fernandina and twenty deaths from all causes during the past month. There are twelve new cases. A dispatch was received from Fernandina asking for the reception of refugees at Camp Perry has been sent to Washington Gov Perry has interceding in behalf of that city. Everything possible will be done for the stricken ones and that speedily

The latest news from McClenny gives four new cases, all white, and two deaths, Jonathan Law and Carl Shuey.

There is fever at Sanderson near McClenny and help is asked for. It is said much distress exists there.

Three new cases are reported at Ellaville. Mr. Fleny W. Rensoner, a commissioner connected with the sub tropical exposition here, and since commissioner to the Cincinnati exposition, returned to Manatee, Fla., on the 3d of this month, took the yellow fever on the 13th, and died on the 17th This was the second fatal case out of fifty cases in Manatee.

William Barrett, a New York nurse, has been taken with the fever, and several other nurses are down with it.

Some of the nurses who have come here are causing trouble by their bad character One female nurse who had been very faithful hitherto, was arrested yesterday drunk and was placed in jail. One of her patients had a relapse on account of her neglect. The Harry Miner nurses say they have received no remittances from home and are asking who is to pay them. The board of health is considering the matter.

A special to the Times Union from Fernandina says Capt Maxwell, of the Florida railway is better. Chief Engineer Bushnell is quite sick. The steamer Gulf Stream took away nearly all the people who wished to leave. One lady was removed from the boat, being too ill to proceed. Many stores are closed. The citizens who remain are courageous and hopeful, and are organizing to meet the emergency.

Orders From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept 27.—Surgeon J. W. Ross and Assistant Surgeon William Martin, of the navy, have been ordered to report to Surgeon General Hamilton for service in connection with the yellow fever epidemic. They have each had experience in the treatment of yellow fever cases, and each volunteered his services in the presence instance. Surgeon Ross will be placed in charge of the government service at Fernandina, Fla., and Assistant Surgeon Martin will act as an assistant to Surgeon General Hamilton in New Orleans

Dr. Hamilton has ordered Surgeon Hutton at Camp Perry to enlarge his quarters as fast as possible, for refugees from Fernandina, to set up all the tents he has, and have them ready to prepare for doubling the accommodations of the camp

The surgeon general has received the following dispatch:

"FERNANDINA, Fla., Sept. 26

"Our people wish to leave and those having means to do so have already largely gone. Can you help refugees dependent on daily labor now out of employment?

"H. E DATTIERER.
"President Board of Health."

Asking for Nurses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The marine hospital bureau is in receipt of a telegram from Governor Perry, of Florida, requesting that nurses be sent to Fernandina. Live Oak, Florida, reports two deaths from yellow fever. Dispatches from Fernandina state that people there wish to come to Camp Perry. Surgeon Hutton, at the camp, telegraphs that he cannot provide for more *than one hundred. He asks* if the refugees may not be allowed to go north of the line for the present. The surgeon general is also informed that the bark Chesshire has complied with all quarantine regulations. The vessel has been released and is now loading, but the board of health refuses to let sailors land The men are all healthy. Surgeon Sears asks for instructions.

The Situation at Decatur, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27.—The American's Decatur, Ala., special reports the situation as encouraging. No deaths have been reported, though Miss Jones is expected to die at any time. Two new cases, both colored, were reported to-day. News reached the city to-day that S. T. Wert was down with the fever at Hartsell and Drs. Cross and Young went by special train to investigate the case. Money is badly needed, and every Decatur citizen wherever found is urgently requested to send in his prorata for the relief of the sick. All contributions should be sent to the board of relief.

At Meridian, Miss.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 27.—The news of suspicious cases at Cullman and Flint, Ala., made the feeling more panicky to-day. Meridian to-day raised its embargo on the railroads to the extent of allowing freight for Meridian to be delivered at nearby points on all roads except the Northeastern and the Vicksburg railways. The Mobile & Ohio was permitted to run freight trains through under guard. No passengers are to *be carried.* No passenger trains are permitted to pass through.

Cities Bottled Up.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Natchez and Vicksburg have voluntarily bottled themselves up. The following letter from a business establishment in Vicksburg to a gentleman in this city, is given as showing the effect, in one respect, of the bottling up process:

"VICKSBURG, Sept. 25.

"Everything in this city is in such a demoralized condition that collections are the next thing to an impossibility, and the chances are that things will be no better for some weeks to come. A number of our business men have left, several places have been closed, hundreds of citizens have gone in every direction, and in consequence of the trouble we will not be able to meet our obligations."

The opinion is gaining here daily that there is no yellow fever in Jackson, only trouble, *caused by excavations made during* the heated term

At Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept 27.—There have been no new cases and no deaths since Sunday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have had relapses due to imprudently walking out before convalescent. All other cases are doing well. All those who have had the fever are employed around the Illinois Central railway. The feeling to-day is hopeful. There is indignation over the fact that two health officers, who went from here to Livingston Crossing to rent land for a refugee camp, were driven away by an armed posse led by the state auditor and state treasurer. The people there say they will use their shotguns before allowing a camp to be established.

A Texas Man Has a "Sure Cure."

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—William Radaman, a florist of Austin, Tex., who is now in St. Louis, has written Senator Plumb, who introduced a bill in congress offering a reward of $100,000 for a sure remedy against yellow fever, announcing that he is ready to enter the contest. Mr. Radaman claims to have discovered a panacea in the "microbe killer," and offers to enter the yellow fever district and cure any case in from fifteen minutes to one hour

Supplies Will Be Carried Free.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Ohio river committee of the Central Traffic association issued a circular to-day, announcing that, until further notice, the roads represented on the committee and the connecting lines leading southward from the Ohio river will transport free of charge all supplies donated for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in the south

Shut Up for Another Week.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A Jackson refugee died at Perkins' mill, twenty-five miles west of this city yesterday of black vomit. A negro who attended him was stricken to-day. The board of health refuse to modify the existing quarantine regulations, and no mail has been received since Friday. The outlook is that we will be shut out for another week.

Asking Baltimore for Aid.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The following telegram was received by Baltimore's mayor yesterday from the mayor of McClenny, Fla.:

"We have hundreds of people almost starving. Can you help us? Jacksonville is not able to feed us."

The amount collected thus far for the yellow fever sufferers is $8,957.

Will Play for the Yellow Fever Victims.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The Louisville Jockey club will hold an extra day to-morrow, and donate all receipts to benefit of yellow fever sufferers. The turf exchange and bookmakers will turn over all their profits to the fund. No free tickets will be recognized.

The Excitement Over.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 27.—The excitement over the fever has subsided. Quarantining is continued but business is active. The health of the city is good. A report that a case of yellow fever had appeared at Talladega proves to be unfounded.

Receipts of a Matinee Benefit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Lyceum theater benefit of "Lord Chumley" with Sothern yesterday afternoon netted $820.25, which Manager Frohman sent to Mayor Hewitt for the Jacksonville sufferers.

TALKING TO THE INDIANS.

Sitting Bull Still Obstinate, But Many of Them Ready to Sign.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, Dak., Sept 27.—All the chiefs who have been expected are now here, and the first conference was held Monday. Sitting Bull is present, and took his position in the council with his back to the commissioners. Later, when Judge Wright spoke, he became so interested that he for a short time faced the commissioners, Judge Wright excelled his previous efforts, and the opinion of those present was that a favorable impression was made upon the Indians.

White Crow, head chief at Crow agency, interrupted the judge during his speech by coming forward and shaking hands, which evidently means a change of heart on the part of White Ghost. The Indians frequently granted their approval, and at the conclusion of the speech a number got up and said they had previously not understood the bill. The outlook is much brighter for the opening of the reservation.

Three Car Loads of Negroes.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 27.—Three car loads of negroes from Catawba county, North Carolina, 100 in all, passed through Pueblo yesterday morning en route west. They are to colonize the country about San Diego, Cal. All were in charge of Col. Owens, Tolobompo colonist. Other negroes from Carolina will follow.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SIOUX BRAVES CALL ON THE GREAT FATHER.

Buffalo Bill Heads a Delegation That Take in Washington City—Annual Report From the Governor of Wyoming Territory—Other Capital News.

W. F. CODY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Col. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," Maj. John M. Burke, Mr. Nate Salisbury, Chief of Secret Service Bell, together with Red Shirt, Rocky Bear, Plenty Wolves and seventy Sioux braves were received by the president in the east room. The Indians were in full dress replete with war paint, and the cowboys were well armed with enormous revolvers. The president had a pleasant word for all, and said: "Cody, these men all look as if they were well fed and cared for," also expressing the hope that his arduous duties would permit him to visit the "Wild West."

The party, including the seventy Indians, visited the capitol, and coming to the hall of the house, Maj. Burke suggested the right of the braves to sit and make up a quorum, especially on Indian affairs.

At the interior department Secretary Vilas and Acting Indian Commissioner Gen. Upshaw received the party, the secretary remarking that "they are the finest band of Indians ever visiting Washington." The Smithsonian and other points of interest were visited, Red Shirt saying all his men voted the Great Father and the nation's capital "Lil-Li-Wash-Tay"—"Very good."

Senate and House Proceedings.

In the senate, a bill was passed approving the settlement of the boundary line between Connecticut and Rhode Island. Mr. George, of Mississippi, addressed the senate on Mr. Hoar's bill "to provide for inquests under National authority." Mr. Daniels followed on the president's tariff message. At 1:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house, the conference report on the sundry civil service appropriation bill was *laid* over one day. *A bill* was passed forfeiting the North Pacific land grant forfeitures. The senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were concurred in. The senate joint resolution was reported back, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. Several unimportant bills were passed in the consideration morning hour, and at 1:55 p. m. the house adjourned

Will Carry It to the Courts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It is quite likely that the defalcation of the late Gen Bacon, disbursing officer of the patent office, will soon be taken into the courts. Commissioner Hall, of the patent office, has called upon Messrs. James L Norris and Jay A Hubbell, Mr. Baker's bondsmen, to make good the $7,000 which is missing. Mr. Norris yesterday arranged to turn over all the papers relating to the case in his possession to his attorneys. This action has been taken just in time to prevent the commissioner recommending to the secretary of the interior that the matter be put in the hands of the attorney general for action.

Annual Report of Wyoming Territory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The governor of Wyoming Territory, in his annual report, states that the cattle business has begun to improve from the set-back of last year caused by the over-stocking of the territory, the low price of meat and the severe winter. The report states that the $230,000 six per cent. bonds issued by the legislature in 1886 were purchased, and an average premium of five cents on the dollar. The total bonded indebtedness is now 1 per centum of the entire assessed valuation of last year of $32,000,000 which is the full limit allowed by law.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The president has sent in the following nominations: John H. Oberly, of Illinois, to be commissioner of Indian affairs vice John D. C. Atkins resigned; Samuel H. Albro, of New, to be superintendent of Indian schools; Van Court C. Yantis, of *Missouri,* to be assayer in charge of the United States assay office at St. Louis, Mo.

Will Not Recommend Anything.

WASHINGTON, Sept 27.—At the meeting of the committee on foreign relations of the senate this morning a report without recommendation was ordered on the resolution offered by Gen. Sherman instructing the committee to investigate the relations to the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

A Treaty Proclaimed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The ratifications of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and the kingdom of Tonga having been exchanged at the 1st of August last, the president on the 16th instant proclaimed the treaty.

No Word From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept 27.—The war department has received no information to-day in regard to the trouble at *Rio Grande The* treasury department also heard nothing further. It is believed the trouble has quieted down.

A Woman Finally Gets Ten Years.

CHICAGO, Sept 27.—Lena Schreiner, the German woman who last July poured kerosene on her husband and set it afire, burning him to death, pleaded guilty to-day in Judge Tuthill's court, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Both Get a Life Sentence.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Wis., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Steinhauser and Henry Bohnmeister were sentenced to imprisonment for life, for the murder last spring of Martin Steinhauser, husband of the woman.

Only Texas Fever.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 27.—The disease among the cattle near Wabash, supposed to be pleuro pneumonia, has been pronounced Texas fever by the state veterinarian.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON.

The Latest Project is a Single Span Three Thousand Feet Long.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The success that is about to crown the Poughkeepsie bridge project in the formal opening of the great structure for traffic seems to have put new life into the scheme for the building of another railroad bridge over the Hudson river from Fort Clinton to Anthony's Nose, just above Peekskill. A corps of engineers is now at work in Orange county locating the line of railroad that is to connect the approaches of the bridge with the Erie railroad at Turners and with the Lehigh & Hudson River railroad at Lake station. Another party of engineers is engaged on the eastern side of the river in preliminary work on the line intended to connect the bridge with the *New York* Central and with the New York & New England railroad.

Gen. Edward W. Serrell, who is president of the Highland Bridge company, which has undertaken the work, is authority for the statement that there is abundant capital behind the enterprise, and that it is designed to complete the bridge within two years. In anticipation of this the bridge company has already made advantageous traffic arrangements with the principal Pennsylvania coal roads and with the New York & New England road.

The plans of the bridge structure proper contemplate a single span 3,000 feet long, 193 feet high and 170 feet wide, resembling the great Brooklyn bridge. The towers of *the Highland bridge,* however, will be of steel, 330 feet high, standing on natural granite foundations. The cost of the bridge and its approaches is estimated at $10,000,000

Celebrating a Centennial.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Sept 27.—The first day of Columbia's centennial was ushered in at midnight by a fantastic parade, firing of guns and ringing of bells. At daybreak the town was astir and perfect weather brought visitors. At 10 o'clock a procession consisting of town officials, school children, committees and citizens marched to the public park, where patriotic addresses were delivered and the freedom of the town tendered to her visitors. At 1:30 the industrial parade, representing the entire industries of the town, started. About fifteen hundred men and seventy floats were in the display. The celebration covers three days, and should the present fine weather continue great crowds will be in attendance.

An Unconditional Pardon.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire who, two years and eight months ago, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, charged with being implicated in the murder of Obadiah Haymaker at the Murraysville gas well riot, has been released from the penitentiary on an unconditional pardon of Governor Beaver. Weston is now in the company of Mayor MacCallin and Warden Wright, of the penitentiary and is viewing the city and the parade. He will leave for Chicago to-night. It is understood that he will at once enter civil suits against the people who were instrumental in securing his conviction.

Corn Palace.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 27.—The second day of the corn palace festival has been all that could be desired in point of weather, attendance and public enthusiasm. The palace was thronged all day, especially during the afternoon and evening, while the concerts by the Elgin, Ills., military band were in *progress. The feature of the day was the* trades and industrial parade, which moved at 10:30 o'clock in the *morning.* There were in the parade 130 symbolical floats, some of which were elaborately and effectively gotten up. The streets along the route were densely packed with spectators.

Impaled on a Mail Hook.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 27.—There was a very singular accident yesterday at Teacky's, a station on the Wilmington & Weldon railway. A baggage master named William Patrick was standing in the door of the mail car, and, leaning out, held a letter in his hand. In some way the hook, which forms part of the mail catcher, caught him under the chin, and he was swung clear off the car. In this manner, with the hook tearing his throat and sustaining his entire weight, he was carried fully one hundred yards before he was thrown down. The man will probably die.

Preparing a Valuable Labor Report.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—By direction of Mr. Carrol D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, a statement is being prepared by government clerks at the Baltimore & Ohio Central building of the wages and earnings of all classes of labor employed by the Baltimore & Ohio railway company on its entire system. This statement will be on exhibit of the number of days actually worked by each employe during the year 1887, the total amount earned and the average monthly income of each and every person in the company's service.

Convicts Attempt to Escape.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 27.—Five white convicts made a break for liberty here yesterday. Two were killed, two got away and one was recaptured. The convicts were under lease to the Missouri Pacific, and the five were taken by one guard some distance from where the main body was at work. The guard was armed with a double-barreled shotgun and killed John Davis and Chris. Wells. The third he pursued and captured. *The other two swam the Trinity and disappeared* in the river.

Killed in the Caboose.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 27.—A freight train from the south on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road collided at Menominee station with an Illinois Central wrecking train Tuesday. The wrecking train carried fifty men in the caboose, who were thrown from the car, one being killed and several seriously injured.

Guilty of Slander.

XENIA, O., Sept. 27.—Frank Mason, of Spring Valley, a young man sued for slander by the father of Miss Ella Lace, clerk in the village postoffice, was found guilty and fined $10 and costs

Poverty and Drunkenness.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Julia Kotty, living at 829 West Polk street, committed suicide this morning by taking poison. Poverty and a drunken husband was the cause.

A GREAT PRAIRIE FIRE.

LAMOUR AND STURTEVANT COUNTIES IN DAKOTA SWEPT BY FLAMES.

The Demon of Destruction Speeds Faster Than the Fleetest Horse—The Fire Extinguished in Some Localities, But Still Raging Fiercely in Others.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—From Jamestown, Dak., the Pioneer Press learns that one of the most extensive prairie fires that ever visited that section occurred yesterday and last night. All of the western part of Lamour county and much of the southern and western part of Sturtevant county were burned over. The strong wind drove the flames before it at an unprecedented velocity. Instances of where the fire ran faster than horses are narrated

Reports of losses are coming in. Many farmers will lose everything, and much distress will be experienced. The fire seems to have originated in Coteaux county, about thirty miles west.

In western Lamour county the losses reported are: Miles Nickleson, fifty acres of wheat and forty tons of hay; Edward Woods, eighty acres of wheat in shock and seventy-five tons of hay. S. G. Baker, manager of the well known Mormon farm, loses an entire section of No. 1 hard wheat. His *extensive buildings were saved only after* the utmost exertion.

Among the losses in this county are: George Carlton, 120 acres of wheat, a team of horses and all his farm machinery; Carlton was himself badly burned. J. L. Sharlow loses one hundred tons of hay; Henry Sharlow, one hundred bushels of oats and fifty acres of wheat; the Boyd brothers lost three large buildings, a fine dwelling and a number of stacks of grain, Mr Brown lost fifty tons of hay and all his wheat; Joe Cambar, near Montpelier, lost his house and all his grain. Alex Chisholm and J. W. Boyer lost everything they had on their farms E. B Davey, near Ypsilanti, lost $800 worth of grain, and on the Mormon farm, twenty-five miles south of here, 800 acres of wheat in shock were destroyed

The fire has been extinguished in many places, but is still raging fiercely in many directions Passengers on the James River Valley trains say the prairie from Lamour to within a few miles of Jamestown, a distance of fifty miles, was all ablaze. They could see the burning barns, dwellings and grain stacks from the car windows. The fire was also west and north of the city. As yet no reports of loss of life have come in. Insufficient fire breaks are the causes of losses in many cases. The prairie grass is thick and dry, and ordinary fire breaks were ineffectual in the face of the gale that drove the fire on.

A Midnight Fire.

CANTON, Dak., Sept. 27.—About 11 o'clock last night, fire started in the third story of the Syndicate block, situated in the heart of the city and spread rapidly. In less than two hours the whole block was destroyed, including the Dakota Loan and Trust company, the postoffice, fourteen business houses and the Merchants hotel. Canton has no fire department, but the citizens finally saved the adjoining blocks. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the insurance is light.

Elevator and Newspaper Offices Burned.

WABASHA, Minn., Sept. 27.—*Fire* early this morning destroyed the Wabasha elevator, two newspaper offices and several other buildings. The losses will aggregate $125,000, with insurance about one half. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

A Steam Tug Capsized.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 27.—While the steam tug W. W. Graham, Capt. Isaac Tracy, was lying off the mouth of the Christiana creek, leading to Wilmington, in the Delaware river, she was capsized in the wake of the British steamship Arecuna, Capt. Strickland and one of her hands, Engineer Seth W. Long, of Philadelphia, were drowned. The crew of the tug were all thrown into the water, *Long farther out from* the boat than any of the others. Every effort was made to save him, but he was sucked in by the current and drowned.

All Quiet at Rio Grande City.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 27.—The governor went over to San Antonio yesterday to consult with Gen. Stanley, United States army, in regard to the Rio Grande City riot. He returned home last night. He reports all quiet and ordered the sheriffs and their posses to return home, the United States troops having orders to give necessary protection until the rangers arrive

Mormon Converts Returned to Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The twenty-one little girls, ranging in age from nine to fourteen years, who were brought on here yesterday by Mormon elders from Europe on the steamer Wisconsin, en route to Salt Lake City, were ordered to-day by Collector Magone to be sent back to Europe on the return trip of the Wisconsin.

A Triple Drowning.

GLASGOW, Mo., Sept. 27.—Mr. Halloway, a wealthy farmer; Mr. Desmond and Coleman B. Bramer, a ferryman, were drowned yesterday morning while crossing the Missouri river with a load of cattle on a ferry boat. The cattle made a rush for one end of the boat, and cattle and human beings were dumped into the water.

Finally Gets His Deserts.

FLORESVILLE, Tex., Sept 27.—Capt. J. T. Rankin and his deputies shot and killed Bill Whitely here last *night.* Whitely was considered one of the leaders of a bold and dangerous gang. He has been concerned in several train robberies and was one of the men who killed *Deputy Sheriff Stanley,* of Williamson county

Shut Up Shutters.

ST. JOE, Mo., Sept. 27.—Kahn & First, wholesale dealers in laces and furnishing goods, closed their doors. Their liabilities are $75,000. The creditors are principally Chicago and New York wholesale houses.

An 1812 Pensioner Dead.

WARREN, N. H., Sept. 27.—Nathaniel Libbey, a pensioner of 1812, died last night, aged ninety three years six months.

BRIEF MENTION.

News of the Day Condensed For the Hasty Peruser.

There are twenty-five gas wells in Grant county, Indiana.

William O. Cleveland was arrested for horse stealing at Akron, O.

Hon. Maurice J. Dudley, a well known lawyer, died at Covington, Ky.

R. Rembold Eberhard committed suicide with morphine at Louisville, Ky.

It is reported that iron ore has been discovered near South Charleston, O.

L. O. Ives, photographer, wanted in Detroit for forgery, was arrested in Toronto.

The chief of police at Milwaukee, Wis., has been suspended for incompetency.

Barbara Eckenwoler is on trial at Wapakoneta, O., for poisoning her husband.

Oliver S. Powell was instantly killed in the machinery of a mill near River Falls, Wisconsin.

A heavy rain fell in Boston, and the wind reached the force of a gale. Much damage was done.

Mrs. Margaret Berning was struck by a locomotive at Cincinnati and probably fatally injured.

Edison claims that the germs of yellow fever can be destroyed by the use of gasoline and caustic soda.

A general strike of drivers, conductors and grip car men on the street railway at Chicago is threatened.

The seventy-seventh session of the Ohio annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church began at Columbus, O.

Large delegations from Tipton and Elkhart counties, Indiana, and the "Tippecanoe club," of Columbus, O., visited Gen. Harrison.

Capt. J. T. Rankin, United States marshal, and Deputies West, Van Riper and Yglesias killed Bill Whiteley, train robber, at Floresville, Tex.

James W. Brown was found guilty of bigamy at Detroit, Mich. Fifteen of the thirty-three women whom he married were present in court.

Miss Emma Talbert, who belongs to a highly respected Quaker family in Preble county, attempted to commit suicide near West Elkton, O.

Milton Weston, the well known Chicago capitalist, after serving two years and eight months in the Pennsylvania penitentiary, has been pardoned

R. G. Gauman, of Craig, Mo., was found in his room at the Powell house, Columbus, O., in an unconscious condition. The room was tightly closed and full of gas.

The Young People's Methodist alliance of the United States held the first session of its first convention in Chicago. Bishop M. J. Walden preached the convention sermon. The objects of the alliance is to forward revival work. About five hundred persons are expected to take part.

AN EASTERN STORM.

Several Wrecks Reported and Much Other Damage Done.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Reports from all along the coast show that last night's and to-day's storm has not been exceeded in severity for many years. No very serious disasters are reported as yet, but this may be due to interruption of communications with seaports towns. The schooner Willie Emlix went ashore south of Kingston channel, and will probably be a total loss. Her crew of seven men took to the rigging, but no help coming, five took to a boat and reached shore. The other two were probably taken off by a seine boat.

A schooner is reported ashore on Peaked Hill bars, between Race Point and Peaked Hill life saving stations. If true she will undoubtedly be a total wreck, as nothing can withstand the heavy seas running at that point.

Provincetown reports a fleet of about seventy-five sail of mackerel fishermen put in there for a harbor. One parted her chains, and is ashore on Long Point. Two others drifted a foul just off Long Point lighthouse and have flags up for assistance.

The schooners Emily Dennison and Titans are reported ashore near Phillips Rock, Bedford Pool. Both crews were assisted by the life saving crew. The Titans will go to pieces.

At Scituate, the schooner Whistler went ashore, receiving considerable injury.

A two-master went down off Chatham.

A three master is ashore near Monomoy.

Two Vessels in Trouble.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—Two vessels are ashore on Long Beach annisquam, one a large three masted schooner, the other a two master. The crew of one is in the rigging, but owing to the heavy sea no assistance can be rendered.

Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—At the races here the track was good and the weather cool. First race, three quarters of a mile: Fidelity first, Maori second, Dick Delaney third. Time 1:17 1-4.

Second race, one mile: Birthday first, Tenacity second, Catalpa third. Time 1:42 1-2.

Third race, three quarters of a mile: Hindoo Craft first, Nylepha second, Julien third. Time 1:16 3-4.

Fourth race, seven eighths of a mile: Tom Nichols first, Golightly second, Tunlike third. Time 1:31 1-2

Fifth race, one and one eighths miles: Comedy first, Overton second, Ascoola third. Time 1:55 1-4.

Freight Train Collision.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 27.—Early yesterday morning a freight train on the Chicago, St Paul & Kansas City railroad and a construction train on the Illinois Central collided at Menominee, about eight miles east of this city. The engineers and firemen on both trains saved their lives by jumping from the locomotives. Daniel Hanbarry, one of the trainmen, was crushed between the cars and then thrown under the wheels. A man named Walpole had his arm torn from the socket, and two or three others were slightly injured. The engines were demolished and seven cars loaded with flour and corn were completely wrecked. The cause of the collision was a misunderstanding of signals.

NEW YORK, Sept 27.—Ephraim S. Wells, manufacturer and original introducer of "Rough on Rats," has suspended owing to losses through injuries through injudicious expenses in advertising.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Another Elevated Accident.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A train on the Ninth Avenue Elevated railway ran into the rear of another train near Sixty-fifth street yesterday evening, and a truck of the rear car of the foremost train was thrown into the street. The passengers were badly frightened and shaken up, but no one was injured.

Knew Nothing of It.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Defaulter Bedell, when informed of the suicide of Cashier Dodge, of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, was much affected and declared solemnly that Dodge knew nothing whatever of the transaction by which the firm was swindled.

Hooting a Prohibition Speaker.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 27.—The Rev. J. S. Hughes, Prohibition candidate for governor, addressed a large audience here last night on a street corner, as no hall was to be had. Some Republicans hooted him. Rotten eggs had been threatened.

Fell One Thousand Feet.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—James Winsley, a young butcher, who was assisting to hold a balloon yesterday, got tangled in the ropes and was carried aloft, and fell 1,000 feet, being instantly killed.

Base Ball.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 1.

At Kansas City—Kansas City 4, Brooklyn 8

At Louisville—Louisville 2, Baltimore 4.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Athletic 5.

At Chicago—Chicago 10, Indianapolis 8.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3, Detroit 1.

At Washington—Washington 8, New York 0.

At Washington—Washington 4, New York 5.

Earthquake Felt at Albany, New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 8:10 *p. m. yesterday. No damage was done.*

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Fair, except in northern portion, light showers, cooler on the lakes, stationary temperature in the interior, fresh and brisk westerly winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for September 30.

NEW YORK.—Money 2@2½ per cent. Exchange steady; governments quiet.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 129½ bid; fours-and-a half, 107¾ bid.

The stock market opened fractionally higher than last night's closings, and on good buying of the leading stocks by London, Boston and other prominent commission houses here prices advanced steadily throughout the morning, and at noon were ½ to 1 per cent. higher than those of last night.

Bur. & Quincy	115¾	Michigan Cent.	90½
Central Pacific	36½	Missouri Pacific	79½
C., C., C. & I.	67½	N. Y. Central	108¾
Del. & Hudson	116	Northwestern	112½
Del., Lack. & W.	141¼	Ohio & Miss	25
Illinois Central	119½	Pacific Mail	38
Lake Shore	101¾	St. Paul	69½
Louisville & Nash	58½	Western Union	85½

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—$1@1.06c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 46@47c. No. 2 mixed, 45c.

WOOL—Unwashed; fine merino, 17@18c; one-fourth blood combing, 23@24c; medium delaine and combing, 27@28c; braid, 19@20c; medium combing, 26@27c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 25@26c; medium clothing, 27@28c; delaine fleece, 28@29c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14 50; No. 2 $13 00; prairie, $10 50@11 00; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5 00@7 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 75@4 25; fair, $2 50@3 00, common, $1 00@2 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 00; yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $6 20@6 25; fair to good packing, $5 75@6 15; fair to good light, $5 00@6 10; common, $4 00@5 35.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 00@3 00; good to choice, $3 00@4 00.

LAMBS—$3 75@5 00.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, 5 75; shippers, 3 00; fair to good, $4 25@5 00, common, $2 75@4 00.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $6 30@6 70, mixed, $6 25@6 35, Yorkers, $6 10@6 25; common to fair, $4 70@5 05; grassers and stubblers, $5 00@5 50, pigs, $5 25@6 00.

SHEEP—Prime, $4 20@4 35; fair to good, $3 50@4 00, common, $2 00@3 00.

LAMBS—$4 00@5 60.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $5 00@6 15; mixed packing, $5 70@6 25; heavy to choice, $5 90@6 60.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $5 50@6 70; mixed, $1 25@2 00; stockers and feeders, $1 75@3 15.

SHEEP—Common to choice, $3 25@4 00.

LAMBS—$3 50@5 00.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 105½c; No 2 red winter, October, 1 01½.

CORN—Mixed, 51½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 45c; No 2 mixed October, 30½c.

CATTLE—$3 00@5 70 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Active; cash, 91½@$1 01; October 97½c.

CORN—Steady; cash, 45c.

OATS—Quiet; cash, 25c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash $6 00; October, $5 00.

THE MARION WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. IV. NO 16. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

THAT DREADED YELLOW JACK HAS DONE HIS WORST.

FEWER CASES REPORTED AT ALL INFECTED PLACES

A Better Feeling Pervading the Entire South—Strict Quarantine Enforced at a Number of Places—Appeals for Aid Being Liberally Responded To—Supplies Will Be Carried Free.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 27.—The official bulletin for the past twenty four hours reports 103 new cases. Whites, 31; negroes, 72 Deaths, 8: J. N. Bregnard, C. M. Crawford, Mr. Buxton, Charles Hattel, Jerry Newman (colored), Mrs A. D. Allen, Carl Johnson, child of Alvin Buckler. Total cases to date, 2,237; total deaths, 239.

The new cases are O. H. Derby, Antonio Christopher, Martha Jenkins and child, O. C. Derby, Dave Lacourte, Frank Osborne, Jr, John Rosborn, A. A. Wilson, M. V. Burke, Mrs. Charles Pearce, Mrs. George E. Will, Lena Pierce, Theodore Mace, Mr I. Macy, Mrs. Josephine G Macy, Eugene Lindsey, Robert Miller, Mrs. M. M. Wambold, Miss Howard, Mrs. J. A Lovett, Joe Jackson, Robert Devane, Leonard Doyle, Addie Doyle, W. N. Baker, Caroline Johnson, A. F. Case, D H Head, William MacComber, two children, W. MacComber, Mrs. Jeffries, Alice Williams—thirty-two white and seventy-one colored

Reports from Gainesville say that Fitch died of yellow fever yesterday evening. No other case has developed.

There have been 80 cases of sickness of all kinds at Fernandina and twenty deaths from all causes during the past month. There are twelve new cases. A dispatch was received from Fernandina asking for the reception of refugees at Camp Perry has been sent to Washington. Gov. Perry has interceding in behalf of that city. Everything possible will be done for the stricken ones and that speedily

The latest news from McClenny gives four new cases, all white, and two deaths, Jonathan Law and Carl Shuey.

There is fever at Sanderson near McClenny and help is asked for. It is said much distress exists there.

Three new cases are reported at Ellaville. Mr. Flang W. Rensoner, a commissioner connected with the sub-tropical exposition here, and since commissioner to the Cincinnati exposition, returned to Manatee, Fla., on the 3d of this month, took the yellow fever on the 15th, and died on the 17th. This was the second fatal case out of fifty cases in Manatee.

William Barrett, a New York nurse, has been taken with the fever, and several other nurses are down with it.

Some of the nurses who have come here are causing trouble by their bad character. One female nurse who had been very faithful hitherto, was arrested yesterday drunk and was placed in jail. One of her patients had a relapse on account of her neglect. The Henry Minot nurses say they have received no remittances from home and are asking who is to pay them. The board of health is considering the matter.

A special to the Times Union from Fernandina says Capt Maxwell, of the Florida railway is better. Chief Engineer Bushnell is quite sick. The steamer Gulf Stream took away nearly all the people who wished to leave. One lady was removed from the boat, being too ill to proceed. Many stores are closed. The citizens who remain are courageous and hopeful, and are organizing to meet the emergency.

Orders from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Surgeon J. W. Ross and Assistant Surgeon William Martin, of the navy, have been ordered to report to Surgeon General Hamilton for service in connection with the yellow fever epidemic. They have each had experience in the treatment of yellow fever cases, and each volunteered his services in the presence instance. Surgeon Ross will be placed in charge of the government service at Fernandina, Fla., and Assistant Surgeon Martin will act as an assistant to Surgeon General Hamilton in New Orleans

Dr. Hamilton has ordered Surgeon Hutton at Camp Perry to enlarge his quarters as fast as possible, for refugees from Fernandina, to set up all the tents he has, and have them ready to prepare for doubling the accommodations of the camp

The surgeon general has received the following dispatch:

"FERNANDINA, Fla., Sept. 26

"Our people wish to leave and those having means to do so have already largely gone. Can you help refugees dependent on daily labor now out of employment?

"H. E DATTIERER.

"President Board of Health."

Asking for Nurses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The marine hospital bureau is in receipt of a telegram from Governor Perry, of Florida, requesting that nurses be sent to Fernandina. Live Oak, Florida, reports two deaths from yellow fever. Dispatches from Fernandina state that people there wish to come to Camp Perry. Surgeon Hutton, at the camp, telegraphs that he cannot provide for more than one hundred. He asks if the refugees may not be allowed to go north of the line for the present. The surgeon general is also informed that the bark Chesshire has complied with all quarantine regulations. The vessel has been released and is now loading, but the board of health refuses to let sailors land. The men are all healthy. Surgeon Sears asks for instructions.

The Situation at Decatur, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27.—The American's Decatur, Ala., special reports the situation as encouraging. No deaths have been reported, though Miss Jones is expected to die at any time. Two new cases, both colored, were reported to day. News reached the city to day that S. T. Wert was down with the fever at Hartsell and Drs. Cross and Young went by special train to investigate the case. Money is badly needed, and every Decatur citizen wherever found is urgently requested to send in his prorata for the relief of the sick. All contributions should be sent to the board of relief.

At Meridian, Miss.

MERIDIAN, Miss, Sept. 27.—The news of suspicious cases at Cullman and Flint, Ala., made the feeling more panicky to-day. Meridian to day raised its embargo on the railroads to the extent of allowing freight for Meridian to be delivered at near by points on all roads except the Northeastern and the Vicksburg railways. The Mobile & Ohio was permitted to run freight trains through under guard. No passengers are to be carried. No passenger trains are permitted to pass through.

Cities Bottled Up

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Natchez and Vicksburg have voluntarily bottled themselves up. The following letter from a business establishment in Vicksburg to a gentleman in this city, is given as showing the effect, in one respect, of the bottling up process:

"VICKSBURG, Sept. 25.

"Everything in this city is in such a demoralized condition that collections are the next thing to an impossibility, and the chances are that things will be no better for some weeks to come. A number of our business men have left, several places have been closed, hundreds of citizens have gone in every direction, and in consequence of the trouble we will not be able to meet our obligations."

The opinion is gaining here daily that there is no yellow fever in Jackson, only trouble, caused by excavations made during the heated term

At Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss, Sept 27.—There have been no new cases and no deaths since Sunday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have had relapses due to imprudently walking out before convalescent. All other cases are doing well. All those who have had the fever are employed around the Illinois Central railway. The feeling to day is hopeful. There is indignation over the fact that two health officers, who went from here to Livingston Crossing to rent land for a refugee camp, were driven away by an armed posse led by the state auditor and state treasurer. The people there say they will use their shotguns before allowing a camp to be established.

A Texas Man Has a "Sure Cure."

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—William Radaman, a florist of Austin, Tex., who is now in St. Louis, has written Senator Plumb, who introduced a bill in congress offering a reward of $100,000 for a sure remedy against yellow fever, announcing that he is ready to enter the contest. Mr. Radaman claims to have discovered a panacea in the "microbe killer," and offers to enter the yellow fever district and cure any case in from fifteen minutes to one hour

Supplies Will Be Carried Free.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Ohio river committee of the Central Traffic association issued a circular to day, announcing that, until further notice, the roads represented on the committee and the connecting lines leading southward from the Ohio river will transport free of charge all supplies donated for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in the south

Shut Up for Another Week.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A Jackson refugee died at Perkins' mill, twenty-five miles west of this city yesterday of black vomit. A negro who attended him was stricken to day. The board of health refuse to modify the existing quarantine regulations, and no mail has been received since Friday. The outlook is that we will be shut out for another week.

Asking Baltimore for Aid.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The following telegram was received by Baltimore's mayor yesterday from the mayor of McClenny, Fla:

"We have hundreds of people almost starving. Can you help us? Jacksonville is not able to feed us."

The amount collected thus far for the yellow fever sufferers is $8,077.

Will Play for the Yellow Fever Victims.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The Louisville Jockey club will hold an extra day tomorrow, and donate all receipts to benefit of yellow fever sufferers. The turf exchange and bookmakers will turn over all their profits to the fund. No free tickets will be recognized.

The Excitement Over

SELMA, Ala, Sept. 27.—The excitement over the fever has subsided. Quarantining is continued but business is active. The health of the city is good. A report that a case of yellow fever had appeared at Talladega proves to be unfounded.

Receipts of a Matinee Benefit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Lyceum theater benefit of "Lord Chumley" with Sothern yesterday afternoon netted $890.25, which Manager Frohman sent to Mayor Hewitt for the Jacksonville sufferers.

TALKING TO THE INDIANS.

Sitting Bull Still Obstinate, But Many of Them Ready to Sign.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, Dak., Sept 27.—All the chiefs who have been expected are now here, and the first conference was held Monday. Sitting Bull is present, and took his position in the council with his back to the commissioners. Later, when Judge Wright spoke, he became so interested that he for a short time faced the commissioners. Judge Wright excelled his previous efforts, and the opinion of those present was that a favorable impression was made upon the Indians.

White Crow, head chief at Crow agency, interrupted the judge during his speech by coming forward and shaking hands, which evidently means a change of heart on the part of White Ghost. The Indians frequently granted their approval, and at the conclusion of the speech a number got up and said they had previously not understood the bill. The outlook is much brighter for the opening of the reservation.

Three Car Loads of Negroes

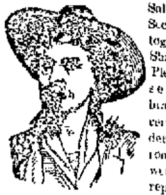
PUEBLO, Col, Sept. 27.—Three car loads of negroes from Catawba county, North Carolina, 100 in all, passed through Pueblo yesterday morning en route west. They are to colonize the country about San Diego, Cal. All were in charge of Col. Owens, Tolobompo colonist. Other negroes from Carolina will follow.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SIOUX BRAVES CALL ON THE GREAT FATHER.

Buffalo Bill Heads a Delegation That Take in Washington City—Annual Report From the Governor of Wyoming Territory—Other Capital News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Col. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," Maj John M. Burke, Mr. Nate Salisbury, Chief of Secret Service Bell, together with Red Shirt, Rocky Bear, Plenty Wolves and seventy Sioux braves were received by the president in the east room. The Indians were in full dress, replete with war paint, and the cowboys were well armed with enormous revolvers. The president had a pleasant word for all, and said: "Cody, these men all look as if they were well fed and cared for," also expressing the hope that his arduous duties would permit him to visit the "Wild West."



W. F. CODY.

The party, including the seventy Indians, visited the capitol, and coming to the hall of the house, Maj. Burke suggested the right of the braves to sit and make up a quorum, especially on Indian affairs.

At the interior department Secretary Vilas and Acting Indian Commissioner Gen. Upshaw received the party, the secretary remarking that "they are the finest band of Indians ever visiting Washington." The Smithsonian and other points of interest were visited, Red Shirt saying all his men voted the Great Father and the nation's capital "Lil-La-Wash-Tay"—"Very good."

Senate and House Proceedings.

In the senate, a bill was passed approving the settlement of the boundary line between Connecticut and Rhode Island. Mr. George, of Mississippi, addressed the senate on Mr. Hoar's bill "to provide for inquests under National authority." Mr. Daniels followed on the president's tariff message. At 1:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house, the conference report on the sundry civil service appropriation bill was laid over one day. A bill was passed forfeiting the North Pacific land grant forfeitures. The senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were concurred in. The senate joint resolution was reported back, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. Several unimportant bills were passed in the consideration morning hour, and at 1:55 p. m. the house adjourned

Will Carry It to the Courts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It is quite likely that the defalcation of the late Gen Bacon, disbursing officer of the patent office, will soon be taken into the courts. Commissioner Hall, of the patent office, has called upon Messrs. James L Norris and Jay A Hubbell, Mr. Baker's bondsmen, to make good the $7,000 which is missing. Mr. Norris yesterday arranged to turn over all the papers relating to the case in his possession to his attorneys. This action has been taken just in time to prevent the commissioner recommending to the secretary of the interior that the matter be put in the hands of the attorney general for action.

Annual Report of Wyoming Territory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The governor of Wyoming Territory, in his annual report, states that the cattle business has begun to improve from the set-back of last year caused by the over-stocking of the territory, the low price of meat and the severe winter. The report states that the $230,000 six per cent. bonds issued by the legislature in 1886 were purchased, and an average premium of five cents on the dollar. The total bonded indebtedness is now 1 per centum of the entire assessed valuation of last year of $32,000,000 which is the full limit allowed by law.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The president has sent in the following nominations: John H. Oberly, of Illinois, to be commissioner of Indian affairs vice John D. C. Atkins resigned; Samuel H. Albro, of New, to be superintendent of Indian schools; Van Court C. Yantic, of Missouri, to be assayer in charge of the United States assay office at St. Louis, Mo.

Will Not Recommend Anything.

WASHINGTON, Sept 27.—At the meeting of the committee on foreign relations of the senate this morning a report without recommendation was ordered on the resolution offered by Gen. Sherman instructing the committee to investigate the relations to the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

A Treaty Proclaimed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The ratifications of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and the kingdom of Tonga having been exchanged at the 1st of August last, the president on the 16th instant proclaimed the treaty.

No Word From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept 27.—The war department has received no information to day in regard to the trouble at Rio Grande. The treasury department also heard nothing further. It is believed the trouble has quieted down.

A Woman Finally Gets Ten Years.

CHICAGO, Sept 27.—Lena Schreiner, the German woman who last July poured kerosene on her husband and set it afire, burning him to death, pleaded guilty to day in Judge Tuthill's court, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Both Get a Life Sentence.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Wis, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Steinhauser and Henry Bohmeister were sentenced to imprisonment for life, for the murder last spring of Martin Steinhauser, husband of the woman.

Only Texas Fever.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 27.—The disease among the cattle near Wabash, supposed to be pleuro pneumonia, has been pronounced Texas fever by the state veterinarian.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON.

The Latest Project is a Single Span Three Thousand Feet Long.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The success that is about to crown the Poughkeepsie bridge project in the formal opening of the great structure for traffic seems to have put new life into the scheme for the building of another railroad bridge over the Hudson river from Fort Clinton to Anthony's Nose, just above Peekskill. A corps of engineers is now at work in Orange county locating the line of railroad that is to connect the approaches of the bridge with the Erie railroad at Turners and with the Lehigh & Hudson River railroad at Lake station. Another party of engineers is engaged on the eastern side of the river in preliminary work on the line intended to connect the bridge with the New York Central and with the New York & New England railroad.

Gen. Edward W. Serrell, who is president of the Highland Bridge company, which has undertaken the work, is authority for the statement that there is abundant capital behind the enterprise, and that it is designed to complete the bridge within two years. In anticipation of this the bridge company has already made advantageous traffic arrangements with the principal Pennsylvania coal roads and with the New York & New England road.

The plans of the bridge structure proper contemplate a single span 3,000 feet long, 195 feet high and 170 feet wide, resembling the great Brooklyn bridge. The towers of the Highland bridge, however, will be of steel, 330 feet high, standing on natural granite foundations. The cost of the bridge and its approaches is estimated at $10,000,000.

Celebrating a Centennial.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Sept 27.—The first day of Columbia's centennial was ushered in at midnight by a fantastic parade, firing of guns and ringing of bells. At daybreak the town was astir and perfect weather brought visitors. At 10 o'clock a procession consisting of town officials, school children, committees and citizens marched to the public park, where patriotic addresses were delivered and the freedom of the town tendered to her visitors. At 1:30 the industrial parade, representing the entire industries of the town, started. About fifteen hundred men and seventy floats were in the display. The celebration covers three days, and should the present fine weather continue great crowds will be in attendance.

An Unconditional Pardon.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—Milton Weston, the Chicago millionaire who, two years and eight months ago, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, charged with being implicated in the murder of Obadiah Haymaker at the Murraysville gas well riot, has been released from the penitentiary on an unconditional pardon of Governor Beaver. Weston is now in the company of Mayor MacCallin and Warden Wright, of the penitentiary and is viewing the city and the parade. He will leave for Chicago to-night. It is understood that he will at once enter civil suits against the people who were instrumental in securing his conviction.

Corn Palace

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 27.—The second day of the corn palace festival has been all that could be desired in point of weather, attendance and public enthusiasm. The palace was thronged all day, especially during the afternoon and evening, while the concerts by the Elgin, Ills., military band were in progress. The feature of the day was the trades and industrial parade, which moved at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. There were in the parade 130 symbolical floats, some of which were elaborately and effectively gotten up. The streets along the route were densely packed with spectators.

Impaled on a Mail Hook.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 27.—There was a very singular accident yesterday at Teacky's, a station on the Wilmington & Weldon railway. A baggage master named William Patrick was standing in the door of the mail car, and, leaning out, held a letter in his hand. In some way the hook, which forms part of the mail catcher, caught him under the chin, and he was swung clear off the car. In this manner, with the hook tearing his throat and sustaining his entire weight, he was carried fully one hundred yards before he was thrown down. The man will probably die.

Preparing a Valuable Labor Report.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—By direction of Mr. Carrol D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, a statement is being prepared by government clerks at the Baltimore & Ohio Central building of the wages and earnings of all classes of labor employed by the Baltimore & Ohio railway company on its entire system. This statement will be on exhibit of the number of days actually worked by each employe during the year 1887, the total amount earned and the average monthly income of each and every person in the company's service.

Convicts Attempt to Escape.

DALLAS, Tex, Sept. 27.—Five white convicts made a break for liberty here yesterday. Two were killed, two got away and one was recaptured. The convicts were under lease to the Missouri Pacific, and the five were taken by one guard some distance from where the main body was at work. The guard was armed with a double-barreled shotgun and killed John Davis and Chris Wells. The third he pursued and captured. The other two swam the Trinity and disappeared in the river.

Killed in the Caboose.

GALENA, Ill, Sept. 27.—A freight train from the south on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road collided at Menominee station with an Illinois Central wrecking train Tuesday. The wrecking train carried fifty men in the caboose, who were thrown from the car, one being killed and several seriously injured.

Guilty of Slander.

XENIA, O, Sept. 27.—Frank Mason, of Spring Valley, a young man sued for slander by the father of Miss Ella Luce, clerk in the village postoffice, was found guilty and fined $10 and costs

Poverty and Drunkenness

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Julia Kotty, living at 329 West Polk street, committed suicide this morning by taking poison. Poverty and a drunken husband was the cause.

A GREAT PRAIRIE FIRE.

LAMOUR AND STURTEVANT COUNTIES IN DAKOTA SWEPT BY FLAMES.

The Besom of Destruction Speeds Faster Than the Fleetest Horse—The Fire Extinguished in Some Localities, But Still Raging Fiercely in Others.

ST. PAUL, Minn, Sept. 27.—From Jamestown, Dak., the Pioneer Press learns that one of the most extensive prairie fires that ever visited that section occurred yesterday and last night. All of the western part of Lamour county and much of the southern and western part of Sturtevant county were burned over. The strong wind drove the flames before it at an unprecedented velocity. Instances of where the fire ran faster than horses are narrated

Reports of losses are coming in. Many farmers will lose everything, and much distress will be experienced. The fire seems to have originated in Coteaux county, about thirty miles west.

In western Lamour county the losses reported are: Miles Nickleson, fifty acres of wheat and forty tons of hay; Edward Woods, eighty acres of wheat in shock and seventy-five tons of hay. S. C. Baker, manager of the well known Moraren farm, loses an entire section of No. 1 hard wheat. His extensive buildings were saved only after the utmost exertion.

Among the losses in this county are: George Carlton, 120 acres of wheat, a team of horses and all his farm machinery; Carlton was himself badly burned. J. L. Sharlow loses one hundred tons of hay; Henry Sharlow, one hundred bushels of oats and fifty acres of wheat; the Boyd brothers lost three large buildings, a fine dwelling and a number of stacks of grain. Mr Brown lost fifty tons of hay and all his wheat; Joe Camber, near Montpelier, lost his house and all his grain. Alex Chisholm and J. W. Boyer lost everything they had on their farms. E. B Davey, near Ypsilanti, lost $800 worth of grain, and on the Mormon farm, twenty-five miles south of here, 800 acres of wheat in shock were destroyed

The fire has been extinguished in many places, but is still raging fiercely in many directions. Passengers on the James River Valley trains say the prairie from Lamour to within a few miles of Jamestown, a distance of fifty miles, was all ablaze. They could see the burning barns, dwellings and grain stacks from the car windows. The fire was also west and north of the city. As yet no reports of loss of life have come in. Insufficient fire breaks are the causes of losses in many cases. The prairie grass is thick and dry, and ordinary fire breaks were ineffectual in the face of the gale that drove the fire on.

A Midnight Fire.

CANTON, Dak, Sept. 27.—About 11 o'clock last night, fire started in the third story of the Syndicate block, situated in the heart of the city and spread rapidly. In less than two hours the whole block was destroyed, including the Dakota Loan and Trust company, the postoffice, fourteen business houses and the Merchants hotel. Canton has no fire department, but the citizens finally saved the adjoining blocks. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the insurance is light.

Elevator and Newspaper Offices Burned.

WABASHA, Minn., Sept. 27.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Wabasha elevator, two newspaper offices and several other buildings. The losses will aggregate $125,000, with insurance about one half. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

A Steam Tug Capsized.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 27.—While the steam tug W. W. Graham, Capt. Isaac Tracy, was lying off the mouth of the Christiana creek, leading to Wilmington, in the Delaware river, she was capsized in the wake of the British steamship Arecuna, Capt. Strickland and one of her hands, Engineer Seth W. Long, of Philadelphia, were drowned. The crew of the tug were all thrown into the water, Long further out from the boat than any of the others. Every effort was made to save him, but he was sucked in by the current and drowned.

All Quiet at Rio Grande City.

AUSTIN, Tex, Sept. 27.—The governor went over to San Antonio yesterday to consult with Gen. Stanley, United States army, in regard to the Rio Grande City riot. He returned home last night. He reports all quiet and ordered the sheriffs and their posses to return home, the United States troops having orders to give necessary protection until the rangers arrive

Mormon Converts Returned to Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The twenty-one little girls, ranging in age from nine to fourteen years, who were brought on here yesterday by Mormon elders from Europe on the steamer Wisconsin, en route to Salt Lake City, were ordered to day by Collector Magone to be sent back to Europe on the return trip of the Wisconsin.

A Triple Drowning.

GLASGOW, Mis, Sept 27.—Mr. Halloway, a wealthy farmer; Mr. Desmond and Coleman B. Bramer, a ferryman, were drowned yesterday morning while crossing the Missouri river with a load of cattle on a ferry boat. The cattle made a rush for one end of the boat, and cattle and human beings were dumped into the water.

Finally Gets His Deserts.

FLORESVILLE, Tex., Sept 27.—Capt. J. T. Rankin and his deputies shot and killed Bill Whitely here last night. Whitely was considered one of the leaders of a bold and dangerous gang. He has been concerned in several train robberies and was one of the men who killed Deputy Sheriff Stanley, of Williamson county

Shut Up Shutters.

ST. JOE, Mo, Sept. 27.—Kahn & First, wholesale dealers in laces and furnishing goods, closed their doors. Their liabilities are $75,000. The creditors are principally Chicago and New York wholesale houses.

An 1812 Pensioner Dead.

WARREN, N. H., Sept. 27.—Nathaniel Libbey, a pensioner of 1812, died last night, aged ninety three years six months.

BRIEF MENTION.

News of the Day Condensed For the Hasty Peruser.

There are twenty-five gas wells in Grant county, Indiana.

William O. Cleveland was arrested for horse stealing at Akron, O.

Hon. Maurice J. Dudley, a well known lawyer, died at Covington, Ky.

R. Reinhold Eberhard committed suicide with morphine at Louisville, Ky.

It is reported that iron ore has been discovered near South Charleston, O.

L. O. Ives, photographer, wanted in Detroit for forgery, was arrested in Toronto.

The chief of police at Milwaukee, Wis, has been suspended for incompetency.

Barbara Eckenwaler is on trial at Wapakoneta, O., for poisoning her husband.

Oliver S. Powell was instantly killed in the machinery of a mill near River Falls, Wisconsin.

A heavy rain fell in Boston, and the wind reached the force of a gale. Much damage was done.

Mrs. Margaret Berning was struck by a locomotive at Cincinnati and probably fatally injured.

Edison claims that the germs of yellow fever can be destroyed by the use of gasoline and caustic soda.

A general strike of drivers, conductors and grip car men on the street railway at Chicago is threatened.

The seventy-seventh session of the Ohio annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church began at Columbus, O.

Large delegations from Tipton and Elkhart counties, Indiana, and the "Tippecanoe club," of Columbus, O., visited Gen. Harrison.

Capt. J. T. Rankin, United States marshal, and Deputies West, Van Riper and Yglesias killed Bill Whitley, train robber, at Floresville, Tex

James W. Brown was found guilty of bigamy at Detroit, Mich. Fifteen of the thirty-three women whom he married were present in court.

Miss Emma Talbert, who belongs to a highly respected Quaker family in Preble county, attempted to commit suicide near West Elkton, O.

Milton Weston, the well known Chicago capitalist, after serving two years and eight months in the Pennsylvania penitentiary, has been pardoned

R. G. Gauman, of Craig, Mo., was found in his room at the Powell house, Columbus, O., in an unconscious condition. The room was tightly closed and full of gas.

The Young People's Methodist alliance of the United States held the first session of its first convention in Chicago. Bishop M. J. Walden preached the convention sermon. The objects of the alliance is to forward revival work. About five hundred persons are expected to take part.

AN EASTERN STORM.

Several Wrecks Reported and Much Other Damage Done.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Reports from all along the coast show that last night's and to day's storm has not been exceeded in severity for many years. No very serious disasters are reported as yet, but this may be due to interruption of communications with seaports towns. The schooner Willie Eulix went ashore south of Kingston channel, and will probably be a total loss. Her crew of seven men took to the rigging, but no help coming, five took to a boat and reached shore. The other two were probably taken off by a seine boat.

A schooner is reported ashore on Peaked Hill bars, between Race Point and Peaked Hill life saving stations. If true she will undoubtedly be a total wreck, as nothing can withstand the heavy seas running at that point.

Provincetown reports a fleet of about seventy-five sail of mackerel fishermen put in there for a harbor. One parted her chains, and is ashore on Long Point. Two others drifted a foul just off Long Point lighthouse and have flags up for assistance.

The schooners Emily Dennison and Titans are reported ashore near Phillips Rock, Bedford Pool. Both crews were assisted by the life saving crew. The Titans will go to pieces.

At Scituate, the schooner Whistler went ashore, receiving considerable injury.

A two-master went down off Chatham.

A three master is ashore near Monomoy.

Two Vessels in Trouble.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, Sept. 27.—Two vessels are ashore on Long Beach annisquam, one a large three masted schooner, the other a two master. The crew of one is in the rigging, but owing to the heavy sea no assistance can be rendered.

Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—At the races here the track was good and the weather cool. First race, three quarters of a mile: Finality first, Maori second, Dick Delaney third. Time 1:17 1-4.

Second race, one mile: Birthday first, Tenacity second, Catalpa third. Time 1:42 1-2.

Third race, three quarters of a mile: Hindoo Craft first, Nylepthu second, Julien third. Time 1:16 3-4.

Fourth race, seven eighths of a mile: Tom Nichols first, Golightly second, Tudiko third. Time 1:31 1-2

Fifth race, one and one eighths miles: Comedy first, Overton second, Ascoola third. Time 1:55 1-4.

Freight Train Collision.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 27.—Early yesterday morning a freight train on the Chicago, St Paul & Kansas City railroad and a construction train on the Illinois Central collided at Menominee, about eight miles east of this city. The engineers and firemen on both trains saved their lives by jumping from the locomotives. Daniel Hanberry, one of the trainmen, was crushed between the cars and then thrown under the wheels. A man named Walpole had his arm torn from the socket, and two or three others were slightly injured. The engines were demolished and seven cars loaded with flour and corn were completely wrecked. The cause of the collision was a misunderstanding of signals.

NEW YORK, Sept 27.—Ephraim S. Wells, manufacturer and original introducer of "Rough on Rats," has suspended owing to losses through injuries through injudicious expenses in advertising.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Another Elevated Accident.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A train on the Ninth Avenue Elevated railway ran into the rear of another train near Sixty fifth street yesterday evening, and a truck of the rear car of the foremost train was thrown into the street. The passengers were badly frightened and shaken up, but no one was injured.

Knew Nothing of It.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Defaulter Bedell, when informed of the suicide of Cashier Dodge, of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, was much affected and declared solemnly that Dodge knew nothing whatever of the transaction by which the firm was swindled.

Hooting a Prohibition Speaker.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 27.—The Rev. J. S. Hughes, Prohibition candidate for governor, addressed a large audience here last night on a street corner, as no hall was to be had. Some Republicans hooted him. Rotten eggs had been threatened.

Fell One Thousand Feet.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—James Winsley, a young butcher, who was assisting to hold a balloon yesterday, got tangled in the ropes and was carried aloft, and fell 1,000 feet, being instantly killed.

Base Ball.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City 4, Brooklyn 8
At Louisville—Louisville 2, Baltimore 4.
At St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Athletic 5.
At Chicago—Chicago 10, Indianapolis 8.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3, Detroit 1.
At Washington—Washington 8, New York 0.
At Washington—Washington 4, New York 5.

Earthquake Felt at Albany, New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 8:10 p. m. yesterday. No damage was done.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Fair, except in northern portion, light showers, cooler on the lakes, stationary temperature in the interior, fresh and brisk westerly winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for September 30.

NEW YORK.—Money 2@2½ per cent. Exchange steady; governments quiet.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 129⅞ bid; fours-and-a half, 107⅝ bid.

The stock market opened fractionally higher than last night's closings, and on good buying of the leading stocks by London, Boston and other prominent commission houses here prices advanced steadily throughout the morning, and at noon were ⅛ to 1 per cent. higher than those of last night.

Bur. & Quincy	113⅛	Michigan Cent	90¾
Central Pacific	36⅛	Missouri Pacific	79⅛
C., C., C. & I	63¾	N. Y. Central	109⅝
Del. & Hudson	119	Northwestern	112⅞
Del. Lack. & W	141⅛	Ohio & Miss	25
Illinois Central	119¼	Pacific Mail	38
Lake Shore	103⅝	St. Paul	69⅜
Louisville & Nash	58⅝	Western Union	85⅝

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—87@90c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 46@47c. No. 2 mixed, 45c

WOOL—Unwashed: fine merino, 17@18c; one-fourth blood combing, 23@25c; medium delaine and combing, 27@28c; braid, 18@20c; medium combing, 26@28c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 25@27c; medium clothing, 27@29c; delaine fleece, 28@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14 00; No. 2 $12 00; prairie, $10 00@11 00; wheat, oats and rye straw, $6 00@7 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 75@4 25; fair, $2 50@3 60; common, $1 00@2 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 00; yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $6 20@6 25; fair to good packing, $5 75@6 15; fair to good light, $5 90@6 10; common, $1 40@5 55.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 00@3 00; good to choice, $3 10@4 00

LAMBS—$3 75@5 60.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $5 75; shippers, $4 90; fair to good, $4 25@5 00, common, $2 75@4 00.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $6 30@6 70, mixed, $6 25@6 35; Yorkers, $6 10@6 25; common to fair, $5 00@6 00; grassers and stubblers, $5 00@6 00; pigs, $5 25@6 00.

SHEEP—Prime, $4 20@4 35; fair to good, $3 50@4 00. common, $2 00@3 00.

LAMBS—$4 00@5 60.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $6 00@6 15; mixed packing, $5 70@6 25; heavy to choice, $5 90@6 60.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $5 50@5 70; mixed, $1 25@2 40; stockers and feeders, $1 75@3 15.

SHEEP—Common to choice, $2 25@4 00.

LAMBS—$3 50@5 60.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 105½c; No. 2 red winter, October, 1 01⅛.

CORN—Mixed, 51½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed October, 30½c.

CATTLE—$3 00@5 70 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Active; cash, 97½@$1 01; October 97½c.

CORN—Steady; cash, 47c.

OATS—Quiet; cash, 25c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash $6 00; October, $5 00.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

STAR PUBLISHING CO. - - PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, - - - SEPTEMBER 29.

THE Ashland Gazette says there are various ways of playing the average reduction trick. This is one of them.

"My bill is not a free trade bill," said Roger Quixote Mills, prancing around in a recent speech; "It provides for an average reduction of only seven per cent."

"Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?" said a quiet man in the audience.

"Of course."

"Your salary as Congressman, I believe, is $5,000 a year?" stated the quiet man.

"It is." Replied the great orator.

"And the President's is $50,000?"

"Of course." said the great orator, impatiently.

"Now" continued the quiet man, "if we put you on the free list without disturbing the President's pay—just as you have done with wool without disturbing rice—that would be an average reduction of only a trifle over nine per cent. How would you stand that kind of average reduction?"

"Oh, you go home and soak yo' head," felicitously replied the great orator.

IN the course of his speech of Tuesday evening, Mr. Noyes spoke of the efforts that are being strenuously made to secure for the next National House a Republican complexion. He urged that nothing be done to jeopardize the probability of Cooper's return to Congress from the Ninth District, that this district might effect the final result. Mr. Noyes' warning is timely and acceptable, but there is little doubt but Marion county Republicans will go to the polls on November 6th all right and united for Cooper.

A LETTER that was written by the late Senator Conkling, some ten years ago, reflecting in a dirty manner upon Mr. Blaine, was given to the public Sunday. What good it does, it is hard to tell. The letter was written in the heat of a hothead's resentment, and the publication was made to cast reflections upon a private citizen that happens to be prominent in the party affairs. Mr. Blaine is not running for the Presidency.

So far Gen. Harrison has not made a single blunder, while he has shown a versatility, readiness, felicity and fertility in apt illustrations, and epigrammatic point and power, that have made him the most efficient of all the speakers in the campaign.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
181 Pearl st., New York.

The First Symptoms of Death,

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under a positive guarantee.

L. DENISON & Co.

Faith curists are anxious to try their hand on yellow fever sufferers. A Salem lady believer offers to go to Jacksonville, if her expenses are paid, and is certain she can cure all who believe, if they will trust implicitly in her and throw away all human remedies. Principal trouble will probably be to secure willing subjects.

Parents Criminally Liable.

More than half of all deaths occur before six years of age. An army of innocent, lovely children are swept needlessly away each year. Parents are criminally responsible for this. The death rate of children in England is less than half this. Acker's English Baby Soother has done more to bring this about than all other causes combined. You cannot afford to be without it.

L. DENISON & Co.

After getting a pair of shoe strings from Tiffin shoe dealer, a tramp asked for ten cents, telling the merchant he could charge it altogether. No wonder the town sighs for a stone pile.

When you want something to tend strictly to business and cure a cough or cold, get Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal

Sold only by H. L. Flocken & Co. and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

Delaware students who formerly swarmed to the theater because it was strictly forbidden, now care little for it and seldom go since the restriction has been removed.

Do Not Suffer any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Acker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct.

L. DENISON & Co.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The czar has started on a two months' tour of southern Russia.

Samuel J. Randall never studied law, in spite of the fact that most people have the impression that he is a lawyer.

The trustees appointed by Kaiser Frederick III were Queen Victoria, the king of the Belgians and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Carl Schurz will prolong his stay in Germany until the end of October, owing to a painful operation recently performed upon his son.

Greenough has been modeling the bust of George Bancroft for the Harvard library. It is larger than life and is to be cast in bronze.

Joseph Thomson, the plucky African explorer, is only 27 years old. He is of medium height, but is robust and wiry. He comes from Dumfries.

The late King Ludwig's executors have almost cleared off the king's debts. There is a good prospect of rebuilding the Bavarian royal fortune.

Admiral Porter, in his 77th year, preserves his health by eating simple food, rarely drinking tea and coffee, smoking in moderation, and keeping pleasantly busy.

Gen. Boulanger and his daughter are staying at Christiania, Norway, according to an authoritative announcement. His journey to that city is not connected with politics.

Secretary Endicott has returned to Washington and is again in charge of the war department. He has been spending the summer in the cooling shadow of his family tree.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the ex-Confederate leader, is living quietly at the Palace hotel, San Francisco. He is the last of the officers of the Confederacy to bear the full rank of general

Thomas Connery, who recently resigned his position as secretary of the American legation in Mexico, will, it is said, soon publish a book upon Mexico, which he prepared while in that country.

England is now stirred up over the question as to whether Mr. Gladstone speaks with a provincial accent. Whether he does or does not is not essential. What he says is not provincial by a good deal.

Louis, King of Portugal, is seldom to be seen without a cigar, and he converses fluently in English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, German and Swedish. He is pleasant and tells ever so many anecdotes.

K. Tatsuno, professor in Tokio university, and a Japanese authority on engineering and architecture, is now in the United States studying American architecture, preparatory to making plans for the Imperial bank building of Japan.

The Sir John Savile to whom Queen Victoria has lately granted a peerage has been well known in the United States, where he served in diplomatic capacities from 1851 to 1857. He was a familiar figure both in Washington and New York.

Enoch Pratt, who gave Baltimore, Md., a free library, has just celebrated his eighty-first birthday. Mr. Pratt gave property worth $250,000 and his check for $850,000 to the city and agreed to give $50,000 a year to the support of the library.

Herman Merivale, the poet and playwright, who was lately traveling on the continent with his wife, found their names oddly entered on one hotel register by a German waiter who thought he knew English. The inscription was, "Mr. and Mrs. Human Marvel."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's income is set down at $1,500,000 per year, which means $125,000 per month, $28,480 per week, $4,120.83 per day, $515.10 per hour, $5.73 per minute and 95 1-8 cents per second, the latter sum being a few cents more than an iron ore miner in Pennsylvania receives for working 13,200 seconds, or 12 hours per day. No juggling can change the figures.

THE LATEST IN JEWELS.

A crescent of seed pearls is an ever popular gift for a bride.

Plaque shaped clocks of silver are in vogue for library tables.

Gold cigar cutters with diamond tipped edges are in the market.

A popular form of necklace is of diamonds and turquoises, the jewels alternating.

Cut glass toilet bottles with silver mounted stoppers in repousse work seem to be the style now.

Two leashed dogs straining at a chain held by a groom is a peculiar pattern in silver brooches.

A hook and an eye is an old but trustworthy design now being offered in silver garter buckles.

A chased silver hand glass, the rim set with sixteen large fresh water pearls, is considered cheap at $500.

A cricket bat of red gold and tinsheet oil with a dainty silken tassel makes a handsome book mark.

An expensive but handsome novelty is a gold handled pocket knife with enameled and diamond setting.

A diamond star pendant, with large roses in skeleton settings between the points, is a handsome ornament.

A unique hatpin tray is of Russian silver, washed in gold and ornamented with etchings of historical scenes.

Artistic and delicate in design is a new jardiniere of lace basket work for holding flowers on the toilet table.

Old customs are recalled by the demand for silver loving cups. Twisted handles and unique design add to their beauty.

For evening wear a necklace made of fine gold barrel links, with nine medium size moonstones, is a fanciful novelty.

A new vase is of silver with gold relief work profusely decorated with passion flowers. It makes a handsome centerpiece.

A dainty pin represents a feather fan of eight fluffy plumes, each in a different shade of gold. In the center is a flashing diamond.

A parrot's head with ruby eyes makes an attractive brooch. The feathers are in the new opalescent finished gold and look very lifelike.

A quiet but rich looking charm has in the center a circular sardonyx intaglio, mounted within a frame of gold and platinum in alternate squares.

A human head of opal moonstone, wearing a high hat of gold, and further embellished with a silver collar round the neck, makes an odd scarf pin.

A bracelet recently made to order is faced with eighteen large opals. In the corners of the setting sparkle thirty six diamonds. The combination is effective.

Three flakes in varicolored gold, curved to represent three interlaced crescents, with several handsome diamonds sparkling among them, are a peculiar pattern in brooches recently seen

Among sporting prizes the designs for cream seem to exceed the others. The latest is a gold cup, surmounted by the silver figure of an oarsman in racing costume, standing with an oar in his hand.—Jewelers' Weekly

MEXICAN PREJUDICES.

DREAD OF FRESH AIR CARRIED TO A LUDICROUS EXTENT.

Dwellings That Are Damp, Ill Smelling and Pestiferous—A Curious Dislike of Cold Water—Childish Fear of Disease. Indian Contempt for the Whites.

Most cities have some reason to show for their location Boston sits by her broad bay, Chicago by the lakeside, New Orleans in the bend of her imperial river, Guanajuato and Zacatecas by the side of their rich mines, but there is no sound or sensible reason for the location of the City of Mexico in a low and swampy tract, when right at hand were building sights of incomparable view, of perfect sanitary conditions and certain to afford space for the amplest possible expansion of the town. Temporarily nothing is being done, on any comprehensive scale, for the advancement of the plan for draining the valley of Mexico, and incidentally the city. A Company of Ohio origin is digging a canal under contract with the city government, and it gets its pay regularly, as the rulers of the city are good paymasters and honorable in all their dealings. But the big plan seems to have been let drop for a while for some reason not apparent.

Meantime the death rate is extraordinary, and what should be one of the most healthy cities on the globe, standing as it does at more than 7,500 feet above the sea level, is one of the most unhealthy. The ravages of what may be termed diseases engendered by dirt and dampness are something frightful—typhus fever (not the milder typhoid), smallpox, which is always existent somewhere, consumption, dysentery, etc., carry off thousands every year The lot of the poorer classes, and of those between poverty and comfortable circumstances is a hard one. Their dwellings are damp, musty, ill smelling, pestiferous. It is among these classes that the death rate is very high, but among the well to do people who live on what is here called the "primer piso," or first floor, or, in New England, the second story, the mortality is not greater than in Boston. The peculiarity of the climate is that its lack of oxygen renders recovery from sickness very difficult. Once let yourself run down, and it is hard getting up again. The languor of the climate, the lack of life in the air, conspire to keep the invalid weak, and it is the rule of the doctors to send patients out of the city as soon as it is possible to remove them.

BEDROOMS SEALED AT NIGHT.

Out on the hillsides the country people are robust and rarely ill, unless they happen to be of that class who try to keep bedrooms hermetically sealed at night. This prejudice against the night air is very great and widespread. I suppose that eight-tenths of the inhabitants of this city shut up their bedrooms as tight as a drum every night of their lives. Thus they breathe their own effluvia, and pine away to the profit of the doctors and the drug shops. This fact accounts for the many mottled and sallow complexions one sees. People who have traveled, or those who are of receptive minds and have studied the matter, let the night air circulate in their apartments. Their good blood and clear complexions testify to their obedience to hygienic laws

The dread of the fresh air is often carried to a ludicrous extent. People sit for three hours in a dirty, stuffy theatre and breathe the air of the sewers underneath the floors, inhale all the human exhalations which contaminate the unagitated air, and then, on going out into the comparatively pure air of the street, keep handkerchiefs to their mouths and noses. This morning I noticed a sallow woman riding on the Paseo in her coupe, a lapdog on her knee. The glass windows of the vehicle were tightly shut, so that none of the glorious air of the morning in that favored spot should by chance enter her withering lungs This was the old monkish idea; in the convents the pious brethren preferred close cells and musty tomes. They dreaded water, and soap was unknown to them.

A curious prejudice exists among many people here against cold water when they have a "catarro" or cold in the head, or even a touch of chill in the bones. For weeks, till the cold has gone, they resolutely refrain from touching water. Another popular prejudice here is that which impels a family to move out of a house when any member of it has died. For this reason it is needful to be cautious in taking a house or apartments till you have made certain that no one has recently died therein of a contagious disease So far does this prejudice go that many people abandon their old homes on the death of a member of the family.

CHILDISH FEAR OF DISEASE.

It does not seem to be so much a superstition as a childish fear of disease. And yet these same people who would not consent to remain in a house thoroughly and scientifically disinfected, with new wall paper and new paint, will move to a house with a stagnant ditch near at hand, and will shut themselves up in their bedrooms at night like herring in a box. The old houses here show in their construction the dread of air and sunshine. With little narrow windows, brick floors and tight doors, they were certain to become musty in six months' occupancy. The ancient convents had windows of the size of prison windows. Churches were built so that never by any chance could a breath of air get in to disturb the worshipers. All this the white man did. But the Indian, living mainly in the open air of the high sierras, is a different sort of creature, a man who can make sixty miles or more a day. He it is who eats with an appetite his frugal meal, and has the good sense to beat his idols when they do not grant his requests immediately. These are the men and women with broad chests and a color that shows red blood and good circulation. They have missed the refinements of the white race, but have preserved their livers and their lungs. In the heart of the Indian there lurks a contempt for the sickly colored white man. He regards his pale faced brother as a man of artifice and endless refinements, who must have at hand an apothecary shop and a doctor, who dares not live out in the free country unless protected by servants, dogs and guns. The white man takes a horse for a journey of five miles; the Indian will go twelve times as far in a day on foot, and will be well and ready for another tramp the next day, when the white man's horse would be used up with two thirds the same amount of travel. Generally a vegetable eater, the Indian of the Mexican sierras is a proof that meat is not a necessity of life He eats a frugal meal of cornmeal tortillas, takes a drink of pulque or water, and wears out the meat-eating dweller in towns. Largely it is the good air the Indian breathes that makes him the strong and enduring man that he is.—Mexico Cor. Boston Herald.

A Horse's Deliberate Revenge.

"I will just tell you a story," said Mr. Foster L Backus, "about the memory and reasoning power possessed by a horse on my father's farm. This horse was in the habit of making journeys about the neighborhood in charge of a certain groom, who was coarse, ignorant, low and cruel. The horse had been brought up on our farm and was very good tempered and gentle, but the groom's roughness and fondness for laying on the whip confused him so much that he was not prompt in obeying orders sometimes Then the groom beat and bullied him. The horse never showed the slightest sign of resentment till one day the groom approached him in the pasture field. The horse was free for the first time in the presence of his enemy and he charged the groom. A short halter was around his neck, and the groom seized this and hung on. The horse tried to strike him with his forefeet; tried to bite and kick him. The man dodged and shouted for aid.

"The fight was desperate and very exciting. The horse fairly roared with rage. The groom was nearly fagged out, and in another five minutes would have been knocked down and trampled to death, when my father came on the scene. He seized the halter and told the groom to run. As soon as he was gone the horse subsided and was as docile as ever. Now, I am satisfied that the horse deliberately planned to kill that groom at the first favorable opportunity. See how carefully he chose the time and place of the assault. A lonely pasture field where he had his enemy all to himself. He had never shown the faintest sign of viciousness before. The groom kept away from him after that, and the horse never afterward was known to exhibit rage. If he had killed the groom it would have been murder in the first degree, for the element of deliberation was there. Yes, sir; horses have reason, and they have memory also"—Brooklyn Eagle.

American Medical Students Abroad.

In regard to the medical education of American physicians compared with those of Europe, I have been struck forcibly by the fact that our students seem to be more practical and better able to grasp and develop ideas than those of European countries. Especially in the operative courses, in Vienna, I have noticed that the American students performed their work more neatly and thoroughly and with greater dispatch than the comparatively slow going Continental members of the class, and that while those from this country had possibly had but a three years' course of study before graduation, yet they were more than the equals of the German students of six years' standing. I think this difference is due to the more practical and thorough methods of teaching in vogue in this country, and I believe it to be but a question of time when, instead of us going to Europe, the continental physicians will be anxious to avail themselves of the facilities offered in the United States.

The present superiority of foreign over American medical institutions lies in the fact that all their expenses are sustained by the government, but if there was a tendency on the part of the wealthy to endow our schools, whatever doubt there may be as to comparative merit would soon be set at rest. Regarding surgery, one of Von Bergmann's assistants, a man known throughout the world by his connection with the case of the crown prince, has told me, in the course of conversation, that he considered the American surgeon ahead of the world in ingenuity, practical ability and in operative technique.—Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw in Globe-Democrat

A Romantic Little Story.

A curious instance, which we think has never before been published, of the admiration which an ardent and imaginative reader may feel for his favorite author, is illustrated in the case of a young man residing in Florida, who had long been an enthusiastic admirer of "Kathleen Mavourneen." On learning that the author was alive and in poverty he visited Baltimore, and found in the appearance and conversation of the old professor all that his fancy had pictured. As he was possessed of some means, and had no ties or living relatives—having lost father and brothers in the rebellion—he remained some time in Baltimore, and finally prevailed upon Professor Crouch to adopt him as his son. By an act of the legislature of Maryland his name was changed to that of Crouch, and the pecuniary assistance which he has since rendered has done much to brighten the declining years of the old composer The action of this young man forms the latest incident in the strangely romantic history of the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen."—Charles F. Adams in Detroit Free Press.

Skill of Irish Boat Women.

The women of these coasts and islands are as skillful as the men in handling the oar and rudder. They know every sunken rock and dangerous current of the intricate channels between the great island of Aran and the mainland, and take the boats in and out in all weathers. For many years a Grace Darling of this western coast, the daughter of a pilot who lived on Eights Island, went out in storm and darkness with her old father, never trusting him alone, as she knew his weakness for the whisky. This brave girl never flinched from facing the wildest gales, fearing that disaster might befall her father, and the vessels it was his business to guide to a safe anchorage, if she were not at the helm. Many a ship's crew beating about between Aran and Owey owed its preservation to Nellie Boyle. Two sisters have taken the post boat into Aran for many years past. their father, John Nancy, being now old and infirm.—Woman's World.

Uses for Oxygenized Water.

A German authority recommends hydrogen peroxide for a variety of domestic purposes. Being inodorous and non-poisonous, it is a desirable substitute for chloride of lime and oxalic acid for bleaching and removing stains of every description. It whitens yellowed fabrics and articles of bone or ivory. It is the best application for cleansing and binding wounds and sores; and has a most beneficial effect in diphtheria, croup, whooping cough, etc. Bleeding is stopped by its use. A weak solution will remove disagreeable tastes and smells from the mouth, or purify the atmosphere of a sick room when sprayed into it. Pots, pans and wooden vessels may be freed from foul odors by peroxide of hydrogen, and it will sweeten and preserve butter and keep fresh meat for a long time.—Arkansaw Traveler.

When Turning the Leaves.

It is stated upon medical authority that readers should refrain from dampening their fingers in turning over the leaves of library books, as this is a sure way to attract any stray bacilli that may be lurking around —Chicago Herald.

PROHIBITION COLUMN.

[This column belongs to the Marion County Prohibitionists, who are responsible for its contents.]

Appointments.

MRS. R. J. TREGO'S APPOINTMENTS.

Waldo, Monday evening, Oct. 1.
Prospect, Tuesday evening, Oct. 2.
Green Camp, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 3.
Mt. Olive, Wednesday evening, Oct. 3.
Latimberville, Thursday evening, Oct. 4.
Martel, Friday afternoon, Oct. 5.
Claridon, Friday evening, Oct. 5.
Caledonia, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6.
Marion, City Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 6.

HON. M. V. B. BENNETT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Caledonia, Thursday, Oct. 18, 2 p. m.
Waldo, Thursday, Oct. 18, 7:30 p. m.
Marion, Friday, Oct. 19, 2 p. m.
Agosta, Friday, Oct. 19, 7:30 p. m.

No "Rebel" Need Apply.

The Republican papers are having a great deal to say now about the Prohibitionists because they have put a "rebel" on their ticket, and this notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Brooks frankly declares that his position in reference to slavery and secession was wrong, and the fact that there is no more devoted friend of the Union in the United States to-day than Dr. John A. Brooks, of Missouri, a fact that is doubly attested by his public declarations and his membership in the only National Union party, the Prohibition party.

But these gentleman forgot that the Republican party has ever since the war been heaping honors on "rebel brigadiers" whenever they would join the Republican party. For their information we give a partial list of these:

Amos T. Akerman, a rebel general of Georgia. Appointed Attorney General of the United States by Grant, confirmed by a Republican senate.

David M Key, of Tennessee, a rebel general, appointed Postmaster-General by Hayes, confirmed by a Republican senate.

John S. Moseby, a rebel guerilla who fought under the black flag, appointed consul to Hong Kong, confirmed by a Republican senate.

Judge Hughes, an original North Carolina secessionist and editor of a secession paper, appointed U. S. District Judge, a life position.

Thos. Settle, a rebel officer of North Carolina, chosen chairman of the Republican national convention of 1872, appointed U. S. District Judge and minister to Peru.

Gen. James Longstreet, one of the most famous rebel generals, appointed surveyor of the port of New Orleans and sent as minister to Turkey.

Gen Chalmers, hero of the Fort Pillow massacre, made a speech at Chicago endorsing Harrison.

Mahone, a rebel general; is the leader of the Republican party in Virginia.

Wise, the son of the man who hung John Brown, is another Republican leader.

James L. Orr, a rebel officer, sent as minister to Russia.

Green Chandler, a prominent rebel general, appointed U. S. District Attorney.

But time and space would fail us to tell of Washman, of Fort Pillow fame, of Holden, signer of the secession ordinance in North Carolina, G. W. Henderson, Judge Humphreys, Thos. Walton, Major Morphis, Baringer, Northup, and others, all prominent rebel officers, who have joined the Republican party, and thereby been cleansed from all sin and disinfected from all "rebel" taint and appointed to places of high honor.

But here is Dr. Brooks, a Christain minister; through the bloody conflict he preached the Gospel of peace and nursed the sick and wounded of both armies as occasion offered, prayed for the success of the Confederacy. but now frankly says, "You were right and I was wrong." He loves the stars and stripes and is giving his life to saving this nation from the curse of rum. He has renounced the doctrine of secession; he thanks God the slaves are free; he has left the Democratic party; he has joined the only national party, the only party that is loyal to the idea of the union of the States for which Lincoln gave his life; and he is giving his life's work to making that Union pure and perpetual.

And a lot of fellows who never smelled powder, who never nursed a sick soldier, who never did one thing in all their lives for the good of their country, are yelping at his heels and crying "Rebel! rebel! rebel!"

And their party has swallowed scores, and hundreds of rebel generals and brigadiers, and colonels, and majors, and soldiers, and guerillas.

Oh, ye scribes and pharisees, hypocrites!—New Era.

Christians, Read and Reflect.

Read these questions upon your knees and ask the God you profess to serve to help you to answer them right:

Will He hold you guiltless of using your ballot to help a party that abets a system His church condemns.

Have you a moral right to uphold a party that upholds a trade that is crowding hell with lost spirits?

Is it right to preach salvation to men and vote damnation to them.

Can you conscientiously use your political self—your ballot—to serve a sinful system and then plead "my party" before God as an excuse for the wrong it does?

When God called you into his service did he tell you to use your tongue to praise him and your ballot to crucify him?

If you vote with either of the old parties, all hell will hurrah every time you are found preaching the funeral sermon over the remains of the drunken or rum-murdered dead. Through your ballot his blood is upon your skirts.

Dare you cast a ballot that saloon men and gamblers endorse and holy women condemn?—The Issue.

It is true that all the temperance laws we have had for the past quarter of a century have been given to us by the Republicans and Democrats. The value of them may be determined by the gigantic growth of the liquor business during the same period

The North and South have united on the Prohibition question and dug a grave deep enough to burry both the saloon and the bloody shirt. Hurrah for Fisk and Brooks.—The (Mich.) Lance.

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It needs enriching also, the nervous system needs toning up, all of which is accomplished by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs; his golden Relief in all pains, and stomach, and bowel disorders; his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders; his German Eye-Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles; his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength

Owners of large vinyards are feeling blue this year. They can only get 1½ cent. per pound for grapes, and after deducting express charges, cost of picking and baskets, it barely leaves them one cent per pound for their products.

TIMES

—FOR HOLDING—

CIRCUIT COURT,

A. D. 1889,

State of Ohio,

Third Judicial Circuit.

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit, for the year 1889, be fixed as follows, to-wit:

ALLEN COUNTY on the 4th day of June and the 10th of December.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY on the 6th day of May and the 21st of October.

CRAWFORD COUNTY on the 5th day of March and the 8th day of October.

DEFIANCE COUNTY on the 19th day of February and the 10th day of September.

HANCOCK COUNTY on the 16th day of April and the 19th day of November.

HARDIN COUNTY on the 14th day of May and the 3d day of December.

HENRY COUNTY on the 2d day of April and the 14th day of November.

LOGAN COUNTY on the 19th day of March and the 15th day of October.

MARION COUNTY on the 15th day of January and the 16th day of September.

MERCER COUNTY on the 28th day of January and the 30th day of September.

PAULDING COUNTY on the 25th day of March and the 11th day of November.

PUTNAM COUNTY on the 9th day of April and the 28d day of October.

SENECA COUNTY on the 21st day of May and the 17th day of December.

UNION COUNTY on the 22d day of January and the 24th day of September.

VAN WERT COUNTY on the 5th day of February and the 8d day of October

WYANDOT COUNTY on the 12th day of February and the 26th day of September.

J. J. MOORE,
HENRY W. SENEY, } Judges.
THOMAS BEER, }

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
MARION COUNTY, SS }

I, HARRY R YOUNG, Clerk of the Circuit Court, within and for said County and State, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original list of "Times of Holding Circuit Courts" in the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio, now on file in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said { SEAL } Circuit Court at Marion this 20th day of September, A. D. 1888.

HARRY R. YOUNG,
16-13. Clerk.

Legal Notice.

SANFORD W. DENORE, of Lane, Franklin County, in the State of Kansas, Tabitha J. Ripley, of Williams, Hamilton County, State of Iowa, Mary A. Howland, of Allison, Butler County, State of Iowa, Sarah E. Rowland, of Eagle Grove, Wright County, State of Iowa, Samuel D. Wyatt and John R. Wyatt, of Williams, Hamilton County, State of Iowa, Frances H. Dutton, of Grand Junction, Green County, State of Iowa, Minnie P. Irvin, of Allison, Butler County, State of Iowa, Kate E. Irvin and Mabel Irvin, of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1888, in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, State of Ohio, by Ruth E. Byers and is now pending (case No. 5185), wherein said Ruth E. Byers demands partition of the following real estate, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT—Situated in the Township of Waldo, County of Marion, in the State of Ohio bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of the southwest part of lot No. 7 and the southwest corner of Shaffer's land; thence south 1°, west along the line between lots 6 and 7 eighty-three (83) rods and 17 links to a post; thence south 89°, east 127 rods to the center of the Olentangy River, thence northerly along the center of said River, with its meanderings, 92 rods to a stone in the center of said river; thence north 89°, west 127 poles to the place of beginning, containing 70 acres, being the same land set off and assigned to Lovina Wyatt, widow of Samuel D. Wyatt, deceased, for her dower estate in the suit of partition wherein D. H. Wyatt was plaintiff against J. B. Wyatt et al., at the November term, A. D. 1858, Marion County Court of Common Pleas.

SECOND TRACT—Also the following described tract or parcel of land, situated in the same Township, County and State, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the southwest corner of the piece of land above described, thence south 1° west along the lot line between lots Nos. 5 and 6, 21 rods to a post; thence south 89°, east 200 rods to the center of the Olentangy River; thence north 57½° west along the center of said River to the southeast corner of the dower lot aforesaid; thence north 89° west along the south line of said dower lot 127 rods to a post in the east line of said lot No. 6; thence north 1° east along said line 66 rods to a post; thence north 89° west, 73 rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-six acres of land, being the same land set off and assigned to Lovina Wyatt in severalty in the suit in partition of D. H. Wyatt vs. J. B. Wyatt and others at the November term A. D. 1858.

THIRD TRACT—Also situated in the County of Marion, Township of Waldo, in the State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on the line between lots Nos. 6 and 7, in section No. 3, one hundred and seventeen (117) rods and twenty-three (23) links, 2½° west from the northwest corner of said lot No. 6; thence on said line aforesaid south 2¼° west seventeen (17) rods and eleven and one-half (11½) links to a stone; thence north 87° west, fifty-eight (58) rods and nine (9) links to a stone on the west line of said lot No. 6 on said line north 2½° east sixteen and one-half (16½) rods to a stone and elm 5 inches in diameter, north 31°, east 18 links; thence south 88° east fifty-eight (58) rods and eight (8) links to the place of beginning, containing six and nineteen one-hundredths acres, more or less.

And that at the next term of said Court the said Ruth E. Byers will apply for an order that partition be made of said Premises.

Said defendants are required to answer said petition by the 24 day of November, 1888, or the order will be taken as prayed for in said petition.

Dated this 12th day of September, A. D. 1888.

RUTH E. BYERS.

By B. F. FRESHWATER, Her Attorney.

STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE.

AND READ THIS—it will cost you nothing, and may be the means of saving your own life or some friend: If there are any Consumptives who are not able to buy a bottle of our GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP and will send to us, they paying the express charges, we will send a bottle free of charge to any part of the United States. Read the following letter and see if it is not positive evidence that Consumption can be cured:

RED LION, OHIO, May 14, 1888.

Gentlemen:—There is a man living in Springboro by the name of Rollin Nicely who has a son, Charles Nicely, whom three doctors had given up to die with Consumption. They told his father it was useless for them to come any more, as all the doctors in the world could not save his son. He had got so low that he could not speak.

His brother, who lives in this neighborhood, got hold of one of the packages of advertising matter that you sent me, and bought one bottle of your GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP and sent it to his brother. It gave him relief at once, and after taking a few bottles, he could walk from the house to the barn He has used eight bottles, and is now working on his father's farm plowing corn, and is in better health than he has been for years He was down here Sunday. I saw him, and he looked better than he ever did in his life. Very respectfully,

L. FURLONG, Merchant and Postmaster.

Read what the gentlemen has to say for himself:

SPRINGBORO, OHIO, April 14, 1888.

Gentlemen:—I was working in a White Lead Mill in Dayton for three or four weeks. I got wet and contracted a severe lung trouble. I became so low that I could not speak; could scarcely whisper. The doctors in Dayton could do nothing for me. I came home to Springboro, but the doctors here could do me no good. The last visit the doctor paid me he took my father into an adjoining room and told him I was incurable—that he nor any other doctor in the country could do me no good.

My brother got me a bottle of your Gooch's Mexican Syrup at Red Lion. I commenced to take it, and got relief at once, and have been continually improving since taking the first dose The doctor told my father the Syrup would do me no good, but I think he would have thought differently had he been here even after taking the first dose. I am now about well and have my voice, and what gave it to me? It was Gooch's Mexican Syrup. You may print this if you like, that others may know what good it will do them. Any one may write me upon this subject at Springboro, Ohio.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES NICELY.

If such a case as the above can be cured (and this is but one out of the thousand letters we have on file in praise of our Mexican Syrup), is there any reason why all consumptives should not be cured?

To those singled out, either through neglect of apparently slight causes or hereditary tendency, as victims to the terrible malady, Consumption, we offer a remedy, sure in its results to bring back health to their wasting bodies and joy to the hearts of their friends. To victims of this disease we say do not be discouraged—no sufferer need perish. Do not delay, time is precious, for the sands of your endangered life are flowing fast, and The Grim Reaper, who has marked you for his victim, is merciless. Would you avoid this terrible fate? Do you want to be saved from a Consumptive's Grave? Do not despair. Gooch's Mexican Syrup has cured thousands, and it will cure you. As we would plead with a friend to save him from self-destruction, so we plead with you to save you from a premature grave To the thousands in apparent robust health we say, in fact, there is no safety whatever in neglecting a cold or cough or any of the symptoms above described for a single hour, and the danger is tenfold greater to persons of weak constitutions or hereditary tendency. For there is no telling when the moment may come that it will be too late for earthly remedy, and that true safety is only to be found in having the remedy constantly on hand. If "tis wise for nations "In time of peace to prepare for war," it is the sacred duty of man to protect himself from sickness and a probable painful death. Don't, then, as you value health and life, trifle with a cold or cough a single day, but procure at once a bottle of Gooch's Mexican Syrup and continue its use until thoroughly relieved.

This is no patent medicine, but is prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. Gooch from a prescription by Dr. Antonio Garcia, that has stood the Test of Time, and the Formula is open to the inspection of any reputable physician

This remedy is within the reach of all. Price only 50 cents, and to consumptives without means, absolutely free. If your blood is out of order, or if you are suffering from any blood disease, even scrofula or syphilitic affections, be sure and take Gooch's Prescription in connection with the Syrup, as it is a positive specific for all blood diseases and endorsed by the best physicians and chemists in the United States.

THE CINCINNATI DRUG and CHEMICAL CO.,
175, 177 and 179 Sycamore St., CINCINNATI, O.

School Examinations.

THE School Examiners of Marion County, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers

October 13th,
October 27th,
November 10th,
November 24th,
December 15th.

Examination will commence at 9 a.m., and no application will be received after 10 a.m. All examinations will be written, and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 10. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch of study falls below 5 An average of

7	secures a Certificate for	1	year.
8	"	"	2 years,
8½	"	"	3 years,
9¼	"	"	4 years,
10	"	"	5 years.

Four terms' experience also will be necessary in order to obtain No. 1 and two terms to obtain No. 2. Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching, special preparations for the work, and success in the school room will also have an influence in determining the class of certificate.

LEWIS BUNCK, }
R. G. YOUNG, } Examiners.
W. A. SAGER, }

ESTABLISHED 1839.

1839. 1888.

MARION COUNTY BANK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000 00.

Hereby acknowledges unlimited liability on the part of its owners, J. S. Reed, R. H. Johnson and Harry True, for all the debts of the Bank, thus giving the public the most ample security, over and besides the capital, which is duly sworn in for taxation The safe, conservative, quiet methods we have followed, while they show no great gains, having proved safe and remunerative for 49 years, will be rigidly continued. Good, safe business men will be treated liberally and accommodated at legal rates, to the extent of safe, honest Banking. Drafts on Europe sold direct. Long paper bought. The old Pioneer Bank has never suspended, or failed to pay at call, in all its long history. In soliciting business we do not claim to be able to make an insolvent solvent, or to lend money never to be paid, or to wait beyond the limit of safety, but we have the means of our own to be liberal to our customers as far as safe, honest bank usages permit. Call and see us.

March 1, 88. J. S. REED, Prest.

Legal Notice.

THOMAS J. SEARLES, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, is hereby notified that Hattie L. Searles did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1888, file her petition for divorce in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Marion, and State of Ohio, charging the said Thomas J. Searles with extreme cruelty towards her and adultery with one Mrs. Emma Johnston which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said court

Dated this 6th day of September, A. D. 1888.

HATTIE L. SEARLES.

By M. V. PAYNE, Her Attorney.

Legal Notice.

JOHN CARROLL, whose place of residence is unknown, is hereby notified that on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1888, Minnie C. Carroll filed her petition against him in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, charging the same John Carroll with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty towards her and praying that she may be divorced from the said John Carroll and that the custody of their child be decreed to her, and for all proper relief. Said petition will be heard at the next term of said court

MINNIE C. CARROLL.

By M. V. PAYNE, Her Attorney.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Disease of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood results of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise (sealed) free by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

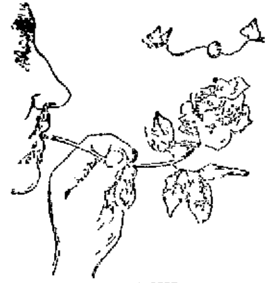
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THINGS THAT ARE TALKED ABOUT IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD

The "Magic Rose," a Charming Little Device Based Upon a Well Known Scientific Principle Very Familiar to Rifle and Pistol Marksmen

Many of our readers know the experiment which is familiar to rifle and pistol marksmen in which an egg shell is made to [illegible] in equilibrium at the top of a jet of water. A very light ball of cork or even a pellet made of bread crumbs is capable of remaining in equilibrium in a current of air.



A MAGIC ROSE.

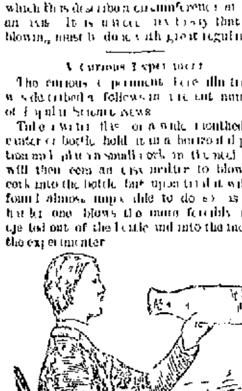
La Nature calls attention some time ago to a charming little device based upon the same principle. The artificial rose, which is of paper, is traversed by a metallic tube that forms its stem. This tube on the one hand extends slightly beyond the petals of the flower, and on the other is prolonged in such a way that it can be held in the mouth, the flower being at a distance of about ten inches from the eyes.

If the tube be blown into regularly and a small elder pith ball to which two artificial butterflies are affixed by slender wires be placed over the flower, the ball when well centered in the current of air will remain suspended therein at an inch or so from the flower. As the current of air is invisible the effect produced is very surprising, and the butterflies incessantly in motion appear to be engaged in rifling the flower of sweets, after the manner of living ones. It sometimes happens that the ball revolves in the current and carries along the butterflies, which thus describe a circumference around an axis. It is unnecessary to say that the blowing must be done with great regularity.

A Curious Experiment

The curious experiment here illustrated was described as follows in a recent number of Popular Science News:

Take a wide flask or a wide mouthed decanter or bottle, hold it in a horizontal position and place a small cork in the neck. It will then seem an easy matter to blow the cork into the bottle, but upon trial it will be found almost impossible to do so, as the harder one blows the more forcibly it is ejected out of the bottle and into the face of the experimenter.



THE BOTTLE AND THE CORK.

The explanation of this peculiar behavior of the cork is very simple. The bottle is already full of air so that no more can be blown into it and the only effect produced by blowing is to compress the air already inside. When the pressure is removed the air, being elastic, expands again quickly and in doing so forces the cork out of the neck, apparently in a reverse direction to the current from the lungs of the experimenter. The neck of the bottle must be perfectly dry or the cork will adhere to it and interfere with the success of the experiment.

Association for Advancement of Science

Professor Putnam, the permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, reported at its annual meeting at Cleveland, O., an excellent financial status. The permanent endowment fund exceeds $40,000 and the liabilities are merely nil.

In the chemical section Professors Mabery and Dows reported the "Salt Brines in Northern Ohio" was of peculiar interest. They found bromine and lithium in the brines from natural gas wells in quantities sufficient to make it of commercial value in this product. In the biological section Dr. L. Lewis Sturtevant read a paper on "A Phase of Evolution." It was a study of the dandelion and of its apparent modifications under cultivation. He advanced the view that cultivation does not cause new variations but only takes advantage of those already existing.

Professor Atwater gave one of his striking monographs on the subject of plant food, stating that it might yet be practicable to raise crops in water, the food elements being supplied thereto by the cultivator. He raised a buckwheat plant that [illegible] producing about 609 perfect and 450 imperfect seeds.

Professor Mendenhall was elected president of the association.

A New Law in the Hydraulics of Rivers

Maj. Powell's letter to the New Orleans chamber of commerce on the relief of the alluvial lands of the lower Mississippi from destructive floods, according to Science, contains the first formal announcement of a new law in the hydraulics of rivers. It is set forth in these words: "The cutting power of a stream increases rapidly with the increase of sedimentary load." This principle was briefly stated by Maj. Powell in a short oral address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science about ten years ago, and he has indirectly referred to it two or three times since in a volume or two in his writings, but this is the first specific statement of it that he has made, and this he considers as barely more than indicating the line of discussion which he has long intended to pursue in a volume that he proposes to write upon the subject. But the principle is stated in this paper with sufficient fullness and illustration to arrest the attention of physicists and engineers and to give rise to an interesting discussion.

Two Ways of Figuring

"Ad valorem" is Latin and means "according to the value." Ad valorem duties are duties placed at a percentage according to the value of the goods. Specific duty means just what it says, a specific tax on certain amounts.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE

Bright Tasteful Furnishings and Curtains for a Spare Room

A very effective pillow case can be made with strips of fine linen joined with embroidery insertion an inch to an inch and a half wide, the breadth of the linen strips to vary according to taste. This can be trimmed either with a frill of linen or lace. The pillow itself should be covered with plain colored sateen to show through the insertion. As the bed is usually stripped when not in use, the sheets being aired and put on as the bed is required, the blankets neatly folded and laid on the mattress, but a colored chintz counterpane with a frill of its own or cases. Torchon lace trimming has a very good effect and makes a room look cheerful.

For half window curtains there is nothing more attractive than a soft muslin with a frill of the same put on the rod, made rather full and allowed to hang straight down, pushing them back or drawing them together, as desired.

Two pretty ways of arranging short muslin curtains are as follows: Divide the muslin (plain or figured) into three pieces and edge the center one with a small frill down each side, the others with a frill only on the inside. Hem them at the top, and pass the brass or ribbon band through them, tie the center pieces together in the middle with ribbon and bow, loop back the sides also with ribbons and bows. The bottom of the blinds may be either left loose (hemmed and frilled) or passed through another brass or ribbon band, or, hem the muslin at the top and frill at each side, run the rod or band through the hem. Then gather the bottom into a band of the muslin about one inch deep and six long and fasten (fan shape) with tiny tacks or drawing pins on to the center of the window frame.

Removing Stains of Various Kinds

To remove fresh fruit stains from table linen, cover quickly with powdered starch or pour boiling water from the kettle a little upon them.

Finely sifted wood ashes will remove medicine stains from silver spoons. Egg stains on silver can be taken off with fine salt and a damp cloth.

On fabrics that will not be injured by it soft soap will take out paint stains much better than benzine, chloroform and similar cleaners.

A weak solution of oxalic acid will remove bad mildew stains and iron rust from white goods, ordinarily. Mildew will come out if wet with sour milk and laid in the sun. Use oxalic acid with care, as it is poisonous. Diluted hartshorn takes out mildew from woolen goods.

Grass stains are obstinate, but soft soap and baking soda will generally remove them. Wet the stain and rub it freely with the soap and soda and let it lie a short time before washing.

Wheel grease on wash dresses can be removed with soft soap and water. If the spot is pretty old, wet it first with kerosene oil.

Pickles

A lump of alum added to the vinegar in which pickles are scalded renders them crisp and tender, and if covered with cabbage or grape leaves a fresh, green color will be imparted. Pickles will keep better by being bottled, sealed while hot, and set in a cool place. Bits of horseradish and a few cloves, with a handful of sugar to each gallon of vinegar, assist in preserving its strength. Ginger is a wholesome spice for pickles; cloves are the strongest, then allspice, cinnamon and mace. Mustard seed is considered by many cooks an improvement.

Baked Pears

Hard or inferior pears can often be made very acceptable by baking them. Wash the pears, removing the blossom, fill a shallow earthen pudding dish, pouring over them a little cold water—half a teacupful of water to a quart dish. Put in a moderate oven, and when they have baked about half an hour sprinkle a little sugar over the top. A syrup is generally [illegible] enough to cool them. They are improved by having sweet cream poured over them when served. They may be eaten warm or cold.

Claret Cup

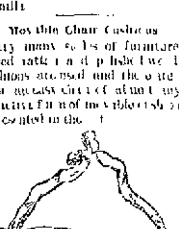
Catherine Owen's recipe for claret cup is as follows: Claret cup with soda water is excellent made from California wine. Pour a bottle of claret into a pitcher, add a sliced orange, leaving out the first and last slice, and a strip of cucumber peel as long as your finger, sweeten with syrup, add, if liked, a wine glass of Santa Cruz rum, set this in crushed ice, and just before drinking strain and add the contents of a siphon of soda water, stir and serve at once.

Silver and Gold Cakes

For silver cake use one-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two cups of flour, one-half cup of milk and the whites of three eggs, flavor with almond. Repeat this for gold cake, using the yolks of the eggs and flavor with vanilla.

Movable Chair Cushions

On very many styles of furniture, especially reed, rattan and polished wood, movable cushions are used, and these are at once favored for an easy chair of almost any kind. An attractive form of movable cushion is the one represented in the cut.



CUSHION FOR THE BACK OF A CHAIR.

The band in the center is terra cotta satin, embroidered with olive, terra cotta and bronze colored split filoselle, and joined to the two caps of terra cotta plush, the seam being covered with rep ribbon of the same color. A similar ribbon is used for the handle and the bows. This cushion is simply and easily made, but handsome.

Useful Suggestions

Skim milk used in place of water to clean oilcloth gives it brightness and luster.

Cherry wood can be used to imitate old mahogany by dipping it into a coloring fluid made by soaking logwood chips in vinegar for twenty-four hours or longer.

It is said that a small bag of sulphur kept in a drawer or closet that is infested with red ants will quickly disperse them. This is easily tested.

A small, soft brush should be used for cleaning celery and potatoes. It is no trouble to keep one especially for this purpose, and it will save hands and time.

Do not place raw meat directly on ice, for the juices are apt to be withdrawn, nor should it be left in the wrapping paper, but put on an uncovered earthen dish or platter and then set on ice.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS THAT FIND GENERAL FAVOR

Novel Designs in French Lingerie, Which Is Much Worn by American Women—New Styles in Nightgowns and Other Dainty Garments

Lingerie nowadays seems to have almost reached perfection and it presents a no small item in the cost of a trousseau.

One of the most charming points about all the underwear is the exquisite workmanship coupled with simplicity of design. Some of the nightgowns are made back and front with a yoke of fine Swiss embroidery, frills of Valenciennes lace fall down the front, and edge deep cuffs of the embroidery, others have a full vest of exceedingly narrow embroidery and fine torchon insertion sewn together, cream ribbons draw the frilling together, which has the great advantage of pulling out quite flatly when washed; the collar has four little tucks, and is edged with lace. One nightgown with a pointed vest of insertion alternating with a tuck of the same width fastens on one side with ruffles of Valenciennes, the same lace being exquisitely arranged at the wrist, and tied with different colored ribbons which are run through the lace. A yoke made of small box plaited tucks flowing out fully below the edge, brought in again with fine gatherings at the waist and finished off by bows of ribbon had a very good effect.

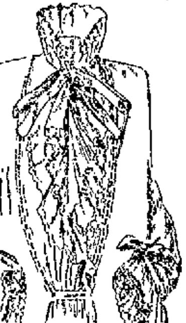


FIG 1—THE PLASTRON NIGHT GOWN.

The nightgown illustrated in the cut may be made of lawn, cambric or French percale. It is trimmed in front with a graceful jabot of lace and the plastron is framed with insertion.

Chemises are made for the most part simply gathered round the shoulders with fine torchon or valenciennes lace frill, and in all instances narrow pink, blue or cream ribbons are run in and tied low in front. Some are made in an exceedingly good design for the evening bodice so much in fashion now, a buttonhole is worked in front a little way from the top, which is tied down to it by a bow of ribbon, thus forming exactly the required shape. Others are made for ball gowns quite straight round, with no sleeve or shoulder strap.

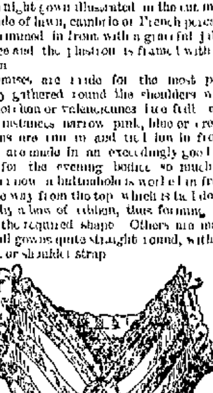


FIG 2—LOW NECKED CORSET COVER.

The low necked corset cover, or petticoat bodice as the French women term it, here illustrated will be found especially becoming to slender figures. It is made of cambric and trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion. The fullness is gathered in at the waist and the lace is drawn in with ribbons.

Miniature Cases and Lockets

Solid silver frames for cabinet photographs have not yet ceased to charm by their novelty, and now come sterling silver miniature cases and lockets in unique designs. The miniature cases have open fronts and are for the most part oval in form, though there are some square ones that simulate regular picture frames. These cases are quite large in size, although designed to be worn on a chatelaine, where are collected veritable curiosities nowadays. The backs of the cases are, as a rule, slightly rounding and elaborately wrought in repousse work. Some of these copy the designs on old time affairs while others are modern in pattern. One seen was in arabesque pattern in varicolored enamel.

Lockets, which have for a long time been struggling to gain public recognition, once more are now to the front and are worn by both sexes, ladies finding a place for them sometimes as a charm on the queen chain, and sometimes on the chatelaine.

There is an infinite variety of patterns shown in lockets. There are all gold ones, all silver ones, enameled ones and gem set ones. No special form is recognized as the only true one for the locket, though oblong and round shapes prevail. There are quite pretty little affairs shaped like a shell, an almond and a book.

A Pretty Fashion for Weddings

A pretty fashion has lately found its way into bridal entertainments, and that is the sprinkling of bride and bridegroom with rose petals instead of rice, which is not a pleasant process for those so honored, or a safe one sometimes, where horses are concerned. The petals may be of all colors—but white for preference—and they are gathered into little baskets or white satin bags, distributed at the last moment. The fashion of tracing designs on dinner tables in and out of dishes, flower receptacles, etc., with flower petals is also carried to a most artistic height at present. The petals should correspond with the flowers in the receptacles. Field poppies and green barley is one of the fashionable floral combinations of the day. Heathery shrub spiraea is beautiful when put into tall glasses lightly, but in tolerably big sprays, with the addition of the large purple clematis. Tea roses and clematis are also put together on dinner tables.

Returns for 1888 show that British [illegible] has decreased 4.8 per cent. compared to 1887 and 17.8 compared with 1886.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

Treatment Suggested for that Troublesome Affection—an Ingrowing Nail

Ingrowth of the nail is an exceedingly obstinate and troublesome affection and especially annoying when it occurs at the side of the great toe. According to the Journal of Health there is not really any alteration in the nail as the name would imply, but the surrounding soft parts are first swelled and inflamed by excessive pressure against the nail from the use of tight shoes. If this state is permitted to continue an ulcer is formed in which the edge of the nail is imbedded. Pain is the consequence, often so severe in some instances as to prevent walking. Treatment for this condition often demands the skill of a physician. The sufferer might attempt a cure by the simpler methods, and if they fail professional assistance should be sought. The first object is to remove the cause, then to lessen the irritation and reduce the swelling. After soaking in hot water the nail should be thinned by scraping, and if very painful, a flaxseed poultice will bring relief. After the irritation has sufficiently subsided soft cotton should be pressed between the flesh and the nail, and after that is done it should be saturated with tincture of iodine, and the application repeated several days, after which the tenderness will disappear. It may be necessary to lift the end of the nail and this can be done by pressing cotton between it and the toe. This treatment is usually effective and is attended with as little pain as any which could be suggested.

Sweet Oil in Scarlet Fever

A physician tells of a simple and effectual treatment for scarlet fever. It is the application to the whole body of warm sweet oil well rubbed in. He says: "There is something curious in its immediate good effect. Almost twenty years ago I had two patients in one family sick with the anginosa or throat variety of scarlet fever, and I had them all brought into one room for convenience sake, as well as seclusion. Two little heads returned my greeting every time a visit was made, and all clamored loudly for the oil bath. It was plentifully used, then a woolen nightgown put on, and nothing else done. No medicine was given and but little food was needed to supplement an oiled [illegible]. And moreover there was an absence of usual complications, so that in my western town oil baths came to be generally used with excellent result."

Improving the Eyebrows

Faint or almost imperceptible eyebrows are not uncommon drawbacks to an otherwise attractive personal appearance. For this annoying defect one fine, famous and fashionable tonsorial artist prescribes the following treatment to his customers, with the assurance that it has in few cases ever failed to effect the desired improvement:

First clip the hairs to an equal length, and then at night thoroughly rub the skin with sweet oil. Of course one treatment will not accomplish the end, but a few will. Should the hair of the brows fall out or be burned use a compound of five grains of sulphate of quinine and one ounce of alcohol. This will not only cause the hair to grow but will make it thick and glossy.

Odd Things and Noted

A small amount of the oil of cinnamon applied with a small [illegible] end of knitting needle to small pimples or boils is said to be a sure cure.

Hot water is better than cold for bruises. It relieves pain quickly, and by preventing congestion often hinders the ugly black and blue mark.

Hold your breath and contract your abdominal muscles is the remedy for seasickness suggested by an English physician, Dr. F. J. Thurston.

A human subject without collar bones is reported to have been met with in a St. Louis dissecting room. This structure is that of most of the vertebrates, such as lions, bears, etc.

Never wet the hair if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled silk cap when bathing, and refrain from diving.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

Why Reserve of Manner Is Inevitable in Even the Kindliest of City Folk

The season of summer boarding and travel gives occasion to many complaints and criticisms against those who do not show cordiality enough to strangers. In considering this subject with special reference to manners at watering places, Harper's Bazar gives the following among reasons for this state of things:

It is to be noticed that this complaint is made to a large extent by the country against the city.

Now it is inevitable that the kindliest people living in cities should fall into a greater reserve of manner toward strangers than that developed in the country, where people know all about their neighbors. In a city you cannot nod to everybody you meet in the street; there is not time for it. You cannot even call on those who live in the same block with you. You may be living in the next house to a professional gambler and have no means of ascertaining the fact. All these things produce in people from cities a habit of more guarded intercourse, which is certainly less pleasant than the kindlier country way, but is not easy to lay aside. Again, the mere possession of a new acquaintance, as such, is a privilege to one who habitually lives an isolated life, but is not a thing so eagerly desired by those who live in a crowd all the time and have rather to acquire the habit of defending themselves against numbers. Indeed a great deal of what is called hospitality in thinly settled regions and new communities has no special unselfishness about it, where neighbors and guests are few; it is really the visitor who confers the favor. To give the pleasure of his company becomes in that case a phrase of some meaning.

But above all it is to be remembered that there are always a great many people, numbering, perhaps, even the majority of summer visitors, who go to the country or the sea shore for rest and quiet, not for excitement or novelty. They are overworked all the rest of the year in our busy America, and it is only when away from home that they find the possibility of quiet. It is hard to say why this pursuit of peace is not a thing in itself as innocent as their search for gayety, and as much to be respected.

In conclusion the authority quoted affirms that we are coming to recognize the right of social self defense, a right which hardly has the vestige of recognition in a mining town, where a man thinks it reasonable to shoot you unless you drink with him, but which, when fully recognized, will also allow a summer boarder to select his own intimates. This right can never justify rudeness, but it may sometimes justify a little modest seclusion.

Correcting Mistakes in Others

A slip of grammar or a mispronunciation in others should not be noticed in a way to cause shame or to offend. If referred to at all, it should be done very courteously and not in the hearing of others.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A HALF HOUR'S ENTERTAINMENT FOR YOUNG AND BRIGHT WITS

The Strange Nestling Which King Alfred Found When Out Hunting One Day with His Horses and Hounds—A Story of an Ancient Time

The story here retold is one familiar to English boys and girls, but it may be new to our young folks. It runs as follows: King Alfred went out to hunt one day with his horses and hounds. As he and his huntsmen were riding through a wood they heard a cry that seemed to come from a tree that grew over a rock near at hand.

A STRANGE NESTLING.

So the king sent one of his men to the tree to see what made the cry. The man went to the tree and climbing up in it found a great eagle's nest of sticks in the fork of the branches and much to his astonishment he saw a little child lying at the bottom of the nest. It was warmly wrapped in a purple cloth, and had gold bracelets on its little arms. He took the child up gently and carried it carefully to the king, who was as much surprised as the man had been, but he sent it home to his palace with orders that it should be well taken care of. As the child had been found in a nest it was called Nestling, and was known by that name after it had grown up to be a strong and distinguished man. No one ever found out what was his real name, or who put him in the eagle's nest when he was a baby.

A Brief Biography of Joseph Addison

May day, 1672, saw the birth of Joseph Addison, whose memorial may be seen now at Westminster Abbey, in the Poet's Corner, where is kept alive the memory of other great names of English literature. His father was a clergyman and the son had the advantage which a good education gives. He worked well at his books, and at 15 was able to enter at Queen's college, Oxford. He afterwards became a Demy and subsequently a fellow of Magdalen. There his portrait still hangs in the hall, and Addison's Walk preserves the memory of his favorite resort by the shady banks of the Cherwell.

As a young man his Latin and English poems attracted some notice and a pension from the government of £300 a year enabled him to travel on the continent. Upon his return to England he found himself in poverty. But a change soon came. His garret up three pairs of stairs in the Haymarket was one day visited by the chancellor of the exchequer. Would Mr. Addison write a poem in honor of the Duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim? Mr. Addison undertook the task, and his poem was a success. Rewards now flowed in and, encouraged by success, Addison produced other works.

In 1708 he was elected member of parliament for Malmesbury. He rose from office to office, and was in 1717 made principal secretary of state. But he was clearly out of place in parliament. He rose once to speak, but could not overcome his bashfulness and ever after sat silent. Nor was he able to carry on the public business with greater skill. It is to Addison's connection with the Tatler, Spectator and Guardian that we look for convincing proofs of his genius. And they are found in plenty. When English literature was almost unknown on the continent, Addison's writing brought him fame there. Three years before his death he married the dowager Countess of Warwick, but the union is said to have been an unhappy one. He suffered much from asthma and died at Kensington in his 48th year, on June 17, 1719. His manners were retiring, but when among a group of friends his conversational powers were of the highest.

Japanese Puzzle

The ingenious puzzle given below came from Japan, and appeared recently in Golden Days.

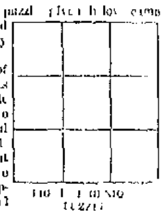
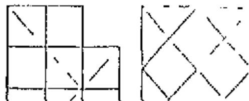


FIG 1—JAPANESE PUZZLE.

Take a piece of paper three inches square and divide it into nine square inches with pencil or pen, like Fig. 1. From Fig. 1 cut out one square inch from the upper right hand corner as in Fig. 2. Then cut this figure into three pieces and put them together so as to form a square. The dotted lines on Fig. 2 will show where the cuts are to be made and Fig. 3 shows how the new square is formed.



FIGS 2 AND 3—JAPANESE PUZZLE.

With the diagrams the solution is easy, but without them you will find, if you try it on your friends, that it is a very difficult puzzle.

How Wasps Ventilate Their Nests

Observations made of wasps' nests and the workers therein have led to the conclusion that these insects give splendid attention to ventilation. In hot weather from four to six wasps were continually stationed at the hole of egress and, while leaving space for entrance or exit, created a steady current of fresh air by the exceedingly rapid motion of their wings. After a long course of this vigorous exercise, the ventilators were relieved by other wasps. During cool weather only two wasps at a time were thus engaged.

To-morrow

Some of the best writers insist that "to-morrow is" and "to-morrow will be," but the latter is preferred. Shakespeare uses the word to-morrow 260 times, and in nearly every instance as a noun in the future tense. In "Antony and Cleopatra," iv, he writes: "to-morrow is the day," and again in "Romeo and Juliet," iv, 1, he writes, "Wednesday is to-morrow."

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

Omens in History—Before the Death of Eminent Persons

Omens, according to Stauffer in his volume, "The Quaint, the Queer, the Quizzical," constitute the poetry of history. They cause the series of events which they are supposed to declare to flow into epical unity, and the political catastrophe seems to be produced not by prudence or by folly, but by the superintending destiny. The numerous tokens of the death of Henry IV are finely tragical. Mary de Medicis in her dream saw the brilliant gems in her crown change into pearls, the symbols of tears and mourning. An owl hooted until sunrise at the window of the chamber to which the king and queen retired at St. Denis on the night preceding her coronation. During the ceremony it was observed with dread that the dark portals leading to the royal sepulcher beneath the church were open, and expanded. The flame of the consecrated taper held by the queen was suddenly extinguished, and twice her crown nearly fell to the ground. The prognostications of the misfortunes of the Stuarts have equally a character of solemn grandeur, and we are reminded of the portents of Rome when we read how the sudden tempest rent the royal standard on the Tower of London. Charles I, yielding to his destiny, was obstinate in the signs of evil death.

Nitro Glycerine.

Nitro-glycerine is composed of nitric acid one part and sulphuric acid two parts, to which is added ordinary glycerine, and the mixture is washed with pure water. Though not the strongest explosive known, being exceeded in power by nitrogen and other products of chemistry, it is thus far the most terrible explosive manufactured to any extent. Nitro-glycerine by itself is not safe to handle; hence dynamite, of which nitro-glycerine is the active principle, is preferred. Pure nitro-glycerine has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste and has the peculiar property of causing a violent headache when placed in a very small quantity on the tongue or wrist. It freezes at 40 degs. Fahrenheit, becoming a white crystallized mass, which must be melted by the application of water at 100 degs. Fahrenheit. It was discovered by Sobrero, an Italian chemist, in 1843.

Miniature.

The origin of the word "miniature" is as follows: In the golden days of Roman literature, to be a successful author was to be as great as a king, for kings looked to their poets for immortality, as Augustus Caesar did to Horace. Hence it was to be expected that authors would feel their importance, and display more or less vanity. One of their weaknesses was to see their portraits painted in artistic fashion in their parchment books. This work was intrusted to artists called "miniatores," that is artists whose work was largely done in vermilion, a color extracted from cinnabar, and called by the Romans "minimum." These "miniatores" chose the oval form for their beautifully brilliant portraits on the parchment books, and hence the origin of the term "miniature," a small hand painted oval or round portrait.

Language of Stamps.

"Stamp language" is used by lovers who are under close surveillance. Inverted postage means "I doubt you," horizontal (head to right), "I love you truly," horizontal (head to left), "Do you reciprocate?" diagonally, "Meet me at usual time and place," diagonally inverted, "How do the old folks regard me?" The left hand upper corner is used to answer in the affirmative or favorably the signals in the right by placing the stamp in a corresponding position. Secret messages are written under the stamp placed horizontally, and with a 1 cent stamp additional to give greater space for writing and indicate that there is a message. Held by a bright light it can be easily read.

Temperature for Boiling Water.

Water boils at a lower temperature than 212 degs. Fahrenheit when the air is not allowed to press upon it. Fill a glass flask half full of water, boil it briskly, while the steam is escaping cork it, removing the heat from under it immediately. The cold air condenses the steam, the cork prevents the air from entering, and the water, thus relieved from pressure, begins to boil, the heat already in it being sufficient for that purpose. Put the flask into cold water, the ebullition then increases, the steam being still more effectually condensed. Put the flask into boiling water and the boiling stops.

Commanders in Chief.

The generals in chief of the United States army, since the retirement of Gen. Scott, have been as follows: McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and now Schofield. Gen. Scott was in command from 1841 to 1861. He was preceded by Gen. Macomb, who commanded from 1828 to 1841. Between him and the retirement of Washington, respectively, Gens. Wilkinson, Dearborn and Brown were the commanders of the army.

A Christian Father.

St. Augustine was the most eminent of the Latin fathers of the church. He was born at Tagaste in Numidia, Nov. 13, 355, of a pagan father and Christian mother. He became a Christian in 387, and nine years later he was made a bishop. He left numerous religious writings and was distinguished for his eloquence.

Standard Time Inventor.

Dr. J. W. Porter, of Kansas City, claims to be the originator of the standard time system. He says the subject was first brought to his mind in 1878, when he was in the coast survey, by noting the variation of clocks and watches. He finally marked off a standard time map, and his system was adopted.

Methodism.

John Wesley was born at Epworth, England, June 17, 1703. In 1729 he became the head of a society at Oxford called Methodists because they were so methodical in their lives and strict in the performance of their religious duties. He formed the first Methodist society in London in 1739.

An Epitaph.

This epitaph is said to have been copied from a New Jersey tombstone:

Reader, pass on, don't waste your time
On bad biography and bitter rhyme
For what I am this crumbling clay insures,
And what I was is no affair of yours.

A Territory.

Alaska sustains the same relation to the Union as any other territory. It was territorially organized by an act of congress of March 17, 1884.

Glass.

Glass windows commenced to make their appearance in English private houses in 1180. Glass was first brought to England in 664.

Slavery Abolished.

Total abolition of slavery in all British colonies occurred Aug. 1, 1838.

Decimal Arithmetic.

Decimal arithmetic was invented at Bruges in 1602.

In an Old Flemish City

No one was in a hurry. The very beggars had a lazy whine. The shopkeepers mostly stood at their doors listlessly chewing the stalk of some flower or staring before them with lack luster eyes, while humming a tune nobly indifferent to business. There was one curiosity shop that it was difficult to pass, so crammed were its windows with carved ivory and carved oak with brass and bronze tortured into shapes beautiful and grotesque, with majolica ware and Japan porcelain, marvels gorgeous with color, cobweb laces yellowed by age and ancient weapons and books and other relics of the past. But here too the venerable owner of these treasures, with horn rimmed spectacles to assist his bleared eyes, sat in a high backed Fifteenth century chair poring over a tome which was probably printed at a similar date, and scarcely deigned to glance at the stranger who was inspecting his stock in trade. It was delightful to mark the indolent enjoyment of the red shirted boatmen who lay languidly smoking on the raised poop of the gaudy barges which lay moored here and there on the wide canals, the quays of which were shaded by lime trees amid the rustling leaves of which the bees hummed noisily. It was hard to believe that this was the bustling, feverish, Nineteenth century, and that our own insular Babylon was but a few hours' journey from this drowsy town.

At last, however, I found myself in a street wider than the rest, along which painted country wagons, full of lace capped and kerchiefed maids and matrons, of brass cans, baskets and empty crates, were jolting and rattling with thunderous din over stones, drawn by sleek, wild looking horses, which seemed to wear the minimum of harness and the maximum of bells and which pranced and snorted in their exultant strength. These belonged evidently to well to do peasants who had sold their poultry and their tame rabbits, their butter and general dairy produce and were now returning to the far off farms where they dwell among the polders, and the willows and windmills and flat meadows grazed by red and white kine.—All the Year Round.

A Dog's Sense of Guilt

The raid which Larkins' dog made upon our camp was amusing rather than annoying. He was a very friendly and intelligent shepherd dog, probably a collie. Hardly had we sat down to our first lunch in camp before he called on us. But as he was disposed to be too friendly, and to claim too large a share of the lunch, we rather gave him the cold shoulder. He did not come again, but a few evenings afterward as we sauntered over to the house on some trifling errand the dog suddenly conceived a bright little project. He seemed to say to himself on seeing us: "There come both of them now, just as I have been hoping they would; now while they are away I will run quickly over and know what they have got that a dog can eat."

My companion saw the dog get up on our arrival and go quickly in the direction of our camp, and he said that something in the cur's manner suggested to him the object of his hurried departure. He called my attention to the fact and we hastened back. On cautiously nearing camp the dog was seen amidst the pails in the shallow water of the creek, investigating them. He had uncovered the butter and was about to taste it, when we shouted, and he made quick steps for home with a very guilty sheepish look. When we again met him at the house next day he could not look us in the face, but sneaked off utterly crestfallen. This was a clear case of reasoning on the part of the dog, and afterward a clear case of the sense of guilt from wrong doing. The dog will probably be a man before any other animal is.—John Burroughs in The Century.

Creatures of the Deep Sea

A scientific examination of many of the animals that live near the bottom is not practicable yet, however, for the reason that when they are brought to the surface they fall to pieces, or nearly so. They are so organized as to withstand the enormous pressure of the water at great depths and when brought up where they are relieved of this pressure they collapse. This is especially noticeable in the case of fish with soft tissues; they are reduced to a spongy state on coming to the surface.

No satisfactory conclusion has been reached as to the effect of the darkness of the ocean depths on the inhabitants of those spaces. Many deep dwelling creatures were brought up that had well developed eyes, but it is thought that they were only migratory specimens, since the older ones were all blind. It is also found that a great many of them were phosphorescent, thus carrying their own light with them. This might warn off their natural prey, or, on the contrary, attract it to them, and the latter is supposed to be the fact, because the phosphorescent fish and animals survive, and nature always adapts her creatures to their surroundings.

The creatures that inhabit the depths of the ocean are the reverse of beautiful, and they all have teeth and claws and suckers and what not designed to rip and tear and kill. Their domain is the scene of constant warfare and struggle, for nature has ordained that they should live by eating each other.—Philadelphia Times.

Story About Joaquin Miller

I recall a very good story told of Joaquin Miller in California which has never found its way into print. It is a pretty well known fact that his daughter does not hold her gifted father in that admiration with which the world regards him. He left her among the Indians too long. It spoiled her temper and dwarfed her appreciation of genius. A few years ago Joaquin got out an edition de luxe of his poems which he embellished with likenesses of himself in various picturesque costumes and attitudes—"Mr. Miller among the Sierras," "Mr. Miller on Mount Shasta," "Mr. Miller Shaking Hands with the Filibuster Chief," "Back View of Mr. Miller on Horseback," and so on. One plate he generously reserved for his daughter, Miss Myrtle Miller. She had the post of honor in the middle of the book, and was seated on a prancing mustang, her hair flying toward the top of the page and a lurid light effect behind her. Joaquin sent a copy to Miss Miller with his distinguished autograph on the fly leaf. She glanced through the book, appreciated its contents, ran a pencil through her own name beneath the wild and reckless female, and writing below it "Mr. Miller when 20 years old," sent it back to him.—Current Literature.

Keys in Lock Box

There is a watchman in the New York postoffice whose chief duty is to collect the keys of lock boxes that are left in the locks by careless men and boys. Generally there is some sharper on the lookout to steal keys that are left in this way.—Chicago Herald.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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STAR PUBLISHING CO. - - PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, - - - SEPTEMBER 28

National Republican Ticket.

[Election, Tuesday, Nov. 6th, 1888.]

For President,
BENJAMIN H. HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
Isaac P. Lamson, of Cuyahoga.
Absalom H. Mattox, of Hamilton.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,
I.—Simon Krugg, of Hamilton.
II.—George B. Cox, of Hamilton.
III.—Robert Williams, Jr., of Preble.
IV.—John Dover, of Dark.
V.—Jacob Werner, of Putnam.
VI.—*Lewis S. Gordon, of Paulding.*
VII.—Seth W. Brown, of Warren.
VIII.—Roland Jones, of Madison.
IX.—John Stillings, of Hardin.
X.—Edward B. King, of Erie.
XI.—John K. Pollard, of Adams.
XII.—Leander A. Edwards, of Brown.
XIII.—Frederick C. Whitley, of Fairfield.
XIV.—Robert P. Wallace, of Ashland.
XV.—Isaiah H. Rose, of Washington.
XVI.—Leroy K. Anderson, of Coshocton.
XVII.—John S. Cochran, of Belmont.
XVIII.—J. Walter McClymonds, of Stark.
XIX.—Henry B. Perkins, of Trumbul.
XX.—Albert Munson, of Medina.
XXI.—Sylvester T. Everett, of Cuyahoga.

Republican State Ticket.

Secretary of State.
DANIEL J. RYAN, of Scioto.

Supreme Judge.
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY, of Meigs.

Member Board of Public Works.
WELLS S. JONES, of Pike.

Electors-at-Large.
ABSOLOM MATTOX, of Hamilton,
I. P. LAMPSON, of Cuyahoga.

For Congress.
WILLIAM C. COOPER,
Of Knox.

IT is pretty clear now that the yellow fever will spread throughout the Gulf States, at least as far as New Orleans. Towns in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi already have it, and there is a general fear in other towns in those States which shows that the conditions are ripe for its introduction. Perhaps it may not get into New Orleans, or west of there, for the city authorities have got the place into a much better sanitary condition than usual. In most of the Southern towns the last thing thought of is sanitation. It is only in a few of the largest and most enterprising places that any sanitary measures are *systematically* carried out. It will be a wonder if the fever does not spread. The condition of such towns as Birmingham, for instance, fairly invites pestilence at all times, and when yellow fever infection is in the air, it would be strange indeed if it should not take kindly to such an inviting spot.

It is not settled yet whether the infection has spread, by direct personal contact, from Jacksonville and Havana to the other places where it is now taking hold, but the probabilities seem to be that it did not. If it did not and if it can be communicated, without being carried by any person or article, through the air, then the "shotgun quarantine" establishment at Natchez and some other places will do no good. The only thing that will stop the spread of the contagion is frost, which, fortunately, is not very far off.

DR. H. S. TANNER, the fasting celebrity of eight years ago, has got hold of undoubted important facts touching the *very interesting question of apparent* death, where in fact there is only a suspense of animation, and burial of the apparently dead would mean burial alive. He thinks the subject one of the greatest practical importance, because of his belief that it not infrequently happens that burial takes place when life is not extinct. He would insist that nothing less than decomposition shall be accepted as evidence of death, and that it shall be well understood that there may be counterfeit death.

A French archbishop has put the matter in the most effective possible way by relating how in early life he was himself believed to be dead, and barely escaped being buried alive. Dr. Tanner appeals to admitted facts in the experience of oriental *experts in fasting* and in trance-sleep, the marvels of which are certainly inexplicable on any other theory than that of suspense of animation, without absolute suspense of life itself. The subject is one of the greatest interest for research, and beyond a doubt the danger of burial when life is not yet extinct is a real danger.

AN Iowa Common Pleas Judge has held that a farmer must not make cider for home use. This is Prohibition logically carried out, but it is not good sense and will not be so held by those who make the laws and the courts. Something less than prohibition will ultimately take charge of the liquor business and and regulate it to the uttermost.

BEFORE winter sets in we trust the Council will have the backbone to force the completion of the east Center street improvement. The sidewalks are deplorable in some quarters as to grade, and the street line in some localities is as crooked as the worm of a rail fence. Let the work be completed.

THAT the tariff does increase the wages of the laboring man cannot be successfully contradicted. Take the cotton and wool lines for example. In 1860, before the protective tariff was put in force, the total value of the production of cotton was $115,137,983 and the total amount of wages paid to the laboring *men engaged in the manufacture of* cotton goods was $23,626,168. The total value of the woolen products was $68,865,963, and the wages paid $10,927,877. In 1880 the total value of cotton goods was $192,190,110, an increase of 67 per cent. and the total value of wages $12,140,510, an increase of 80 per cent. In the same year the wool production was valued at $267,252,913 and the wages $16,380,010, an increase of 256 per cent. in production and 330 per cent. in wages.

WHEN the Mt. Vernon Tribune talks about Cooper having caused the Marion county ante-convention warfare it is simply repeating the old chestnut that we cracked early in the contest. We believed it when we gave currency to it but Cooper denied it and McNeal more than emphasized his denial in addition thereto. The fact of the matter is the Marion county fight arose from the natural condition of the Republican soil here and a million of men could not have prevented it. We really believe that if it were possible for Marion county to secure the Presidency for any one of her many able and illustrious Republicans by giving him a solid delegation from here, the nomination would have to go elsewhere. Harmonious unanimity doesn't exist here, not even in sample quantities.

THE death rate in Marion for last *week* was so great that many have been amazed, and they have reason therefor. Fifteen death notices in one week are more than we care to publish, and the causes of such an alarming rate are not altogether natural. When the aged are stricken down in rapid order so much is not thought of it, but for vigorous young people to die as we are witnessing is more than we can regard with complacency.

IT is expected that prejudice can be aroused against Cooper because he paid his ten dollars to the driven well fiends rather than spend an hundred dollars in fighting so small a claim, then the Supreme court's decision was to the effect that the claims were valid. Mr. Cooper is a shrewd attorney but we could hardly expect him to know that the Supreme court would go back on itself.

DREADFUL as the mortality in Jacksonville is, it does not yet begin to approach that of the epidemic of 1878-9. In 1878, 3960 persons died of yellow fever in New Orleans, and there were three times that number of cases. In Memphis there were about 1200 deaths. In the following year Memphis had 1532 cases and 485 deaths, and New Orleans 11 cases and 10 deaths.

SINCE Mr. Braddock is telling the unsuspecting farmers that he has always been a warm friend and advocate of the wool tariff, we are constrained to ask that gentleman who he supported in contest of 1866. Delano or Morgan? At that time the wool tariff was the point at issue and some of our folks would like to know whom Mr. Braddock supported.

MR KILGORE, of Texas has earned fame in two ways in this Congress: By deliberately putting the Chinese Exclusion bill in his pocket until the President should get ready to receive it, and by objecting to any appropriation for the yellow fever sufferers. Measured by democratic standards, he is rapidly growing to that stature of a great statesman.

Giving the Flies a Chance.

He was eating a substantial breakfast of steak and eggs in a well known restaurant a few days since, and the meal was enlivened by the presence of a small army of hungry flies, which perched contentedly upon the food, and clung thereto *much closer than a brother, varying* their exercise by lighting on his face to rest from their labors. He bore the ordeal with supreme patience and unconcern for a time, but he had ordered a square meal, and as the waiter had deposited the check therefor, he naturally desired to appropriate the major part of the edibles to himself and to contribute but little to the voracious insects.

Finally he muttered an expressive oath as a detachment of the enemy made a bold attempt to carry off a roll, and, dipping his *spoon* in the sugar, he proceeded to erect sundry little piles of the saccharine pellets at intervals of several feet from his plate, to which he invited their attention, and earnestly besought the buzzing besiegers to communicate their good fortune to their relatives and friends.

The experiment worked to a charm, for the dainty creatures preferred the sugar to the rump steak, and they feasted right royally and in utter contempt of the young man. When he left the table his face wore a triumphant smile, and he paid his check with so much promptness and satisfaction that the clerk ventured to remark that the meal must have been uncommonly well prepared. He replied, after some hesitation, that he had given the flies a chance and was at peace with all the world.—Providence Journal.

Camel's hair cheviots, soft yet fine, come in cloth shades bordered with a deeper tone, and are among the most desirable of all the season's offerings, though many incline to the fleecy buffalo cloths in stripes or else chain figures all over its rough surface.

Very elegant blouses of velvet, lined with white silk and finished with all daintiness, are among the things promised for early autumn wear, but only she who has the willow's lithe slenderness or the slim grace of swaying reeds can properly venture upon them.

LIGHTNING'S EFFECTS.

A MAJORITY OF DEATHS OCCUR IN THE LEVEL, OPEN COUNTRY.

Report of a Case Illustrating the Physical Effects of Lightning Stroke—How the *Patient's Consciousness Was Restored.* A Technical Explanation.

The majority of deaths from lightning occurs in the level, open country, trees, villages and thickly built up towns and cities, by their projections into the air, serving as conductors, and thereby protecting the inhabitants from direct stroke. The loss of life annually throughout the world is very great. In European Russia from 1870 to 1877 no less than 2,270 persons were killed by this cause. In Austria during the same time 1,700 persons were likewise killed. In Prussia it is reported that seventy persons are annually killed. Ten thousand persons are reported as having been struck during a period of nine-and-twenty years with 2,252 deaths in France; while in the United States during 1870 alone 202 deaths from lightning were recorded.

The effects of lightning stroke are most interesting, curious and appalling. The general symptoms are usually of shock. There is often unconsciousness, sometimes coma, lasting from a few hours to even days; partial or complete loss of sight or hearing, associated with impairment of the other senses. The tissues may be burned superficially or deeply, the bones fractured, and portions of the limbs are torn off entirely. The tracks of lightning on the surface of the body may have a fancied *resemblance to the branches of* a tree, the main stem from which the branches lead off arising at any portion of the body. The skin in these tracks may be simply scarlet in color, slightly swelled or blistered, the branches tapering off until no larger than the scratch of a pin. They may pass in all directions from the place first struck or skip about from one part to another. This is due to the conduction of the current by the *clothing, which if wet acts as* an excellent conductor.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

For the purpose of illustrating these effects the following report of a case is taken from The Philadelphia Medical News, reported by a physician who was on the spot the time the accident occurred, Dr. J. B. Paige:

"The current struck the chimney of the house and passed down the studding near the window to an iron hook on which was suspended a chain and bird cage, passed from this to the head of the lady, sitting just inside the window, and beneath the cage, above the left eye, midway between the eyebrow and hair, which was apparently the part nearest the corner of the bird cage; passed along in front the ear, then to the central line of the chest, descending by the stocking supporter, which was attached to the corsets; thence to the top of the stockings, leaving marks upon both limbs, but more especially upon the left, on the back of which, just above the knee joint, was a burn about the size of one's hand. It had the appearance of an ordinary burn, and was only superficial. No trace of the current could be detected again until the foot was reached, from which it passed off by the joint of the great toe, tearing a place about two inches in diameter in the stocking and slipper, but not leaving the slightest mark upon the skin. With the exception of the burned spot on the posterior part of the left leg, and one or two small burns on the body and the right leg, congested lines alone marked the course of the electricity in its passage over the body.

"Her condition was found to be as follows: Completely unconscious; motionless; muscles relaxed; left eye closed, right open; face purple; pulse at wrist imperceptible, neither heart sounds nor respiratory sounds to be heard. At once artificial breathing was resorted to, and in from two to three minutes the first sign of life appeared in a movement of the left leg. The blue color faded from the face, and the pulse was felt at the wrist. Soon a new train of symptoms set in. There was difficult respiration. The mucus and saliva, which were very abundant, had gravitated back, and could not be swallowed because of complete paralysis of the pharynx, etc. There was, in fact, paralysis of almost all the muscles of the uppermost parts of the body, including the arms. The symptoms were those exhibited by an animal when dying asphyxiated; violent muscular contraction, difficult and forced respiration, etc. Under continued efforts consciousness returned in three quarters of an hour. A period of four weeks elapsed before all the senses and her general health was restored and all paralysis had disappeared."

A TECHNICAL EXPLANATION.

In this do we see the effects of lightning in a pronounced degree, and there can be no doubt but that this person would have died from the effects if the physician had not been present to at once resort to artificial or forced respiration and wrap the body to maintain the heat necessary for life. Respiration had *stopped and the heart was acting feebly* and very slowly, and every evidence, in the complete unconsciousness and muscular relaxation, was present that death was at hand. But by forced respiration and preserved heat the oxygen supplied and sent through the body by the slow and feebly acting heart revivified the stunned nerve centers, and life was saved.

The unconsciousness was due to the *shock impressed on the protoplasm of the* nerve centers through the sensitive *nerves, and not by the direct entrance of* the electric current or vibrations into the protoplasm of the brain cells; the effect was physiological principally, not physical. The physical effects were molecular, as they must needs be, and are seen in the blistered, disorganized skin and the charred and rent clothing and shoes. Terrific as must have been the force at play, *these evidences of the skipping of* the current from the body to the better conductors, the clothing and shoes, only show that the physical effect was on the surface. The profound molecular changes resulting in the unconsciousness, paralysis of senses, respiration and muscles, was due to a transformation of the electrical force or impulse, not only at the places where its direct impact occurred, but by the induced effects on all the surface of the body, into sensation, which was conducted through the proper channels, the nerves, to the protoplasm of the nerve centers, thereby from its great strength abolishing function.—Globe Democrat.

Alpenstocks made of mahogany, with silver plate on the top for the name of the owner, are rather extravagant means of assistance to mountain climbing.

The railroad bridges in this country if placed continuously would reach from New York to Liverpool.

-CURE-

BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, LIVER INDIGESTION
DYSPEPSIA, COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE

Your BLOOD Purified,

BY USING THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

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LIVER PILLS!

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FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

Boy—Mother, since I have been using Wolff's Acme Blacking my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get my feet wet, but I do not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are so careless. You forgot that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are yet around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in elegant order by its use. I use it about once a month and pa about once a week.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is wonderful; preserving and Waterproofing; any leather; giving it a deep, rich black lustre which lasts a week. *Don't use often.* Do not confound ACME Blacking with any other. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

Try it on your Harness.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

Headache,

Pain in the Side and Back, & Constipation, indicate that the stomach and excretory organs are in a disordered condition, and that a laxative is needed. For this purpose, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be used.

Ayer's Pills are a never failing remedy for Headaches caused by a Disordered Stomach. I suffered for years from this infirmity, and never found anything to give me more than temporary relief, until I began taking Ayer's Pills. This medicine always acts promptly and thoroughly, an occasional dose being all that is required to keep me in perfect health.—Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I have found entire relief from Constipation, Stomach troubles, and Nervous Headache, by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I suffered a long time from these complaints, was under medical treatment, without obtaining relief, and a part of the time was unable to work. A friend, who had been similarly afflicted, urged me to take Ayer's Pills. I commenced using this remedy, and, by the time I had taken four boxes, was cured.—F. L. Dobson, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within thirty Minutes. Try it.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 163 Baronne st., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the Springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J. EAGAN, of No. 75 West st., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family."

MRS. MATTIE FURGUSON, of Dryden, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T. F. BAILEY, of Humboldt, Io., says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

MRS. WM. A. DAVIS, of Candice, N. J., says: "I have suffered greatly from Indigestion and Bowel troubles, and Vinegar Bitters gave me great relief."

JAMES R. DWYER, of Webster, Mass., writes: "I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine, and have the best of health."

L. COLEMAN, 77 Montgomery st., New York, writes: *"I find your Vinegar Bitters a first-rate tonic."*

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health. A beautiful book free.

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ON SCRAP BOOKS.

Bill Nye Relates His Experience for a Reader's Benefit.

A correspondent writes from Pensacola, Fla., asking what is perfection or the nearest perfection in a scrap book, also desiring to know my own experience in scrap books, if I ever had any.

A scrap book generally is like a diary: you *begin to keep it with extreme exuberance,* and you gradually flag and flicker out and flummox, as one might say.

I began simply by ordering from my congressman an edition de luxe of the report of the commissioner of education, bound in plain muslin and boards. Taking a volume of this kind to my airy suit of hall bedroom and woodbox, with the keen blade of a butcher knife I cut out two leaves and left a third all the way through without marring *the general plot of the book.* This gave room for pasting excerpts and other literary gems, most of which referred to myself, and prevented that general fullness which would have resulted had I not done so.

Whenever a paper referred to me I bought *some copies, and, having sent one to my dear* one, I carefully cut out the excerpt from another copy and pasted it, by means of some loud and extremely offensive paste, on the page. Thus I filled at last a whole volume *of the reports of the commissioner of education* with paragraphs in which it was stated with more or less typographical inaccuracy that I was "in town and quartered at Riley's hotel," or that I was "on our streets," or that I "shook hands with friends here yesterday," or that I was "attending the quarterly conference in town," and many other statements which would be invaluable as references in future years. I also had a much larger book in which I kept the adverse *criticisms of the press, paragraphs in which I* was alluded to as "the intellectual wart on the editorial page of The Sassafras Commonwealth," and "the flea bitten fugitive from justice who edits the porous plaster across the street." Whenever my feelings were wounded I put the item in the large book and kept it where my children could see it when I should rest from my labors forever. I thought it would teach them humility and really do them *good.* The other book I used to keep on the center table for the use of visitors. If I had a visitor who had the habit of putting in a day or two at a time conversing with me about himself I generally asked him to glance over this scrap book, and while he was doing so I would slip out and take a train for some other point. It is a good plan.

Just keep an egotistical scrap book, using the sourest paste you can procure, and when a man insists on giving you large bales and *mowsful of information about himself* when you would rather converse about yourself, hand him this book to entertain himself with and then you can gently ooze out the side door and go to the remotest parts of the earth.

Finally I heard of a new patent scrap book with ready gummed pages, and I bought one. The price was big enough for a set of Dickens, but I had heard that it was a good thing, and so I got it. Then a period of *humidity came along and that book closed forever.* It wouldn't open any more than a marble slab.

I waited till autumn and then got another one. My wife filled it full of autumn leaves. They were not fully dry. She then put a heavy weight on the top. We still have the scrap book and the leaves, but the book opens with a time lock, and the time set for it to open is a profound secret between Gabriel and his wife.

Lately I have adopted the plan of purchasing several thousand manila envelopes, putting each newspaper clipping into one of these envelopes, and then writing the title on the outside. I then hire a house and, by using the gummed flaps of the envelopes, fasten them in rows tastefully on the inner walls of the house, marking a general heading over each row by means of red chalk. This gives the room a cheery appearance, adds to the acoustics of the house and is certainly very *convenient. By means of a step ladder I am* enabled to select anything I desire readily, and the space usually fooled away and covered by expensive but non-remunerative pictures is made highly useful.

Sometimes I have to hire an amanuensis to do this work, and it is not done the same way I would do it myself. Last year I went away for a few months to give some readings in aid of a few poor children for whom I feel myself responsible, and, while absent, *I had a young man named Pulaski Murkley* attend to this. He was very methodical and wrote a good hand, as I afterwards learned by comparing some of my own signatures at the bank with some studies which he had made of the same subject. They were better, *if anything, than my own, I must admit,* and the cashier at the bank agreed with me about it.

But he was very methodical, indeed, and kept my scrap book carefully, according to *his own ideas. He came from a summer resort called* Chisel-'em-out-of-their-eye-teeth-hurst-by-the-sea. His father resided at Up-six-flights-of-stairs-on-the-Hudson, and usually spent his summers at About-two-rods-behind-Burdick's-lath-lumber-and-shingle-mill-cash-paid-for-hides-undertaking-embalming-and-ice-cream-by-the-sea.

People who come from there always think they know all about everything, and so I allowed him to run my scrap book.

Last fall I had occasion to look for an article on the English colliery. For a week or two I could not find it, and I probably would never have run across it if I hadn't happened to look one day under the heading of Epidemics.

How few people, even if well paid, can do a thing just exactly as we would do it ourselves.—Bill Nye in New York World.

Will Try It Later.

A scientific journal tells "how to light a lamp with a snowball." We would like to try the experiment, but somehow snowballs are scarce at Pittsburg now.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

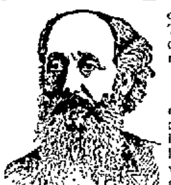
It Had the Strength.

Capt. Saltnorse (to landlady)—Mrs. Hashelter, can you tell me where I can purchase a large quantity of this butter?

Mrs. Hashelter (gushingly)—Now, my dear captain! What can you want of a quantity of that excellent butter?

Capt. S.—I intended arming my marines with it in place of cutlasses, as my experience with it here convinces me it's a great thing to repel boarders.—Judge.

TO THE WOMEN



WHEN we understand all the anatomy and physiology of women, and learn of the diseases peculiar to their sex, there is a feeling of sympathy created within the breast for her well-being and preservation of her health.

WEAKNESS.

On account of the intimate connection of these diseases with the stomach, brain, heart and liver, through the sympathetic spinal system of nerves, the diagnosis or locating of her diseases becomes the more diff

Thus as a symptom of diseases she may have ralgic

HEADACHE

dizziness, unnatural emo and various delusions, am ing to mania, or may local paralysis, nausea vomiting, perverted app a dry, hacking cough, pal tion of the heart, oppre and faintness, pain in the and kidneys, and every imaginable di as caused by reflex action.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syru

& A COMPOUND

Containing Podophyllum, Cascara Sagrada, Unicorn Root, Black Cohosh and Root, with tonics and diuretics, with Salycilic Acid, Nervines, etc., etc., scientifi combined and pleasant to take, *all of them being specifics in their action,* as w laxative and alterative, that will restore action, subdue inflammation, and prove al the most astute physician or pathologist could suggest. Hibbard's Rheumatic Pla applied to the small of the back, or abdomen, or to any parts that may be painful weak, will be found very beneficial. Reason teaches the lesson.

IT NEVER FAILS. IT NEVER FAILS.

IT IS A SAFE FAMILY MEDICIN

Because it contains no poison or opiates of any kind, invalids and delicate persons will find it th medicine and tonic they can use. No one should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Su Autumn and Winter.*

If you cannot procure it of your druggist, send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5. Plaste

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

It has cured my indigestion, painful dimness of sight, and made me a well woman, and I cannot say too much in praise of both Syrup and Plasters.
Mrs. S. E. Rusk, Vermontville, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup has no equal. We cannot be without it in our family.
Mrs. Mary Ann White, Muskegon, Mich.

Ten years I have been a great sufferer fro dyspepsia, neuralgic headache and other diseases. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup made me a well wom
Mrs. A. D. Noble, Jackson, M

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup entirely cured think it the best family medicine in the world
Mrs. Louis Rau Wabash,

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATIS

YOU are hustling around for your share of the wor *good gifts, and it's hard work: think of something else.*

This constant work will tell sometime—perhaps it has alread and nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgic and rheumatic aches pains are part of the "good gifts" your hustling has won.

If you are that way, let us give you a prescription—no cha for the prescription, though it will cost a dollar to have it filled your druggist.

℞ PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND o

Sig. Use according to directions.

All druggists keep it. It will strengthen your nerves, tone your whole system, and make you bless us for prescribing this g nerve tonic. Be sure to get the genuine, prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & Burlington, Vt.

$1,000 Rewar

FOR EVERY CASE OF

Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh

—THAT—

DR. LIVINGSTON'S

POSITIVE CURE FOR CATAR

FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructi carried out in full. The only catarrh medicine of merit, and the only Compa gives you this chance. This is to show the public that we do not come before the with a worthless nostrum, but one of merit. Do not let your druggist sell you unless it has our guarantee on same. For sale by all drug trade. **Price, $1.0 Bottle.** If your druggist does not have it, send $1, and we will pay express c

DR. LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, O

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

HOXSIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

IT STRIKES AT THE ROOT · SWIFT · POSITIVE · SURE · OF THE DISEASE

The greatest remedy in the world for all acute attacks to throat and

FOR MEN ONL

A NEW BOOK ON DEBILITY & ATROPHY

Explains non to enlarge and en all weak, un developed organs and parts of the body. Also guide cure for nervous, sexual and general physical debility. The effects of early errors and later excesses, of body and mind, unnatural losses, nervousness, etc., CURED "to stay cured." Every condition of health, fully restored, unless beyond human aid. Men testify States and Territories and foreign countries. You them. Treatment is as absolutely unfailing as any human ag This book mailed (sealed), free of charge. Address,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO,

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE.

I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. U in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. U in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

LADIES,

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

Peerless Dyes

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by L. H. FLOCKEN, or R. C. HOBLMAN & CO.

WEAK MEN!

Debilit Indisc ... Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Sus ... or REFUND MONEY. ... This specific purpose, GENERATIVE WEAKNESS ... tinuous, mild, soothing c ... directly through all weak pa ... to health and Vigorous Strength ... Electric current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 ... Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet ...

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 822 BROADWAY, NE

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEWS

—Dr [illegible]

—[illegible]

—[illegible] Sunday [illegible]

—J. A. W[illegible] [illegible] in Lockwood

[illegible] with typhoid malarial fever

—Mr J. H. Johnson has been in feeble health for the past week

—Bert Kurtz of Columbus spent Sunday with his friends in this city

—Charles Freidman was among the Marionites at the Capital City Monday

Jim Lust of the grocery firm of Count & Lust is reported among the sick

Miss Bell of Galion is the guest of Miss Katie Huber on North East street

—Mrs E. Hall has returned from Ft Wayne considerably improved in health

—Mr and Mrs J. F. Rhoads were among the Marion visitors in Columbus on Friday

—Mrs L. A. M. Williams visited Columbus Monday both on business and a pleasure trip

—Mr and Mrs [illegible] Criswell attended the funeral of Lloyd Iden at Denmark Sunday

—Kelly Mount of Lewisville have been up from Columbus visiting a few days among their friends

—Miss [illegible] of Denver and Mrs L. Vinton of Kokomo Ind are visiting Mrs Judge Norris

—Mr and Mrs A. C. Ault and son Ed the visited the Ohio Centennial at Columbus on Friday

—The Huber Company shipped three straw burner locomotives to Minneapolis Minn., Monday

—The Huber works will shut down Thursday and Friday on account of the great County Fair

—Miss Lizzie Conckling has been quite ill with malarial fever at the home of J. Tribby for the past week

—Mrs O. W. Johnston was down from Morral on Saturday spending the day among her friends here

—Mr G. A. Richmond organist of Trinity M E Church Lima, is in the city the guest of Rev. R. Wallace

—Sheriff Kelly's prisoners now numbers five, and there is promise of an increase after the Grand Jury meets

—Mrs A. Fairfield and children of Louisville Ky., are guests at the home of G. W. Kettler on Greenwood street

—Messrs Heyword, Loutius, Peters, Cunco and Drinckmeier of Upper Sandusky spent Sunday in Marion

—Mrs G. W. Kettler returned home from Columbus Friday evening, after a couple weeks visit at her parents home

Miss Martha Cunnin[illegible] accompanied by her mother departed Monday for Philadelphia where she will enter college

—Link Allen the big conductor of the Erie, left for his home in Dayton Monday morning to lay off and nurse a wounded knee

—The American Express Company has so heavy a run of peach business that two delivery wagons have been brought into service

—Mr and Mrs L. G. Allen returned Saturday from Petoskey Mich., where they have been spending the past six weeks very enjoyably

—The felling of the trees in front of the new blocks on East Center gives a much better view of the improvement that has been going on

—The new seats so long wished for are now in place in the northwest basement room of the Central building, and all concerned are happy

—Word comes from Prospect that Mayor Carpenter was touched for four or five dollars by some follower of the circus that stopped there Friday

—John Cl[illegible], Frank Huber, [illegible] and J. F. Pendergast, and Misses Dermody, Daly, Huber and Bell spent Sunday at Magnetic Springs

—The Schuyler Electric Co. of Middletown, Conn., has been awarded the contract of furnishing the arc lighting plant for the Marion Electric Light Co

—Mrs Charles Lotz has been down sick again for the past two weeks with brain trouble. Her many friends hope for a speedy and substantial recovery

—Will Iler has returned from New Mexico to make a short visit with his mother and family. Will went west several years ago and has prospered there

—The brick work on the East Marion school building is almost completed, and the masonry is being very much admired. It is the model school building of this city

—Sam Hume dropped into town Monday morning. Sam always bobs up serenely when something in the way of a celebration is in the air. The fair attracted him this time

—C. M. Idleman arrived in the city from Portland, Oregon, Friday night, to spend a few days visiting his parents Mr and Mrs Silas Idleman, and friends in this locality

—Mike Hagan was arrested for being drunk and disorderly Saturday night, though officers Masterson and Lennon had a difficult time taking him. The Mayor's assessment was $9.10

—The funeral of W. S. Cunningham was a very large one. Nearly one hundred Knights of Pythias attended and had charge of the ceremony. The large attendance showed the high esteem in which the deceased was held, and it was a fitting testimonial to his worth and popularity

—A. M. Tucker, formerly Superintendent of the Third and Fourth division of the N. Y. P. & O., has been appointed General Superintendent of the N. Y., P. & O. division of the Erie with headquarters in Cleveland. C. R. Fitch succeeds him as Superintendent of the Mahoning division. It is quite a certain thing that F. B. Thomas will go to New York, October 1st, as manager of the entire Erie system

—The Normal band has changed its name to the City Band

—The C. H. V. and T. [illegible] passed through Marion Monday

—Edward Goodman a former [illegible] of Marion [illegible] years ago [illegible], a visit among acquaintances

—Mrs A. C. Crow has returned home from North [illegible] preparatory to bringing home the little daughter who has been ill

—Mr J. J. Faust returned to his home in Cleveland Monday after spending a week in Marion as guest of Mr and Mrs D. Yake

—Bastardy suits have been filed against Henry Bausinger by Minnie Ottenstein and Chris Dix by Belle Warren. Each are under $400 bond

—Miss Emma Thompson will continue to act as substitute for Miss Emma Cunningham until Wednesday evening, when Superintendent Crouse will dismiss for the balance of the week

Mrs C. F. Kramer and sons of Burlington Iowa, and Mrs W. H. Romosier and children of Cleveland are visiting in in the city the guests of Mrs W. L. Kramer, on South Main St

—Farmers in the western part of the county are making a big kick again on account of the dumping of refuse matter into the Scioto by the Kenton straw board mill. Many fish were killed

—The Marion Manufacturing Company has closed its works for two weeks. During that time the annual inventory will be taken and plans laid for [illegible] work than ever next year

—Mr and Mrs L. C. Sanford arrived in Marion after their brief visit to Cincinnati Monday, and are stopping at the Kerr for the present. Marion friends have been extending congratulations

—The Engineer's report on the Bower ditch improvement was given a hearing on Monday and the report was adopted with but few slight changes. The work of construction was ordered to be sold on Oct 3d

—Mrs Lizzie Fetter a widow lady residing in James Row is reported as having two children ill and without the necessities of life and in no way to get them. The Relief Association should take charge of the case

—The regular monthly county championship contest of the Marion Gun Club which was to have taken place on Thursday of this week, has been postponed one week on account of the fair, and will take place Thursday October 4th

—A breach of promise suit has been filed in the Clerk's office by Belle Heirlott, who wants $3000 from Charles Dix postmaster at Prospect for refusing to marry her after seducing her and getting her in a family way under promise of marriage

—The Electric Light Co. has purchased 100 feet of the rear end of G. G. Pettit's lot and will erect its plant on Railroad street near the Big Four depot. The contract was let Monday for a building 35x90 feet and the work of erecting it will be pushed forward at once

—Samuel Morral has brought suit for $3000 damages against Samuel Wilmuth alleging to have sustained damages to that amount by being falsely detained under arrest on a charge of assault and battery preferred by said Wilmuth without just cause or provocation

—An item of great interest to butchers as well as those who eat fresh meat is a section of the Ohio law which reads as follows "No calf, pig or lamb or the meat thereof, shall be bought, sold or offered for sale for human food, which, when killed, was less than four months old."

—Huntington Herald: Huntington Division, No 221 and Andrews Division No 280, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, have selected Engineer James Eckenrode, of this city to represent them at the coming annual meeting of the Brotherhood, to be held at Richmond Va., next month

—Lloyd Iden, a resident of the State of Kansas, who returned to Ohio only last week and was visiting at the home of Walt Warren on north Main street in this city, died at Mr. Warren's home Friday evening from heart and stomach trouble. Mr Iden was in poor health when he came, indeed his return to Ohio was in hope of bettering his health. His remains were taken to Denmark, Morrow county, this morning where they were buried, that place having been his early home

—Miss Addie F. Ruchley, daughter of Mr and Mrs Lewis Ruchley, died at her parents home on the corner of East and South streets Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock. Miss Ruchley had been suffering with typhoid fever for about four weeks and the most sanguine of her many loving friends had scarcely dared hope for her recovery at any time. She was born November 20, 1862 and was therefore nearly 26 years old. She was a bright lovable lady, and there is much grief over her sad demise. The funeral was conducted from the house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Rev. R. Wallace

—A lady suggests that we remark, while there is an agitation against the Salvation Army nuisance, that there is another equally as objectionable a nuisance that ought to go at the same time. The reference is made to the crowd of loafers who stand on the public corners and blockade the sidewalks much worse than the noisy soldiers. Ladies often find difficulty in passing the places blockaded by these loafers and the nuisance is abominable to them. The trouble is that the fellows who thus stand around have not the good sense or manners to make way for passing ladies. Let the police make a note of this

—The Cleveland Press remarks that it is no matter in what vocation of life Ohio men are always on top. Take politics and there's Wm. Henry Harrison, Garfield, Sherman, Wm. Allen and a long list of famous men, the law, and Chief Justices Chase and Waite stand at the head, warriors, and Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McPherson are names the most famous in military history, literature, and W. D. Howells leads, editors Whitelaw Reid, Joseph Medill and Murat Halstead are known everywhere, and so on in never failing supply. Buckeyes can always be found in the lead, and all are proud of their native State

—A. Merker is in Columbus today on business

—Mr and Mrs [illegible] are at Columbus [illegible]

—Mrs Wm Mullen of Cleveland is the guest of Mrs Huber

—The Marion Steam Shovel works closed for the Fair on Thursday

—Dr Campbell wife and daughter of [illegible] were in Marion this week

D. R. Crissinger and wife were in Columbus taking in the Centennial Tuesday

—Mr Len Bigelow who has been visiting at Newark for a few days returned Monday

—A. H. Kling left Tuesday for Columbus to act as judge of the [illegible] at the Centennial this week

—Frank B. Hammerle of Hamilton O., is the guest of his uncle and aunt Mr and Mrs F. Huber

—Mr and Mrs Charles Ozne of Cambridge O., were guests of Mr and Mrs B. M. Ault this week

—Mr and Mrs Joe Matthews and Mr and Mrs W. G. Rapp and daughter Sundayed at Richwood

—Miss Eva Yake left on Monday for Hagerstown Md to resume her studies at school at that place

—The remains of Charles Marble were taken from the vault on last Wednesday at 2 o'clock and interred

Misses Leslie Williams and Ora Conttwright of Columbus are visiting at the home of their cousin Oscar Travis

—Miss Clara V. Turner of Pekin Ill., and Mrs D. F. Edwards left for Cleveland Tuesday to spend the week visiting

—Lowell Elliott of the Marion Steam Shovel Co. has been in Indiana and Illinois for the past week on a business trip

—Rev. R. Wallace left for Kenton Tuesday to attend the annual meeting of the Central Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church

—Mr and Mrs R. Ora Hopkins returned from Cincinnati Tuesday and are stopping at the home of Mr. Hopkins father on East Center street

—Jacob Bros. delivery wagon and that of Davids Grocery House collided on west Silver street Tuesday but only slight damage was done

—A. I. Poundstone and wife of Medina O. who have been visiting at the home of Byron Kimble and with others here during returned to their home Tuesday

—The Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society have decided to hold the annual fair next year during the month of October, and instructed the Secretary to notify neighboring Agricultural Societies of that fact

—Mrs Enoch Clark while standing near a [illegible] which her husband was at work was struck by a falling scantling, and severely bruised about the head. Dr. Wyant was called and found the contusion a bad one but he dressed it and made the lady as comfortable as could be expected

—Autumn is beginning to put her fine artists in the foliage of the trees. The sere and yellow leaf marks the rapid strides toward the frosts and chill of the later autumn. But it is a glorious autumn now, with bright skies and delightful temperature. We are prone to wish that September embraced half the year

—Persons who cross railroad tracks in front of fast moving trains take their lives in their own hands, and yet in spite of all warnings the greatest recklessness is daily displayed by travelers. It is undeniable that in many cases railroad companies are reprehensible in their failure to provide adequate safeguards, but this fact should only emphasize the greater need for individual care and watchfulness

LIKE AN ENOCH ARDEN

A Former Marion Resident Believed To Be Dead Heard From After a Quarter of a Century

Truth is truly stranger than fiction and exemplification of this fact is found in an instance that has reached our ears, though we are not at liberty to give the names but the story.

Well, twenty five years ago a young man of this city connected with a large and well known family, left Marion and married in Columbus. His married life did not prove a happy one and he left a couple years later to seek a home elsewhere. That was twenty three years ago and from that date until last week nothing had been heard from him and he was naturally believed to be dead.

As the intervening years passed the father died and within a few years the aged mother passed to her eternal rest. Since then the estate has been settled and the family property divided as though the brother were dead.

Last week a letter came to the mother of the missing brother, but she being dead it was delivered to a daughter. In it was the information that a patient in an insane asylum in New York State was sufficiently convalesced to tell his name and give references to relatives, and sure enough the name of this patient is that of the believed to be dead brother who had left here a quarter of a century ago and had never been heard from.

Probate Court

Charles W. Conway and Minnie V. Gordis licensed to marry

Will of Jacob Hettler, deceased presented, proven and admitted to probate and record

J. A. Marchant, guardian of James Bowen an imbecile, made return of order of sale of real estate and filed his first and final account

J. J. McNeal administrator of the estate of Mary Jackson filed inventory, appraisement and final account

Hannibal and Mary D. LaGrange administrators of the estate of Elizabeth Forsha, filed application to sell personal property at private sale

—It was very amusing to hear a young Chinese boy of about 18 years of age tell about his trip from San Francisco Cal., to Marion. Among one of the greatest things he saw was the "fire coming out of the ground" as he expressed it. He was on his way to Richmond Va. to attend school

TEACHERS EXAMINATION

The Questions Asked Before a Class of Twenty Saturday

A class of about twenty applicants for teachers certificates wish for the Board of County Examiners Saturday last. Below are the questions asked

GEOGRAPHY

Bound Ohio and name some of its chief cities and rivers

Locate Boston, Denver, St. Augustine, Jerusalem, Aden, Lake Itasca, Black Hills, Isle of Man, Comoro and Caribbean Sea

What are the chief products of New Jersey? Of Michigan

What waters are connected and what countries separated by the Strait of Dover?

Why are the polar circles 23½ degrees from the poles

GRAMMAR

What practical use is there in a knowledge of grammar?

What is a pronoun? Why do we use pronouns?

Write a sentence containing a relative pronoun

Write a sentence which contains a quotation quoted indirectly

Decline the following nouns: Fulness, mouse-trap

Expand into a clause the emphasized part: The pupil was punished for *his* truancy

Define the different classes of verbs

What is a conjunctive adverb?

Write a twelve line poem on some subject of your choice

Parse the emphasized words: Jim Hered had left his old home and found him and put him in prison for [illegible] was his brother's wife

HISTORY

What led to the formation of the Constitution of the United States

Name the wars occurring within the Constitutional period

What caused the war of 1812? How long did this war last, and how did it end?

When and by whom was the cotton gin invented? The steamboat? The magnetic telegraph

Give an account of the great battle of Gettysburg

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY

Define orthography. Orthoepy

Define spelling

What is a letter

Mark the accented syllables in the following words: Matinée, [illegible], amateur, legerdemain

Give substitutes for the following: [illegible]

What is a subvocal?

Give five examples of aspirates

What power has the letter e in the word fine

Spell derivative nouns from the following words: Assess, lovely, [illegible], engine, low

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

What are arteries

What is the brain?

What is the pulse?

What are the three varieties of [illegible]

Name the organs of circulation

Where is mastication performed

Why is it more wearisome to stand still than to walk about?

When a muscle is in action how does it compare with the same muscle in a state of relaxation as to length? As to thickness? As to hardness?

Name five articles of food that are rich in albumen

What fluid of the body has the power to dissolve albuminoid foods? In what condition is albumen most readily dissolved? When coagulated or uncoagulated

ARITHMETIC

A, B and C commence trade with $9,326 and gain $1016. The sum of A's and B's is to the sum of B's and C's as 5 is to 7 and C's capital diminished by B's is to C's increased by B's as 1 is to 7. What is each one's share of the gain?

F, G and H enter into partnership for one year, from January 1st. F furnished $26,000 for the whole time, G twice that amount for nine months. H puts in $10,000 Jan 1st, $5000 more March 1st, $15,000 more May 1st, and October 1st withdraws $10,000. Their profits are $15,500. How must this sum be divided, G being allowed $500 for extra services?

To realize a profit of 15 per cent what price per pound must a grocer charge for a mixture of three kinds of sugar, costing respectively 10, 11 and 12 cents a pound, there being 8 pounds of the first kind to 2 of the second and 1 of the third?

A owns ¾ of a ship which is worth $68,000. If I buy ⅔ of A's share at this rate for what sum must I draw a sixty day note that I may pay A with the proceeds of it when discounted by a broker at 7 percent?

D contracted to work thirty days for C. he was to have $1.75 for every day he worked and to forfeit 60 cents for every day idle. If at the end of the time D received $33.10, how many days was he idle?

An agent who gets 5 per cent collects a number of bills of $10 each for a society. He pays over to the treasurer 1148.60. How many bills were collected?

S sells L some goods that cost him $1180 at a loss of 1½ per cent. A few days afterwards L sells them back to S at a gain of 1½ per cent. How much less does S pay for them the second time than the first?

A and B have equal incomes. A contracts an annual debt amounting to 1-7 of his, B lives on 4-5 of his and at the end of 10 years lends A enough to pay off his debt and has $320 left. What is the income?

A can mow a field in 6 days, B in 8 days, C in 13½ days and D in 3 days. How long will it take all four to do it?

What is the shortest distance that the lines 8, 9 and 10 will respectively measure?

A Card of Thanks

Mr and Mrs John Cunningham and family desire us to express their thanks, real heartfelt thanks to the many friends who so kindly came to their assistance in the hour of trial. Such indications of friendship as were shown to them at the sudden death of Will and the attending obsequies, tend to lighten the burden of bereavement, and they are not without appreciation. They also desire us to express their thanks to the Knights of Pythias who gave evidence of the realism of the ties of brotherly love

—Mrs J. Y. George of Mattel, was visiting her nephew and niece, Mr and Mrs Will J. Blair, on East street, Tuesday. Mrs George left Wednesday for Kouts, Ind. to visit with her daughter

BLANKETS!

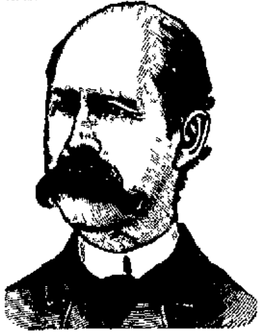
Medicated Blakets
Factory Blankets
California Blankets
Cotton & Wool Blankets
Gray Blankets

The largest stock of these goods that we have ever shown. Prices are lower than they have ever been

Warner & Edwards.

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN

The only calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand sewed and WILL NOT RIP

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe. Equals custom made shoes costing from $6 to $9

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 POLICE SHOE Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf Shoe for the price

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world

W. L. DOUGLAS $1.75 YOUTH'S School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

For Sale by Torpany & Rhoads

Col. Poe Writes a Card

The Ohio State Journal contained the following this morning. We clip with out comment

Your issue of Saturday does the Black Diamond system great injustice, as there is not nor has there been any intention of abandoning the building of the entire system as projected by me. There is a delay, and that is occasioned by what is to be the outcome of the coming election. If Harrison is elected I have assurance that the money will be forthcoming to complete at least 100 miles of road the coming year. If Mr Cleveland is to be returned all must admit that there must be a changing of values, and that must necessarily upset plans for completing or pushing public improvements. One thing is certain: that there will be no abandonment of these franchises, and everything is being done and will be done to push them to speedy completion. Those who have money in them have full faith and I can not see for my life why Mt. Gilead should worry about the matter, as they have never put up anything to help get the Zanesville, Mt. Vernon and Marion franchise (that is to pass through Mt. Gilead) on its feet.

Hoping that my first effort (which has been crowned with success), the completion of the first and only road down the Muskingum river (Zanesville to Harmar opposite Marietta) will act as guarantee to my other promises to the public, I am with respect etc

Albert E. Boone
Projector Black Diamond System of Railways

A Horse Episode

Henry Perringer, a resident of Claridon township sustained a strange loss and recovery of his horse and buggy, having the rig stolen Saturday and recovering it on Monday. Mr Perringer drove to town Saturday evening about 8 o'clock and hitched in no less public a place than in front of Clements. After tying the animal he walked to the Hinds corner and then started for Davids grocery house to do some trading. In the brief interval that passed while going to the corner and back his rig was boldly taken charge of by unknown persons and driven off.

After a brief search the horse and buggy were given up as stolen and as the complete rig was worth fully $200 its owner was anything but happy over the result. On Sunday telegrams were sent out and a reward offered but the missing rig turned up in an entirely unlooked for manner. Col. Hazen came up from Woodland on Monday and reported the horse and buggy to have been found standing at Foyle's residence near Woodland, and a drive to that place soon settled the fact that it was Perringer's rig

The horse had evidently not been taken as property stolen for gain, but rather appropriated to the use of some cheeky cuss who desired to ride in that direction and had no rig of his own

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HISTORIC GRAVES

SOME NOTED TOMBS AT WASHINGTON

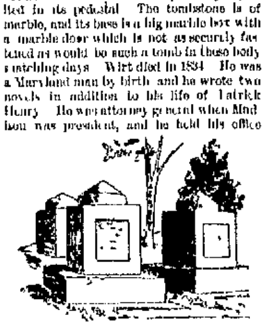
The Congressional Cemetery and Its Beehive Monuments—The Grave of Tobias Lear and Those of Two Vice Presidents—A Look at Oak Hill Cemetery

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The graves of the dead great men at Washington receive less attention than those of any other city. Washington is a city of historic places and tombs which would be the leading objects of interest of any other town, but are passed by here unnoticed. I visited the Congressional cemetery today. It is near the jail on the banks of a branch of the Potomac, surrounded by squalid negro cabins and in almost a disreputable part of the capital. Still here lie the bones of two vice presidents, and monuments to a hundred old congressmen have here been erected. This cemetery was laid out in 1807, and an act of congress was passed providing that every senator or representative who died in Washington should have a memorial stone here. These stones are uniform in shape; they look like beehives with big sugar loaf caps placed on the top of them. They are five feet high and an uglier set of gravestones I have never seen. What their material is I do not know. They appear to be made of sandstone, and they have received a coat of white paint.

CONGRESSIONAL RECEIVING VAULT

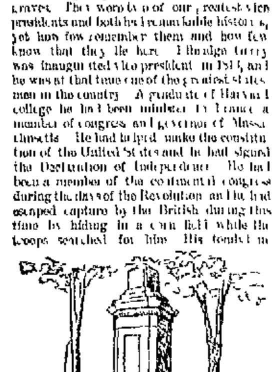
Among them I noted the name of John Quincy Adams, and not far from it was one which bore the letters Thaddeus Stevens. Preston B. Brooks, the relative of Senator Butler, who caned Charles Sumner while he was sitting in his seat in the senate chamber, has a tombstone here, and two of these beehive monuments are labeled with the names of John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay. I took a sketch of the monument of William Wirt, the great attorney general and the author of the life of Patrick Henry. It is a tall marble shaft rising high above these congressional beehives, and the coffin was probably deposited in its pedestal. The tombstone is of marble, and its base is a big marble box with a marble door which is not as securely fastened as would be such a tomb in these body snatching days. Wirt died in 1834. He was a Maryland man by birth and he wrote two novels in addition to his life of Patrick Henry. He was attorney general when Madison was president, and he held his office through the administrations of Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Though not college bred he was given the title of LL. D. by Harvard college, and he was one of the scholars of our early days.



TOMB OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Tobias Lear, the Dan Lamont of George Washington's day, rests not far off from the tomb of Wirt. Lear had not as much influence with Washington as Lamont has with Cleveland, but he was his confidential private secretary and was quite a figure in the days of 1790. He and Washington took walks every afternoon while they were in Philadelphia, and the records say that they acted as though they were on dress parade. They strutted up and down the shady sides of the street, did not carry on any conversation together during their walk, and seemed to breathe the air because they felt it their duty to do so. Lear was with Washington during the whole of his presidency. He went with him to Mount Vernon when he retired, and he was, I think, at his bedside when he died. Washington remembered him in his will, and after Washington's death he obtained a number of fat offices from the government and died here in the government employ.

Two vice presidents rest in this cemetery and two goodly monuments mark their graves. They were two of our greatest vice presidents and both have remarkable histories, yet how few remember them and how few know that they lie here. Elbridge Gerry was inaugurated vice president in 1813, and he was at that time one of the greatest statesmen in the country. A graduate of Harvard college, he had been minister to France, a member of congress and governor of Massachusetts. He had helped make the constitution of the United States and he had signed the Declaration of Independence. He had been a member of the continental congress during the days of the Revolution, and he had escaped capture by the British during this time by hiding in a corn field while the troops searched for him. His tomb here was erected by congress. It is a beautiful monument of white marble now gray with age. It consists of a vase on a sort of Grecian temple, and the whole stands upon a pyramid of marble. It is marked as follows:



WILLIAM WIRT'S TOMB

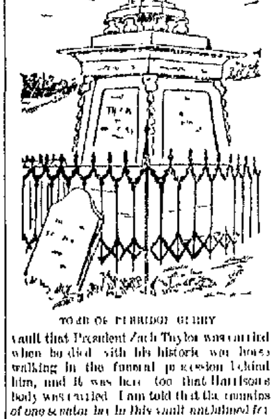
The Tomb of Elbridge Gerry, Vice President of the United States,
who died suddenly in this city on his way to the Capitol as President of the Senate
November 23, 1814
Age 70

Thus fulfilling his own memorable injunction, "It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the good of his country."

Within the shadow of this monument lies the grave of Vice President Clinton. It is also a marble shaft over it and this shaft states that it was erected by Clinton's children. Clinton was governor of New York for eighteen years and he presided over the senate for eight years. He began his life as a sailor, studied law, and was a brigadier general in the army under Washington. His tombstone is a shaft of white marble with an iron lantern above it, which I suppose is intended to convey the idea of the perpetual burning of incense. The monument is a very fine one and the inscription upon its face states that Clinton was a soldier and statesman of the Revolution, eminent in council and distinguished in war. He filled with unexampled usefulness, purity and ability many of the high offices of the country. While he lived his virtue, purity and valor were the pride, the ornament and security of his country, and when he died he left an illustrious example of a well spent life worthy of all imitation.

Jonathan Cilley, one of the heroes of the Graves-Cilley duel, who fell on the Bladensburg dueling ground, is buried here, and near by is a tombstone defaced by one of the letters of the name of the dead beneath being cut from it. Connected with it is a reminiscence of the bitter feeling at the time of the war. The inscription was originally Benjamin Lincoln Lear, congressman. Some vandal cut Lincoln's name from the tombstone in 1862 and the desecration created some excitement at the time. The perpetrator, however, was never discovered.

There is a receiving vault in this cemetery which belongs to congress and in it have lain many of the great men who have died in Washington and who have from here been carried to their homes. This is an massive structure, entered by an iron door which leads into a passage to a second iron door which opens into the vault. It was to this vault that President Zach Taylor was carried when he died, with his historic war horse walking in the funeral procession behind him, and it was here too that Harrison's body was carried. I am told that the remains *of one senator lay in this vault unclaimed for* years, and they were finally removed and buried at the cost of the officials of the cemetery.

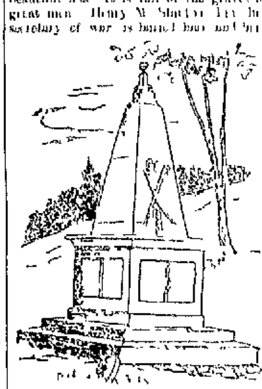


TOMB OF ELBRIDGE GERRY

Two commanders in chief of the United States army are buried here, and the monument of Gen. Alexander Macomb, one of the heroes of the war of 1812, is one of the finest in the cemetery. Near it is the grave of a Choctaw Indian chief, who died here in 1824 and who proclaimed himself the friend of the white man and said as he died these words:

"When I am gone let the big guns be fired over me."

The finest burying ground in Washington is Oak Hill cemetery. It contains thirty acres of hill and hollow, of old trees, beautiful shrubbery and grassy lawns. It is one of Mr. Corcoran's charities to the city, and his white mausoleum stands in one of its most beautiful lots. It is full of the graves of great men. Henry M. Stanton, Lincoln's secretary of war, is buried here, and here rests Com. Eaton, who was in Andrew Jackson's cabinet and who put the social world of that day into a tempest by marrying the pretty Peggy O'Neill, the tavern keeper's daughter. Jackson tried to make the ladies of Washington pay their respects to Mrs. Eaton, but they refused. It was soon found that the receptions to which Mrs. Eaton came were attended by no other ladies, and Van Buren, who was then vice president, strengthened his standing with Old Hickory by giving a series of dinners at which Mrs. Eaton had an honored place.



VICE PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TOMB

The monument of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," is located near the entrance of the. It is a shaft of white marble, upon which is a bust of more than life size. Upon one side is the following inscription:

In memory of John Howard Payne
Author of Home Sweet Home
Born June 9, 1791
Died April 9, 1852
Buried [illegible] 1883

On the opposite side is the following verse:

Sure when thy gentle spirit fled
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched God's angels said,
Welcome to heaven's home, sweet home.

Payne died in Tunis while he was consul there, and his remains were left in Africa for thirty years. Mr. Corcoran paid all the expense of their removal, and this monument is after his design.

Jefferson Davis owns a lot in this cemetery, and he has one [illegible] buried here. Another child is buried in Richmond, and it is a question as to where the Confederate leader will want to sleep when death shuts his eyes. Here are also the bones of [illegible] Davis, and a plain slab that contains [illegible] name [illegible] Howell.

[illegible] October 1 [illegible] 18[illegible] [illegible]

Salmon P. Chase rested here for years, and one of the most interesting monuments of the cemetery is the one under which repose the bones of Marcia Van Ness. She was the wife of Gen. Van Ness and the daughter of David Burn, the old Scotchman who owned half the ground on which Washington now stands, and who told Gen. Washington that he would not have amounted to anything if he had not married the rich Widow Custis.

Marcia Burns was the prettiest girl in the District of Columbia at the time congress held its first sittings here. She was an heiress, was well educated and consequently much courted. Aaron Burr was among those who paid compliments to her, and she captivated the poet Thomas Moore when he visited Washington. She owned the finest house here, but this was built after Van Ness, a brilliant young congressman from New York, had married her. It cost $30,000 and was laid out after the style of an English country seat. When Mrs. Van Ness died she left a great part of her estate to charity, and she provided that this mausoleum should be built on a street not far from the White House. It has been since torn down, and it now stands in Oak Hill cemetery.

The oldest cemetery of Georgetown, however, is not unused. It was formerly known as the Presbyterian burying ground and it contains many curious monuments. One of these is a marble slab commemorating the two wives of the Rev. S. B. Balch, D. D., and the widower in the inscription speaks of them as Elizabeth the first and Elizabeth the second.

Another bears the following strange epitaph:

Stop, traveler, one moment wait
While I my sad misfortune relate
With strong ambition, youth and health
This world I followed, grasped at wealth
Midst dreadful fancy makers frown,
And broke my constitution down.
At length a sudden disease
Brought death to me by slow degrees
My sin [illegible] a chain
To bring [illegible] as pain
[illegible]
Perhaps to [illegible] when I die
[illegible] I left to grieve
[illegible] a Saviour's love—
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]—Turn—Toward
[illegible]

Another tombstone bearing the name of William Thompson has the following:

My glass is run
Yours is running
Prepare for death
The judgment is coming.

And another epitaph might be that of one of Bob Burdette's ancestors. It reads as follows:

J. Henson Burdette
Who departed this life
March 1801
Aged [illegible] years [illegible] months
Away from my friends
[illegible]
[illegible]
We'll meet the last day

There are many other curious tombstones, and the fashion of putting sermons on stones was more prevalent than it is now. An inscription on the tomb of Jane Ober states that she lived and died a Christian, and warns the reader to remember that unless he does likewise he will be damned. With her warning I close the letter.

THOMAS J. TODD.

A FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEF

Sitting Bull, the Great Chief of the Sioux—His Peculiar Character.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. PAUL, Sept. 18.—Probably when the future is known it will be discovered that Sitting Bull had more to do in influencing the Indians against signing the treaty at Standing Rock than any other man. Bull is an Indian of large brain, as the writer ascertained while traveling with him for three months in the east. He is diplomatic in his nature, not a great warrior, but rather a safe counselor, and as such he has great influence with the Indians. He is a thoughtful savage, and his travels in New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn in 1884 taught him the ways of the whites to such an extent that he is now well able to cope with them. He is especially good in making a bargain. Indeed, the writer considers him intellectually one of the most powerful Indians on the American continent. That he has had much to do in shaping the opinions of the tribe there can be no doubt.

Sitting Bull's Indian name is Ta-ton-ka-i-yo-tan-ka, and he was born on the banks of Grand river within the boundaries of the Great Sioux reservation and about forty five miles southwest from the present Standing Rock agency in Dakota. He is 55 years of age, has a very large head, is cool and thoughtful, very decided in his ways, and yet will listen to argument and will answer with argument. His original name was Wa-kan-yo-na-gin, or Standing Holy, which name he retained until he was 14 years old, when his father, whose name was Sitting Bull, took him along with him on the warpath into the Crow country (the inveterate enemies of the Sioux) and he, the 14 year old boy, counted his first victory by killing a Crow Indian. After returning to their home his father "threw away" three ponies, i. e., killed them, in honor of his brave son's achievement, at the same time announcing that he had changed the name of his son from Standing Holy to that of Sitting Bull, bestowing his own name upon him.

In person Sitting Bull is a solidly built Indian, not quite so tall as an ordinary savage, yet heavier in many respects. His features are strong, and when he walks he turns his toes inward, strikes the ground with a heavy, jarring tread, and moves rapidly like a man of business. His general [illegible] is less wild than that of Little Crow, the chief of the great Indian outbreak in Minnesota in 1862, and Hole-in-the-Day, the great Chippewa chief, were more refined, but none the less true Indians. The Dakotas believe that they must imitate Hay-o-kah, or the anti-natural god, who inculcates the idea that it is not dignified, or manly, or great to exhibit lively emotions of grief or joy, but under all circumstances, even of torture and death itself, the Indian must show a stoical, unimpressive face, and hence the immovable features of Sitting Bull or any other Indian who lays claim to power among his tribe. The principal characteristic of this great medicine man—for he is known among his tribe as such—is his stubbornness of character, the same element which made Grant the greatest warrior of modern times. With [illegible] Bull could, no doubt, [illegible] the whites, but you can't drive him.

T. M. NEWSON.

The Boers' Courting Customs

Its most curious traits showed the Boers are in their courting customs. A young Boer who has been captivated by some charming maid asks permission of the parents to sit up. The girl's dowry will be [illegible] and if the suitor is considered desirable the requested permission is granted. The old folks then place two [illegible] candles upon the [illegible] table, and the pair sit by themselves when the [illegible] until the last spark of the [illegible] dies out. Lightly or [illegible] of salt on the dying wick [illegible] minute [illegible] and the [illegible] sparkle [illegible].—St. James Gazette.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

TALKS WITH THE GREEKS OF THE BIG METROPOLIS

They Are a Queer Lot These Natives of an Ancient Classic Land—Their Version of the Great Marine Victory of Salamis—Their Religion.

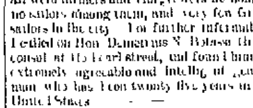
[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—"In Pe[illegible], two tousan' sheep! All Persian mans sheep, two tousan' sheep in one boat! Greekish man kill all—put down two tousan' sheep—Helleny mans sink all sheep!"

Such, as near as English type can present the peculiar sounds, was a bit of history given me by a dark eyed fruit dealer on the Bowery, with whom I have some slight acquaintance in a small way. Supposing him to be an Italian, I asked some questions about his native land, when he broke out indignantly that he was "no Italyany man, no Italyan man, but Helleny man—Greekish man," and went on to tell me of his nation's glory in sight of the sea where "Helleny mans kill down in sea two tousan' sheep." As this seemed a wicked waste of mutton, or a sarcastic allusion to "free wool," I went on questioning till I learned that he meant two thousand ships, and, although he exaggerated the prowess of his remote ancestors, yet the victory was great enough to be proud of 2,370 years later.

This put me on the search, and I found that New York city now contains about five hundred Greeks, nearly all small peddlers and fruit dealers, a few sailors and perhaps twenty five educated gentlemen, such as the Greek consul and a few merchants. But there is no Greek school or church in the city, no "pappas" or "hiereus," no "didaskalos," and very few women and children. Nor is there any Greek quarter, as there is an Italian, a French and a Polish Hebrew quarter, but there are a few Greek boarding houses, and of these the largest and liveliest is at 25 Roosevelt street, kept by Angelus Stathatoy.

And a queer looking place it is, a very old, odd looking brick, one of the oldest houses in New York, with the general air of a tightly inclosed brick barn, and under it a roomy cellar, which is now (for this is an idle time with them) crowded all day with these Hellenes. This cellar is where they live. Here they eat, drink, smoke, play cards, chat and occasionally fight—all in one room. No doubt they have sleeping rooms somewhere, but a Greek seldom uses a private room for any purpose but sleeping. The open air is good enough for him in fine weather, the cellar when it is too hot or too cold or too wet to live in the street. Over the bar, in uncouth capitals, is the sign:



The first word, pronounced, as far as can be reproduced in English, "Hk-sayno-docheeon" (the ch as in German), means hotel or restaurant, and the second, pronounced "Pel-o-pon-nesos," accent on the third syllable, is the province of Greece, commonly called the Morea, from which the proprietor and most of the guests came. And they are not classical Greeks by any manner of means, for when I "tried them" with a few lines from the Iliad (pronounced as at Ann Arbor before the war) they laughed till their eyes were wet, and at the end of two hours of that sort of thing they begged me to come again, and pleasantly assured me they had not had so much fun since they came to New York. Degenerate successors of Pericles and Xenophon! who cannot understand their own language spoken with western purity.

They were unanimous in one point: that the Greeks are the poorest people in New York, as there is no business here they are used to except selling fruit, and that they will return to Hellas as soon as they get money enough. I was surprised to find that all were farmers and vine growers at home—no sailors among them, and very few Greek sailors in the city. For further information I called on Hon. Demetrius N. Botassi, Greek consul at 115 Pearl street, and found him an extremely agreeable and intelligent gentleman, who has been twenty five years in the United States.

"There is no Greek church in New York," said Mr. Botassi; "there was one for twelve years maintained by the Russian government, but it was closed for want of patronage. There is no 'pappas' (priest) and no school, but there are some twenty two educated Greeks living here, and three large firms: Ralli Bros., importers of East India goods and exporters of cotton and petroleum; [illegible] exporters of cotton, and [illegible] Vallieri & Negroponte, large importers of wool and exporters of cotton. Except the few residents, all the 500 Greeks are a floating population, all intending to return to Greece.

"You call them Greeks, but many of them do not know what you mean. Greek and Greece are barbarous words, not known at home. They are Hellenes. The only Greek church—Ekklesia Hellenike—is in New Orleans, with a real Hellenist priest. All others called so are only Russian. My [illegible] and father-in-law built that church in New Orleans twenty two years ago. [illegible] sympathy with the Russians [illegible] are coreligionists, and more [illegible] Queen Olga is Russian, a daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine. She is the best of women and very much beloved, a very good and charitable woman.

"Now you might read all Greek as well as English and yet you could not call for a glass of water in Athens. No, indeed, you would perhaps call it [illegible]—ah, that is most barbarous. All this college Greek here is shocking, very uncouth stuff. It was invented by Erasmus, a great German scholar, early in the Sixteenth century, and no one knew any better, for our country was then a subject province of Turkey and had no great scholars. But now we have schools and academies in many parts of it, and the real pronunciation is known and ought to be adopted."

"Is not Greece a rather barren land compared with what it was in classic times?"

"Oh, no; the Morea is remarkably fertile, and the rest of the kingdom is improving fast. When the Turks saw they would have to give up the country they cut down the trees and destroyed the vineyards, so much soil was washed away and a large area made arid. As we plant and improve the country it gains fast and the population increases. There is really no need for the Hellenes to emigrate. There are now about 2,000,000 true Hellenes in Greece itself, that is, the kingdom, but there are 6,000,000 more in the neighboring countries. In all the islands of the Hellespont and Black sea, in Roumania, Asia Minor and all the cities down to Alexandria, are many educated Hellenes. [illegible] not 500, I think, in my city on this continent."

There is a retired "didaskalos" (teacher) in this city whose name is Diogenes, and his Greek is much nearer a classical standard than is that of [illegible] street. Indeed the prevailing "tone" among educated Hellenes is to speak as much of the ancient language as possible, and to coin from it words for modern things, in lieu of those which were adopted from other languages. For instance, the common people call a steamer "to vapori," but the educated call it "atmoploion." Similarly a young ladies' seminary is "parthenagogeion" [illegible] "a reputation" (fair light), the senate is called "Boule," and the supreme court "Areopagus." If, therefore, an American classical scholar will spend a day or two in changing his pronunciation, he can converse fairly well with an educated modern Greek.

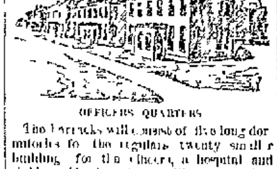
J. H. BEADLE.

THE ATLANTA BARRACKS

Buildings for Uncle Sam's Soldiers—A Refuge for Fever Patients.

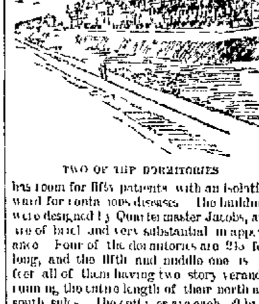
[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 17.—The yellow fever scourge, which has prevailed in Florida and other points in the south this season, makes a brief sketch of Uncle Sam's big barracks at Atlanta interesting. These barracks are now in process of erection and will probably be ready for occupancy early next spring. Assistant Quartermaster J. W. Jacobs is the engineer in charge and the work is being pushed forward rapidly.



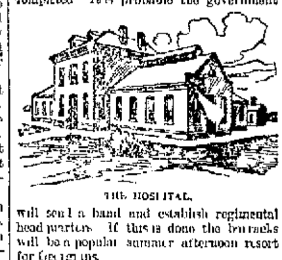
OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The barracks will consist of five long dormitories for the regulars, twenty smaller buildings for the officers, a hospital and stables. The dormitories will accommodate 108 men each and the officers' cottages are built for two families each. The hospital has room for fifty patients, with an isolation ward for contagious diseases. The buildings were designed by Quartermaster Jacobs, and are of brick and very substantial in appearance. Four of the dormitories are 215 feet long, and the fifth and middle one is 315 feet, all of them having two story verandas running the entire length of their north and south sides. The cottages are each 60 by 60 feet square. The parade ground is 1,000 feet above sea level—just a little below Atlanta. It is 900 feet wide by 1,500 feet long.



TWO OF THE DORMITORIES.

About 600 men will be maintained at the Atlanta post, and this will necessitate the disbursement of about a half million dollars annually. There are only five ten company posts in the United States and the Atlanta post makes the sixth. The others are at Leavenworth, Kan.; Riley, Kan.; San Antonio, Tex.; Assinaboine, M. T., and Keogh, M. T. The government is preparing to build similar posts at Chicago and Denver, but the Atlanta post, which is the only ten company station in the south, will be the first completed. It is probable the government will send a band and establish regimental headquarters. If this is done the barracks will be a popular summer afternoon resort for Georgians.



THE HOSPITAL.

The occupation of the post will be gradual, as its construction has been gradual. Of the half million dollars required to complete the buildings, water works, etc., about $300,000 has been expended.

It is intended to use the post as a refuge during a yellow fever epidemic in the government posts in the south, and Atlanta was selected as the site for the barracks with this end partly in view, as that dread disease cannot live in the mountains of North Georgia. The present scourge will no doubt hasten the completion of the post.

Some of Connecticut's Rich Men

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 15.—P. T. Salisbury and ex-President Woolsey of Yale are among New Haven's millionaires. They are rich by inheritance. Mr. Salisbury is known in some of the colleges of Europe as an American savant, and is professor of Sanskrit in Yale university. He lives in a house on Church street, a thoroughfare leading to Hillhouse avenue from the center of the city. He has traveled in the old world, and his dwelling is enriched with his purchase of costly statuary and books. His refinement of taste and knowledge of high art have been thoroughly enjoyed owing to his ample means. The foundation of his wealth commenced many years ago, a large tract of land near Boston having been reclaimed from waste and marsh and now largely covered by buildings. Professor Salisbury is about 70 years old, of courtly demeanor, and he is a prominent member of university society in New Haven. His hair is white and silky.

Isabella Hillhouse belongs to the well known family after whose progenitor Hillhouse avenue was named. The broad, well kept avenue is bordered by elms a hundred and more years old, and is the loveliest walk in the city. The land gradually rises until it reaches the residence of Miss Hillhouse, her residence being picturesquely placed on a hill and surrounded with a grove of large trees. Miss Hillhouse has refused an offer of $40,000 for her home with land and grounds. Although her income is very large the lady is not prodigal in her disbursements. She is probably worth a million.

Walter Wallingham, the largest land holder in the United States and estimated to be worth $5,000,000, has for his summer residence a fine house with precious grounds at Savin Rock, just outside the city line. His [illegible] It is occupied by his family [illegible]. Mr. Wallingham made his money in the cattle raising, his pasture lands [illegible] one of which he recently purchased in New Mexico, consisting of 17,500 acres. He is believed to own over 2,000,000 acres of grazing land. He has also large investments in profitable real estate in several western cities.

HENRY PECK.

SOMETHING ABOUT SAVANNAH

Its Early History—Present Commercial Importance—Attractive Features.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Gen. Sir James Oglethorpe was one of those fortunate philanthropists who builded better than they knew. It is not quite one hundred and fifty-six years since he, a fine, brave English gentleman of George the Second's time, followed by five score and eleven colonists, breasted rough ocean to establish on Savannah river the first settlement in that luxuriant territory now, and not inaptly, called "the Empire State of the South." Landing was made early in February, 1733, at Yamacraw Bluff, an abrupt rise of forty feet extending fully a mile along the river and at a bird flight distance of thirteen miles from the open sea. Here the voyagers cut right and left and for half a league into the pine forest. They laid out broad main thoroughfares at right angles, with narrower rear and side streets and spacious breathing places, the latter forming one of the most admirable public park systems in any municipality on the American continent.

Such was the beginning. Greatly has Savannah grown and prospered in its second century. Its estimated population at this writing is 48,000. Of these one-third have been added since the date of our last national census. Within the past five years an average of 800 new buildings per annum have been erected. The modern tenements of all classes rank with the best of equal cost and ornate finish in the principal northern cities. Savannah's hotel accommodations are keeping pace with the increased travel to and from Florida and the Gulf ports. A superbly appointed caravansary, with its drawing room facing the Jasper monument, is to be one of the new local attractions in 1889.

Commercially the records of Savannah are well worth studying. An enormous volume of business has been created since 1870. In fact, this, the leading naval stores station of the world and the second cotton shipping port in America, now does an export trade aggregating nearly $60,000,000. It must be remembered that this vast bulk of merchandise is all handled by the Georgia Central railroad and Ocean Steamship company, and the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, which together form the greatest land and water transportation system of the south. Another freight and passenger carrying channel is just developing in the interest of what is to be known as the Atlanta, Atlantic and Great Western railroad, which plans to have trains running from Savannah to Atlanta by the midsummer of 1889. This is only part of the long talked of project to connect the west and northwest markets with Savannah by tapping the Tennessee river at Sheffield, Ala., and from that point by steamboats to the Ohio, thence to Cairo on the Mississippi river to St. Louis and up the Missouri's tributary waters to Jefferson City.

What was until lately a very serious drawback in Savannah's prosperity has been almost entirely removed. I refer to its malarial swamp lands. By a liberal appropriation of Chatham county's tax receipts for marsh draining, the health of the city has advanced in favorable ratio, much valuable acreage has been reclaimed and since 1885 devoted to vegetable planting and truck raising. The truck farms on the lowlands environing Savannah have been highly profitable, their annual output largely adding to the freight business of steamers from that port to New York and Boston.

It was on the 24th of July, at noon, that Savannah's first bale of the new cotton crop of 1888 was sold in front of the Cotton exchange. Fifteen cents a pound was paid for it. The staple was of excellent quality and classed "strictly middling." Last year the first bale was not received until Aug. 6. The cotton shipment from Savannah has aggregated as high as 1,097,000 bales. It is just 100 years since the first bale was exported. The first wharf on the Savannah river was built about 1757. This present year more than a million of tonnage will lie at the commodious docks. The new wharves of the Georgia Central railroad embrace about thirty acres, one third of which is platform on piles and one sixth covered sheds. There are three immense warehouses for cotton storage and a grain elevator with a capacity of 263,000 bushels. Nearly one thousand laborers are employed during the busy season.

In the Georgia rice fields prospects are very bright this year and the crop will be uniformly good. Plantations on the Altamaha, Satilla and other rivers are making a fine yield. The heavily increased freights of the Ocean Steamship company have compelled the building of a new vessel, the City of Birmingham, which has been fitted up especially for carrying pig iron from the interior mines loaded at Savannah for sea transit. This new steamer was built and launched at Chester on Delaware, and has but recently made its trial trip. Frequent shoaling in the Savannah river, caused by the peculiar manner in which certain railroad wharves have been built, is a considerable annoyance to deep draught ships, and it is a common sight to see huge dredging machines at work keeping the channel open. On these shoals a difference of seven feet has been noticed between high and low water.

The beautiful Forest City is lighted at evening by electricity, which sheds from numerous lofty, iron skeleton towers erected at various points. The general effect of this illumination is very pleasing. A belt line of street cars and parallel cross town lines drawn by clean limbed mules enable residents and visitors to reach any quarter of Savannah or its suburbs in a brief space of time. A week and more could be profitably spent on foot, in horse cars or more pretentious conveyances. There is much to note and remember, for Savannah is brimful of historic interest. Bull street, named in honor of a distinguished South Carolinian of colonial days, runs from the river bluff to Forsyth park, in which splendid public garden may be found many fine specimens of the original pines of Yamacraw Bluff. In Johnson square is the monument to Gen. Nathaniel Greene of revolutionary fame. It was laid forty years ago, but left without inscription until the spring of 1886. The monument to Count Pulaski, the corner stone of which was laid by Lafayette in 1825, is in Monterey square. Other monuments on the line of Bull street commemorate Sergt. William Jasper, the Confederate dead, and W. W. Gordon, the eminent projector of Savannah's railway arteries.

The Historical society's hall, the Telfair academy, with their unique book and art collections, the old theatre (built in 1818), the Oglethorpe barracks, the Chatham academy (dating back a century), and various church edifices of more or less antiquity, will all hold a stranger's attention. Manufacturing establishments are springing up like mushrooms. [illegible] railway are observable, and the old [illegible] Ten Broeck and Thunderbolt race tracks may be easily visited by the [illegible].

But the half of Savannah's attractions cannot be told in ordinary newspaper space. To its semi-tropical cemetery, Bonaventure, this [illegible] [illegible] and shell [illegible] be devoted, and yet the [illegible] beauty of this most lovely of suburban cemeteries be left undescribed.

HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

SLAUGHTER OF FOWLS

A Difference Between Amateur and Professional Work—The Chicago Wa

Killing a chicken is a feat that few care to undertake a second time. not half so easy as it looks. A man out experience may approach his confidently seize it by the neck vise like grip and swing it round his and shoulders until he is tired or poor chick ceases to flop her wings wriggle her feet and the chances are the half strangled bird will go care all over the back yard the instant laid on the ground. Its slayer tire sweaty and covered with dust and er chases it around a circle and after a number of desperate plunge gains his grip on the limp but unb ued.

Take the ax and cut its head John suggests his wife, who has an interested but silent spectator of attempted slaughter. John acts upon a hint with a promptness that that he knows a good thing. The procured and again the wriggling imprisoned. John carries it triumph to a block of wood, lays its neck as evenly as the muscular contortions body and legs will permit, and then the keen blade for the fatal blow scends with unerring aim and the head rolls off the block. But before has time to congratulate himself success of his expedient the head one flutter that is its last and stream of blood hardly bigger than ing needle spurts from the gaping blood gets over and stains his whit fit a deep red. Then he vows gauge that will hardly bear reprod that he has killed his last chicke the victim is an aged and tough he a steel spring neck and extraor vitality the work of slaughter more difficult. This is the way kills a chicken intended for his own

Down in South Water street the fourteen chicken slaughter houses turn out an average of about thousand dead birds every twent hours. The process is simpler and rapid. There is an institution ne corner of Clark street which al ready to kill off the feathered tribe rate of 10,000 a day in the cold chicken meat warrants the wh slaughter. The chickens are brou the place by thousands and turned in immense coops that occupy floors and there they crow and cl ed corn until the remorseless hand professional butcher closes on their When this happens there is no t another crow. The needle like p the keen knife that the butcher car his right hand is deftly inserted the victim's ear and the next inst lifeless body is shooting through a the floor to the floor where the ing room is located. It is all done brief space of a second as will be readily understood when it is stat this butcher can handle and the stab 10,000 chickens in a day hours. It does not make any dif to him whether the victim is a chicken or a [illegible] hen. Or a [illegible] plunge of his k the other.

But it is in the plumping room has the best chance to exhibit his v In one corner of this apartment always half filled with wet feathe big iron tank full of boiling water this the bodies of the birds are dr fast as they fall from the butchers and after they have been there minute they are hauled out by and stripped of their feathers. It to sixteen but two sweeps of hand and the bird denu flying into a cooling box. From they go downstairs to another cool ment they are packed for shipm Chicago Herald.

Artisans' Dwellings in Franc

In connection with the strikes and the general movement the working classes which they it is interesting to note some efforts to improve workmen's dw ings. At Rouen a soc formed with a capital of £20,000 has erected six blocks in the cente town capable of accommodating families. At Lyons a similar soci built five blocks accommodating families. The rents are fixed at the average rent of the several di but the tenants have complete s arrangements and a good water into the bargain. In each case tor of the company visits ever ment once a week with a view of re complaints and entering into kn intercourse with the tenants. Th panies have succeeded so far in p per cent. on the capital invested.

A feature of the scheme at R that a portion of the capital was p by the local town's bank, and it to induce a similar bank at Marsei elsewhere to do likewise. But ev will be a long time before France with England in provision of s dwellings for the working classes. Journal des Debats.

Method of Electric Writing

A small needle is vibrated to and the alternate currents. Attached end of the needle is a siphon abo hundredth part of an inch in di Through which fluid flows constantly point of the siphon, or pen, rests on of paper which is automatically under it, and as the needle vibrat pen marks the vibrations in zigza on the paper. The operator re signals off as they pass before h writes them on the usual blank, an attendant coils up the paper as miles a day. There is no noise a Morse instrument and no The paper goes along continu when the operator at the other end cable has a message to transmit h right ahead with it. The sending tor sits to the right of the receiv manipulates two keys side by s for the positive and the other negative current. There is no so instrument except the keys, a operator has no means of knowi well he is doing except that when not reach the other end distinc sending operator there notifies ceiver at this end, who tells his a where to repeat from.

A Morse operator unacquainte cable work would think the operator was merely drumming keys, as there appears to be no about it to the uninitiated.—Ne World.

Anæsthetic revelation is th which, according to Mr. Xenos Cla been applied to the sensation of from the anæsthetic effects of su ether. For one brief instant, just the complete return of consciousn subject invariably has an intense tion of what seems to him at the t true explanation of the universe.— law Traveler.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Ira Frey is in the city

—B F Waples was at Columbus Thursday on a business trip

—Miss Belle Lock of Mt Gilead is the guest of Marion friends

—G W Kenan of Upper Sandusky was in the city on business

—Fred Zander, of Upper Sandusky was in the city taking in the fair

—A M Tidd left for Washington D C on business for the Huber company

—A ten pound son was born to Mr and Mrs Tom Kramer Tuesday morning

—Ed Underwood is now behind the counter in Hartman & Son's grocery

—John Denny, of Cleveland a brother of Miss Mame Denny, is visiting in this city

—Mrs Isaac Baughman a resident of West Marion is seriously ill with typhoid fever

—Mr S Stingle of Delaware has accepted a position as salesman at Strelitz's clothing house

—A Tallman left for Columbus Thursday morning to drive Scioto Girl in the Centennial races

—Dr Campbell of LaRue left Marion Tuesday morning for New York City to visit relatives

—Mrs Rev W R Semans and children, of Mendon, O are visiting at the home of W L Clement

—J G Myers has taken a chair at Trent Isaacs's and will barber there during the fall and winter

—Mr and Mrs Gotchell of Warsaw, Ind, are guests of Mr and Mrs J D Bishop, on south Main street

The Grimm block on south Main street, is receiving a coat of paint which improves the looks very much

—Mrs L W Ireland is making a visit at her parents home, near Iberia, and will remain a couple weeks

—No 9 on the Bee Line came in pretty well loaded with people to attend the fair Thursday and Friday

—Miss Clara Keppolt of Upper Sandusky is the guest of Misses Etta and Susie Fies on south Main street

—J C Johnston was at Marysville Wednesday forenoon arguing a case before the Circuit court in session there

—Miss Hattie Cribbon and Miss Lizzie Widowson, of Wellington, O, are guests of Mrs J W Shroff, on Main street

—Miss Hattie Warner of Medina Ohio, is visiting at the home of her brother W J Warner, on Mt Vernon avenue

—Misses Nettie Zuck, Gale Straub and Clyde Huggins and Mrs H V Emery were visitors at the Ohio Centennial Thursday

—Mrs L Stern and children of New York City, who have been visiting at the home of J Strelitz, left for Columbus Thursday

—H C Wagner formerly of Marion, but now of Portland Ind is visiting in this city, the guest of his father in law Lew Gunn

—The remains of Mrs Emma Morehead were taken from the cemetery vault and interred in Marion cemetery Friday afternoon at two o'clock

—Mrs F J Studebaker and daughter of Marseilles Mrs J Boyer and Cora Rhoads, of Hepburn, were the guests of J E Rhoads and family on south East street

—Dr Raffensperger received a telegram Thursday announcing the death of his uncle H J Raffensperger at Ann Arbor Mich Mr R was formerly a resident of this city

—David Hammer was stricken down suddenly with a congestive chill and kidney trouble Wednesday afternoon Dave is seriously ill but not necessarily fatal as was reported

—E A Lohman of Greenville O arrived in the city Wednesday for the purpose of playing clarionet with the Mechanics band Paul Brauns also joined the band and orchestra temporarily this week to fill the vacancy caused by R Wissler severing his connection with the organization

—Rev G H Davis has returned from Conference held at Toledo accompanied by Rev T W White of Bellefontaine Rev Davis has been re-appointed to Marion charge and will begin his year's labor after three weeks visit in Franklin Co Rev White will preach at Quinn chapel tonight at 8 o'clock

—Two Caledonia youths were pulled in by Detective Caldwell and Officer Masterson Wednesday night, for jumping Erie trains On Wednesday, also one young fellow from Lockwood and one from Springfield were jailed here on the same offense There is to be an effort made to stop the dangerous and unlawful work of jumping trains, and these arrests will go a long ways toward doing it

—Rev F M Munson has resigned his position as Rector of St Paul's Episcopal church in this city to accept a like relation to the St Mary's Episcopal church in Cleveland There are many regrets over Mr Munson's resignation as his pastorate has been universally satisfactory here but he has been honored with a higher call and those who would much rather he had remained are also ready to offer congratulations Rev Munson will be here a couple weeks yet at least

—Great alarm exists in Morrow and Knox counties over the introduction of cattle having the Texas fever Dealers at Chesterville, Morrow county bought two car loads of Texas cattle at Cincinnati They sold to a number of parties but in a few days those sold were taken sick and died, and a number of native cattle on the farms with those from Texas also died Examination showed that it was a clear case of Texas fever, and rigid measures have been taken to prevent its spread, but there is great alarm

☞When money is scarce it is sometimes easier to exchange property than to sell If you are not exactly satisfied with your Real Estate come and see us and if you are disposed to pay for our trouble we will undertake your case

CHASE & HUNTER

—Underwear and Hosiery cheap at Seffners

—A La Tourrette is suffering from an attack of pneumonia

—Beautiful Persian Peavey and other Fine all wool Shawls, at Seffner Bros

—W Z Davis was attending the Central Ohio M E Conference at Kenton Friday

—The Centennial block is being made three stories high, except over Mr Vail's apartment

—Mrs D McMurtin, of Pontiac Ind, is visiting at the home of her parents Mr and Mrs A La Tourrette

—Dr Vough and Frank Wells of Delaware, were visitors at the fair Thursday guests of the Misses Roberts

—Extra Wide Henriettas and Broad cloths in Black and New Fall Shades sold very cheap at Seffner Bros'

—Seal Plush Sacques and Jackets, all Bright New Wraps We carried none over from last season Seffner Bros

—Wm Hildreth, of Exeter, Neb, was taking in the fair Friday in company with Chris Hunter, whom he is visiting

—Fine Red and White all wool Blankets Gray Blankets and extra good Home made Comforts very cheap at Seffner Bros'

—Elder Dowling of Kenton, was called here to preach a funeral sermon on Thursday, and remained a day to greet his many friends

—Dr Munger has arrived from Detroit and will remain a few days at his residence, 26 Silver street, and will examine your eyes free of charge

—Willis Nellans, of Butler Kansas, was taking in the fair Mr Nellans was formerly a Caledonian, but has spent the past ten years in Kansas

—Mr and Mrs A G Snyder, of Ligun, who have been visiting Mrs J G Robison on south East street, left Friday for Canada and the East

—Ladies and Misses Newmarkets Ladies' Raglans, Children's Fine Cloaks, Mojeskas, Children's School Cloaks, Jackets etc, all sold Extremely Low at Seffner Bros

—Mrs Abigail Ellis mother of Mrs Chris Smith, died at her home in Cleveland Thursday morning aged 79 years The remains were taken to Springfield, Vt, for interment Friday

—Mrs Sarah Smith, residing at the home of her son in law Clark Clendenen, between Marion and Claridon, died Tuesday night aged 57 years The funeral occurred at Claridon Thursday

—Police Court record shows fifteen arrests Thursday, all of which were cases of drunk or disorderly ones Eight of the unfortunates, including one drunken woman, spent Thursday night in the city prison

—Bucyrus Forum Considering we are having a fair this week the good weather comes under the head of remarkable The fair skies and cool atmosphere are accounted for by some as due to the fact that the Marion County Fair is also held this week It is a historical matter that it was never known to rain or frown upon a Marion fair

—A colored "gemman" was pulled in Thursday night for appropriating to his own use a horse and buggy belonging to Sherman Uncapher The coon coolly captured Mr Uncapher's rig, and was driving about the city as though he owned it and had broken one of the wheels when found and arrested He will probably journey to the work house

—A great many of the machine and implement men who had charge of the exhibits at the fair made a big kick on paying admission to the grounds. Indeed a number of them desired to move off the grounds and make a free exhibit in some field The question of complimentary tickets is a vexed one and it is difficult to satisfactorily deal with it!

—While in Columbus taking in the Centennial we were very much pleased to see the interest manifested by Whipps Bros in the exhibit of Marion county's products They deserve double credit for their efforts, from the fact that other counties have appropriated ten times the amount toward making a display, and Marion county's show of grains fruits and vegetables was superior to a majority of the different county exhibits at the Centennial

—A bold theft was perpetrated on the fair grounds Thursday night but it resulted much more fortunate than is usually the case During the night thieves broke into Floral hall and stole the premium overcoat and suit of clothes valued at $40 belonging to Strelitz and carrying the stolen goods to the vicinity of the track stables they wrapped them in straw and buried them in a manure pile At daybreak next morning a workman began hauling the manure away and discovered the hidden goods They were unsoiled and soon placed in good shape on exhibition again

Probate Court

Adam Ploch and Alma Albright licensed to marry

Sylvester George and Hannah E Seiter licensed to marry

John H Epp and Ella Burkhart licensed to marry

Jacob G Fetter appointed executor of the will of Jacob Hettler deceased

Wm Hudson filed inventory and appraisement as administrator of both the estate of Wm Hudson, deceased and Henry Hudson, deceased

A Card

The affectionate kindness and sincere attention of friends and neighbors in our recent affliction in the loss of our dear daughter Adda entitle them to the expression of our deepest thankfulness and will forever place us under obligations which we feel we will never be able amply to repay Words cannot express our deep sense of gratitude on this occasion and they will never be forgotten

LOUIS F RAICHLEY
ELIZABETH K RAICHLEY

Better Than Suicide

Professor Arnold says "An incurable dyspeptic is justified in committing suicide" We will guarantee to cure any dyspeptic within three months by Acker's English Dyspepsia Tablets

J Denison & Co

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE

Ex Gov Charles L Noyes Formally Opens the Campaign in Marion with a Rousing and Eloquent Speech

The City Hall was full Tuesday night to listen to Ex Governor Charles F Noyes expound the principles of Republicanism and the most expectant auditor could not have been disappointed with the entertainment received

W Z Davis presented the speaker who after a few introductory remarks commenced a review of the acts of the present administration Civil service reform, the delight of the heart of the Mugwump as practiced by the administration, was not what was promised The Democracy had broken faith and disregarded its promises The speaker was not content he had no objection to the removal of a crippled Republican Union soldier if he was replaced by a crippled Democratic Union soldier The speaker was most eloquent when talking to the old soldiers and his sentiments found response by loud applause and vociferous cheering

The tariff question was discussed in a lucid style the speaker did not bewilder with figures so difficult to accept, but produced arguments comprehensive and satisfactory The Democracy stood on the platform of 1884 re-affirmed and interpreted by the Mills bill and the President's December message, which out out free trade pure and simple We had gotten Mr Cleveland and his party where we wanted them on a square issue, which they could not dodge The Republican party proposed to retain the protective tariff Free trade was inimical to the interests of labor To adopt British free trade as proposed by Democracy, meant the closing of American factories or the reduction of American wages to the European standard The Democracy cried monopoly but what was monopoly? Was it not to have something that someone else could not have? There was no monopoly of manufactures, all could manufacture who choosed, thus competition resulted, and competition reduced the cost of the manufactured article Mr Noyes said in substance that protection benefitted the farmer as well as the laborer that the farmer found a home market for 94 per cent of his products and that to increase the wages of the laborer was to increase the market price of farm products He pictured the home of protected American's workmen, with its comforts and conveniences, and compared it with the domestic hovels of free trade Europe's laborers He said that there was every hope to lead the youth of America on to greatness, that the chances of the poor seemed better than those of the rich, with the luxuries and seductive allurements of wealth to lead them astray, for behind the poor boy there was ever a skeleton hand to push him on to greatness This was the pride of America

The speaker referred to the abuse of the veto power by the President, he had used that power more than all the Presidents from Washington down Grant had vetoed five pension bills—three because the beneficiaries were already on the general pension roll and two because they were deserters, Hayes vetoed none, Garfield none, Arthur none,' but Grover Cleveland had used the veto power over four hundred times!

The surplus was troubling the Democracy there was some doubt about the amount of that surplus it had been estimated from one hundred and forty millions down to twelve millions The speaker thought the Democrats could handle a surplus better than they could a deficiency He would recommend the pensioning of every soldier who fought for the preservation of the Union and was honorably discharged Some of the surplus he would apply to the fortification of our valuable seaboards and make them impregnable to the attacks of the ships of any nation and he would build American navy vessels of American wood and American iron by American hands and manned by American seamen that as they glided the ocean waves they would carry with them the dignity of a great and prosperous nation

Mr Noyes made quite a lengthy speech and was listened to with close attention throughout He was both able and eloquent and was received with much enthusiasm At the conclusion of the speech three cheers were given for Harrison and Morton, and the meeting adjourned

TWO TRAMPS

Shoot at Trainmen—They are Arrested but Break Jail and Escape

[Delaware Herald]

The Upper Sandusky Union says that on the night of September 18th two tramps were put off a south bound freight train on the C, H V & T road between Carey and Alvada This so enraged the tramps that they began shooting into the caboose The train was stopped and the crew started in pursuit of the desperadoes, but failed to catch them The tramps then went to Alvada where they boarded another train by getting into a box car The train men having been apprised of the attack on the other train and on seeing them get into the car a brakeman cautiously closed the door and made them prisoners On the train arriving at Upper Sandusky the two tramps were turned over to the officers and were locked up in the city prison Detective Norris arrived the next day to take the tramps to Tiffin, but during the night one of them picked the lock of his cell and after getting out took an ax and knocked the lock off the cell door containing his companion and then made good their escape

Loser $100

A successful robbery is reported to have been committed at the fair grounds, Wednesday afternoon The man who runs the ring-cane bazar claims to have had a bag of money which he says amounted to $140 and which was exposed as an attraction to the surroundings During the afternoon some bold cuss made a rush for the bag and was escaping when he was discovered and pursued across the grounds until he vanished beyond the fence In the rush for escape $100 of the prize was dropped which the owner procured, but claims to be out $40 Whether the bag contained more than the $140, or whether the theft was not premeditated and arranged for a little advertising excitement will probably remain a mystery

JERSEY COW FRAUD

How Several Marion Gentlemen Were Seduced into a Jersey Cow Transaction and Swindled—An $8000 Fraud

A swindle of proportions that outrival Bohemian oats has come to light after having been worked on unsuspecting Marionites to the tune of about $8000 in actual fraud The medium this time is not vegetable but animal, and the innocent and pleasant little Jersey cow is the wool over the swindled eyes

Last spring a fellow landed here from the hills of Vermont and at once became agreeable and friendly with creamery people He soon advertised himself as an agent for Jersey cows and their rare worth in localities where creameries flourished was ably set forth by the said agent The Jersey milk contained a paying per cent of cream and creameries paid on test measure Several became interested in the Jersey cow enterprise and George Myers was sent to headquarters to find if things were all right Mr Myers became enthusiastic after his visit and bought twenty cows Mr Huber bought several F Kimble bought a good lot and various other persons invested expecting to push the Jersey dairy enterprise "for there was millions in it" These gentlemen bought on this plan For a cow whose milk tested 20 per cent cream they were to pay $51.50 and for each additional per cent made in test $2.50 was to be added so a 20 per cent test made a $50 cow 30 per cent a $70 cow and so on But the agent led all to believe that 20 per cent was the maximum average and the cows would not cost over $50 per head

Last week eighty five head landed here the buyers divided them and they were soon duly and fairly tested Imagine if you can the way some blinded eyes were opened when they found the cows testing 50, 60 and 70 per cent, making their cost about $100 more per head than the represented price Every cow tested away up terribly up, and the bunch figures up $8000 more than the buyers expected

Some of the victims have already managed to compromise settling for about $40 per head a figure that makes the loss about $25 per head There may be a general compromise for though expensive that seems the cheapest way out of the trouble

Claridon Adriatic

John Nichols of Fayette county, Ill visited friends in this vicinity last week

Reports current are to the effect that there will be a wedding in Adelphi—may be three or four—before many weeks

Mrs Wm Kay left for LaRue last Saturday to visit with his mother

Olliver, Thomas and Billy Williams returned from the Centennial Saturday last

Orlando Weiss is laid up with a weak back—from stooping to tie corn shocks

Mrs Hattie Smith returned last Friday after a pleasant visit with friends in Columbus and Prospect

The Conway-Geddis wedding was an elegant affair Space forbids us saying more than that nothing could have been happier that all enjoyed themselves and will not soon forget the occasion and that the presents were handsome and unusually expensive The happy couple left at 4 o'clock a m on a short tour to Cincinnati and other points

Mr and Mrs Wm Howser of Harrison county are visiting the family of Jacob Howser

While Dr Bratton accompanied by Miss Flora Devore was driving on the evening of the 24th the buggy broke and spilled them out and otherwise impeded their progress but did no serious damage

N C Mitchell of Columbus, in the employ of a New York photograph firm, is spending a few days canvassing Claridon

Peter Crowell formerly of this place but now of Coffee county, Kas, is visiting his sister Mrs Joseph Smithson

Died, at the residence of Clark Clendenen, on Sept 25th aged 57 years, Mrs Sarah Smith after a long illness from a complication of diseases Funeral to be held at new M E Church Claridon on the 27th at 10 o'clock a m

Mrs Hipshire of Iowa is visiting her brother, Henry Eagleberger of Claridon

September 25th X

Badly Cut by a Corn Cutter

[Delaware Gazette]

On Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock a man named Chauncey Casart, aged 35 years and residing on the John Watson farm, north of Radnor where he is employed, met with a most serious accident which while maiming him for life may prove more serious It seems that at the time above mentioned Mr Casart was assisting in working a patent corn cutter a short distance from Mr Watson's home A young boy was driving the horse, which becoming frightened, started to run off with the machine Casart in trying to catch the boy and save him from falling upon the fastly revolving knives was himself caught, and the result was that the sharp blades entered his leg midway between the ankle and knee cutting upward frightfully mangling the knee joint Dr Gorsline was first called to the assistance of the injured man, and with others removed him to the home of Mr Watson, when Dr Gilden, of Prospect was summoned The Doctor upon examination decided to amputate the limb above the knee joint, which was done

The unfortunate victim is a man of family and is very poor This terrible calamity falls quite heavily upon his now sorely afflicted family

An Elegant Substitute

For oils, salts, pills, and all kinds of bitter nauseous medicines is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs Recommended by leading Physicians Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco Cal

Sold by H C Hoberman & Co and J H Hocken & Co, druggists

Total strength of the Ohio national guard is 5400, of which 3700 were present at the recent encampment Universal desire to have the state purchase the camping grounds near Columbus will result in a bill when the legislature meets and favorable action is expected

Anna Dickinson's political speeches in Indiana are drawing great crowds that come more out of curiosity than politics She's speaking in the northern part of the state now

THE COUNTY SHOW

THE MARION COUNTY FAIR MEETS WITH THE USUAL SUCCESS

The Big Exhibition Proves an Attraction to Thousands and Marion County Holds Its Own as Having the Most Attractive of County Fairs—The Proceedings as Reported Daily

Wednesday—Ladies Holiday

The fair really opened today The mass of exhibits were placed in order the day and shaped for visitors and the inspecting committees, and today things look as though they are arranged for the occasion As one enters the fair grounds he sees about the usual sight The first view the eye meets is the machinery display—the threshers and engines the reapers and mowers the plows cultivators and pumps and everything else in that line and in great variety

Pass the machinery, the salesmen of all kinds the Yankee boy and numerous other fakes and enter Art Hall which is crowded more than ever before The east side has every inch of available space taken up in the marvelous display of needle and knitted work and the west side is richer in real art than ever before

From here one goes to Floral Hall and finds the nicest floral display ever made in the county S Wilson & Son's display and P I Bliss's as well as some minor ones, are very nice In this hall is the novel display of centennial relics the utensils of years ago and they attract much interest H Ackerman has a large exhibit, Domoser & McNally have a fine display of stoves, as have also Fox and Salter and it is difficult to say which of the three excels Frame & Brecher have a very creditable exhibit in their line Strelitz is represented Fahey and Markert, Schoenlaub & Co are on hand and Kipp's Saddlery makes a good showing The Singer people have a neat as well as large display just outside the east entrance to the hall

Vegetable Hall is filled with an exhibit of high order indeed it is not excelled anywhere Of course Mr Blair takes the lead

Carriage Hall is not so full as usual some of the displays in that line being left out still

The poultry show is rarely large and good, too The sheep are about as numerous as usual—though found and the cattle show is about ordinary in merit Hogs are few and the show in that line is away below the average but the horse department makes up for all that loss

AWARDS—HORSE DEPARTMENT

Thoroughbreds—Stallion Cash Mouser, mare Ben Smiley

Standard Breds—Stallion four years old, D H Harvey, 1st, W T Davis 2d stallion, two years old, J H Thomas 1st no second mare four years old J J Monnett, 1st, W A Davis, 2d mare three years old Frank Conn 1st no second, mare two years old J B Brower 1st no second mare, one year old Harry Young 1st sucking mare colt, D H Harvey 1st

Gen'l Purpose Horses—Stallion, four year old James Emery 1st J W Emery 2nd, stallion three year old M J Everett 1st no second, spring stud colt, James Emery 1st Jno Reiterer 2d, mare, four year old, N and J Uncapher 1st John Hogan 2d mare three year old, no first C H Seiter 2d, mare two year old, G L Merchant 1st John Berringer 2d Spring mare colt John Berringer 1st J J Monnett 2d gelding four year old Dan'l Seiter 1st, no second gelding, two year old John Kruts 1st H Seiter 2d

Best pair, gen'l purpose horses, add to sex, John Hogan 1st N and J Uncapher 2d

THE RACES

The county trot came off Wednesday for purse of $60, divided into $30 $20 and $10 L O Burch, entered by A Tallman, won first—taking the first three straight heats Little Lady entered by Dr Scott, won second, and Little Ida, entered by J H Thomas took third The first heat was trotted in 2 49 the second in 2 50 the third in 2 44

The county pace was for a like purse, divided in same way Jack Brown, entered by Charles Brown won first—taking three first heats out of four Logan, entered by A Tallman won second and Whipsaw, entered by Burt and Harry Crow won third

Thursday—A Hummer

Everybody has been laboring with the preconceived notion that the fair this year was not to be largely attended, owing to the Centennials and the contemporaneous attractions but Marion proves able to hold her own Even on Wednesday the ticket sales were larger than they were on any Wednesday for the past four years and today, while the weather is not all that it could be wished, the crowd has gathered in about the usual number The ticket sales all forenoon were as brisk as ever before and Treasurer Rupp expects them to fully reach the watermarks of last year

The awards had nearly all been made up to noon today, the committees having been rarely prompt and their work meets approval

THE RACES

The races Thursday afternoon were full of interest and were enthusiastically watched by a large crowd

The 2:30 trot was contested by Mattie Hunter entered by S Schurr Leopard Rose entered by George France, and Baby Mine entered by A Hessler, for purse of $120 divided $60 $40, and $20 Mattie Hunter won first by taking first place in the 1st, 2d, and 4th heats, Baby Mine came in 3d, 1st and 2d respectively and was given second and Leopard R won third by scoring 2d, 2d, 3d and 3d The time is given as follows 2 33¼, 2 33 2 32¼ 2 4

There were four entries in the free for all pace Harry G was entered by J J Williams, Donald R by J N Mitchell Myrtle S by J A McIlvain Sand Boy by D L Bell Myrtle S won first money by scoring 1st, 1st, 2d and 1st respectively Harry G won second by scoring 4th, 3d, 1st and 2d, Donald R took third by scoring 2d 2d 3d and 3d, and Sand Boy pulled in behind The purse of $180 was divided into $90, $40 $25 and $15 The time was 2 27½, 2 28¾, 2 29½, 2 25

The running race was full of interest Ned O Harn was entered by J J Hughes, Marion Boy by G C Mouser, Lillie S by D B Prother Mouser's horse was the favorite and he proved a winner to his Marion backers Marion Boy won the 1st 3d and 4th heats and first money Ned O Harn was an easy second by coming in 2d 1st 4d 3d respectively The purse was $160 divided into $80 $40 $25 $15 The time of the heats was 1 48, 1 47½ 1 50 and 1 56

Friday

Treasurer Rupp's ticket sales at the fair ground was nearly six thousand Thursday and a thousand is a low estimate for those who either purchased tickets down town or passed the gates without buying That is a large number at any time and when the weather is called to mind and the counter attractions are considered it is a highly pleasing attendance

The Awarding committees completed their work this forenoon and promptly at noon today was witnessed the greatest scene of the fair the parade of the premium stock

[We go to press too early to report Friday's races]

Indiana

A number of persons who moved to the West years ago are here on a visit and most of them have been successful and done well Those here from Kansas are P Buchan, Jacob Banning, a Mr Dutton Isaac Clayton a Mr Gooding and wife and Joseph Marsh, from Nebraska are Ward Stevenson and wife and a Mr Marsh, from Missouri are Wm Kay, John Gearhart and Mrs Vaden from Iowa are Mr Emory Mr Goodin Mr Carither and Mr Gooding, from Minnesota is W Potter There are several others here whose names we do not know Thirteen of the above named males are Republicans They all seem to be happy in meeting old friends and acquaintances and report favorably of the West

A good many went to the fair Thursday to see and be seen with no other interest in it I did not go, have went to but one State fair in my life and don't expect to ever go to another

I have 50 acres of pasture that has not been pastured this season Formerly I rented it to sheep men, but threatened free trade has set aside the sheep business and I will have to provide stock to get away with my surplus pasture

Some of our blooded Democrats say times are good, but the next thing you hear them say is that there is nothing in sheep, nor in wheat or oats and nothing in farming What is there anything in? We hear merchants and other men say that business is dull Why not if there is nothing in farming? All must come from the soil If Cleveland is elected and he carries out his policy four years' more experience will teach a lesson that all will feel and understand I was in the school of 1840, when Jackson's grip passed over the country It killed VanBuren, Jackson's successor—he was sold out with a rush and his policy reversed He only had 60 electoral votes and if we had not a solid south for Cleveland he would not have that many in November The same issue is now on trial before the people as in 1840 The people decided then in tones of thunder They will decide now in no uncertain voice See the storm cloud gathering in the distant horizon! It will break upon us in November—from California to Maine, it will sweep over New York, New Jersey and Connecticut with great force In Indiana they have the storm now, and results are felt and known Blaine, McKinley and Foraker are going out there to rejoice with those who rejoice, and to eulogize the people for their great wisdom and shake hands with the next President, and to meet Hill of New York, with a friendly greeting

M B Chase spoke on Prohibition in Hemminger's store room on evening lately I have not time to attend those Prohibition rallies The brother told me that he had no doubt as to Harrison's election—that he hoped he would be elected I have heard of one Prohibitionist formerly red hot, who has gone over to the Democrats What a happy change! Wonder if Brother M B C brought this about

Our people are busy such as ever are busy, and farmers are getting along, with their work

But must close as this letter is too long What do you think of the Mirror's report of the Scott Town rally? Mr Editor you were there and seemed happy

The Prohibs have strung up a flag here What a bold bunch of puritans! They are quiet Nobody has time to spend blodging with them

September 27 G

Special Excursions via the C, H V and T

On dates named below the C, H V and T railway will sell special round trip excursion tickets to Columbus at rate of one cent per mile each direction—short line distance—to accommodate the large number of people who will wish to attend the Ohio Centennial on the different special days

Sept 28, Commercial Traveler's Day
Oct 2 Presbyterian Church Day
Oct 4 Odd Fellows' Day,
Oct 5 Ancient Order United Workmen's Day
Oct 10, Improved Order of Red Men's Day
Oct 11, Prohibition Day,
Oct 12, W C T U Day,
Oct 13, Republican Club Day

Tickets will be good going on date of sale and limited returning three days from date of sale Other special excursions will be announced from time to time if found necessary

H J FALKENBACH, G P A

A Smooth Scheme

A stranger and his clever trap for suckers was pulled in off the fair grounds Thursday afternoon, and the outfit is at the Mayor's office, where those who wondered at their poor luck can solve the mystery

Has a board was a board on which was a circle of prizes in which an arrow, whirled by the innocent contributor, pointed out a prize where it stopped To all appearances the scheme was fair and inviting, but a few close observers discovered a secret brake whereby the arrow was stopped to suit the case, and the whole outfit, man and machine were pulled Mayor Gailey held his fortune board and the satchel of jewelry as security for his appearance at eight o'clock Thursday night, but the fellow came not, and the device is used to amuse visitors at the Mayor's office

About "Canned Goods Poisoning"

Yet with all the advantages of canned goods some people abstain from their use, because they think they are unwholesome This idea has arisen from the fact that among the hundreds of millions of tins annually consumed there is now and then one imperfectly sealed thus admitting the air and spoiling the contents These are easily detected from the fact that they generally have swelled or puffed up ends and after opening by the exercise of common sense in the use of the organs of taste and smell No one thinks of eating a decayed potato or spoiled eggs fish or meats but some consumers seem to think that because a thing is put up in tin it must be good under all circumstances prepare it for the table and eat it without the slightest discrimination This sometimes results in more or less severe attacks of cholera morbus which in these days of sensational press dispatches, are usually announced as "canned goods poisoning" Before the invention of canned goods, cholera morbus was as common as it is now but it was called cholera morbus, and not "canned goods poisoning"

It is beginning to be understood by the medical profession and the public that this type of illness is largely the result of the decomposition of organic matter which in its earlier stages develops a form of alkaloid poison technically known as ptomaines but such cases are more common with spoiled meat fish milk cheese and ice cream than from canned goods and it is safe to say that considering the enormous amount of canned goods used they are more wholesome than any similar amount of food not canned — Francis B Thurber in Medical Classics

A Story of Longfellow

A New York paper in some pleasant gossip about Mr Longfellow tells a story of the way he treated the charges of plagiarism against the Indian poem Hiawatha in following closely both the form and substance of "The Kalevala" the national epic of Finland. When they began to appear he showed a profound indifference on the subject but before long his publisher thought best to call his attention to them, and suggested that a reply from the poet be written "Well, I'll think about it," said Mr Longfellow, and there the matter dropped The press continued to echo and re-echo the charge and the publisher again called on the poet saying "Really, Mr Longfellow, I think it is high time this charge was answered" Again Longfellow said "I'll see about it" adding quietly "How is the book selling?" "Oh wonderfully well," said the publisher "Better than any other book?" "Oh, much better" and he named the figures

Shortly after this interview (Mr Longfellow still keeping silence) The Tribune came out with almost a page of broadside on the subject The publisher was now really excited He called on the poet again "It will not do" he said very decidedly "to let this thing go on any longer" "How does the book sell?" asked Longfellow "Amazingly—the sale is already equal to the combined sales of your other books" "Then" said Longfellow, "I think we ought to be thankful to these critics Let them talk Seems to me they are giving us a large amount of gratuitous advertising Better let them alone" And let alone they were—Chicago Journal

Those Who May Live Long

Better perhaps, than any of the single temperaments would be a mixture of the sanguine and the bilious, and indeed all the examples of special life storage which I have met with have been of this hereditary admixture

The organism which is best constituted for life storage is therefore capable of being identified and stands out so to speak, in its own colors The color of the iris or curtain of the eyeball always an excellent test, is a light hazel, the hair is dark brown, the color of the skin is inclined to be florid, and the lips and eyelids are of good natural red—never pale as in the pure nervous temperament and never of dark bluish tint as in the lymphatic or lymphatic bilious In this mixed temperament of the sanguine and bilious a preponderance of the sanguine is, I believe always an advantage

The qualities here enumerated as represented in an organism well fitted for the storage of life are absolutely of hereditary character They spring from combinations of parentage and when the combinations are unalloyed by the introduction of any disturbing elements of disease the conditions for long storage are fortunately combined —Dr Benjamin Ward Richardson

Obesity Unhandsome and Unsafe

Stoutness is not only unhandsome and inconvenient but unsafe It clogs the organs gives the heart more work to do, and the system more to carry Stout people are pretty sure to have erysipelas or kidney disease or cancer and are just as likely to melt down in consumption as lean people Then overflesh is attended by impairment of mental power dullness of sensation and indifference to the feelings of others The children of stout young women are likely to have inferior vitality and go off with marasmus The great cause of obesity is inactive life It is not what you eat so much as what you do with it that determines flesh Men grow fat eating good lunches and club dinners and sitting in offices the rest of the time when they ought to work or exercise strenuously full five hours a day Women the same The only food I should taboo, unless in peculiar cases would be fats oatmeal and potatoes —Shirley Dare's Letter

When Gentlemen Wore Queues

"Dear me! said the barber surely this country is doomed to disgrace and shame What presidents we might have, sir! Just look at Daggett of Connecticut, and Stockton of New Jersey! What queues they have got sir—as big as your wrist, and powdered every day sir like real gentlemen as they are Such men would confer dignity upon the chief magistracy but this little Jim Madison with a queue no bigger than a pipe stem! Sir, it is enough to make a man forswear his country!"—S G Goodrich

Didn't Appreciate the Opportunity

"What a chance for you" said a friend to one of our bonanza princes, just completing his new house "What a chance to buy some fine paintings Blank the broker, has collapsed and is selling his collection" "You're very kind in your intentions, I am sure" said the bonanza "but my wife wouldn't care to buy second hand paintings"—San Francisco Examiner

A Novel Sign Board

A mountain hotel popular among artists has a novel sign board that swings from an iron wrought bracket at the side of the inn Its design painted by an artist represents a bear and fox shipping paw in paw over the Moosilauke hills —Chicago Herald.

TIGER TO TIGRESS.

The sultry jungle holds its breath;
The palsied night is dumb as death;
The golden stars burn large and bland
Above this torrid Indian land;
But we that hunger's pangs distress
Crouch low in deadly watchfulness,
With sleek striped shapes of massive size,
Great velvet paws and lurid eyes.

Hark! Did you hear the stealthy sound
Where yonder monstrous ferns abound?
Some lissome leopard crouches there—
Let him creep nearer if he dare!
And hark, again! In yonder grove
I hear that lazy serpent move;
A mottled thing whose languid strength
Coils round a bough its clammy length!

Soon the late moon that crimsons air
Will fall with mellow splendors where
The Rajah's distant palace shows
Its haughty domes in dark repose!
And from this dim lair by and by,
We shall behold, against the sky,
With mighty gorges robed in gloom,
The wild immense Himalaya's loom.

At moonrise, through this very spot,
You still remember, do you not,
How that proud Punjab youth, last night
Sprang past us on his charger white,
Perchance to bare a fair hand throw
A rose from some seraglio!
Well, if to-night he passes, note
My hot leap at his horse's throat!

—Edgar Fawcett.

MURDER AT ROSEMOUNT.

The Wentworth cottage was "for sale, or to let;" the pretty Wentworth cottage, built by a young millionaire for his bride, to gratify every possible or impossible idiosyncrasy of millionaires and brides. Such a lovely cottage! such a perfect veranda! such roses in the garden! such a bay window in the library! and such a view from the windows! And all, all, even to the beautiful furniture, to be had now for a song. The young millionaire had an opening offered to him in California, where there seemed to be a prospect for him of doubling his millions; and I have noticed it as a peculiarity of human nature that the more money a man has, the more anxious he is to double it. So Robert and Lily Wentworth gave up at once the elegant New York residence, and wanted to give up the charming suburban villa, to move on to California and chase the beckoning millions. The cottage could be had for a song, for a mere song; and Richard Fairchild leaned over the little gate every evening on his way up from the station, and wished he had the courage to suggest to Kittie that if they practiced some small economies, they could perhaps indulge in the one great luxury of getting married immediately and going to housekeeping in the Wentworth cottage. But, O dear! he would be a man of courage who should dare to suggest to any girl of the Nineteenth century those dreadful small economies. No; they must go on waiting; and with a sigh Richard would detach himself from the dear little gate and go on up the hill.

And every morning, as she came down the hill to market, long after Richard had taken the cars to town again, Kittie, too, would lean on the little gate, and think that perhaps if she just had the courage to let Richard know that she would be willing to practice all sorts of economies, if only they could indulge in the one great luxury of getting married and beginning housekeeping in the Wentworth cottage, why, perhaps it might come to pass. But then—what girl would think of suggesting to her lover that he hasten their wedding day? And so Kittie, too, would detach herself from the dear little gate and hasten on her way down the hill to market, where, in her abstraction, she came very near ordering the things to be sent up to the Wentworth cottage, and actually went so far one morning as to order string beans because Richard was particularly fond of them.

When matters have come to such a pass as this it is easy to forsee what will happen. On a certain Monday Kittie was still declaring that they were not to be married for years and years, a probation which even the impatient Richard dared not shorten to less than months and months; and on the Tuesday following it had been unanimously agreed that the wedding should take place in a month. As to the occult processes by which the transformation was brought about, the outside world knew nothing. They themselves knew nothing. Kittie would deny indignantly that she ever suggested hastening their marriage; and Richard is equally sure that he never, never was the first to propose that his dainty, charming Kittie should be reduced to the necessity of small economies. But there is a strange freemasonry between two people who love each other, even before they are man and wife; and somehow Kittie and Richard became simultaneously aware, without any requests or protestations, that both of them were willing to sacrifice everything else in life if only they might be married in June and go to housekeeping in the Wentworth cottage.

When a man has seen the woman whom he would marry if he did not think it unwise for him to marry, his remaining a bachelor, George Eliot says, will depend on her resolution, not his. And when two young people have mutually come to the conclusion that they would be married in June, it is safe to say that the wedding day will be before July. At any rate, Kittie and Richard were married in June, and for their wedding tour walked down the hill together to take possession of the coveted Wentworth cottage.

The great small economy that Kittie was to practice was that of doing her own work. Of course, a woman was to come in to wash and iron, "and to sweep," added Richard, with all the beautiful thoughtfulness of a lover before marriage; but Kittie was privately determined that no woman should ever sweep her house if she could help it. She was sure it was all going to be perfectly delightful. She believed in Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and now she would have a chance to prove all those beautiful theories about beating eggs for the cake while somebody else read aloud from Ruskin. Somebody else! but, O dear! after she left home, and separated from the little troupe of sisters there, of course there wouldn't be anybody else to read from Ruskin. After Richard went to town in the morning, she would be quite alone in the house till he came home at night. But never mind; she was not going to let a little thing like the absence of Ruskin interfere with her satisfaction in beating her own eggs. She meant to write a book about it herself, and go a step beyond Mrs. Whitney to prove how charming it was, if you only thought so, to beat eggs by yourself, without anybody else in the house to disturb you with reminding you of the necessity for culture. And then if it shouldn't be charming after all, though of course it would be, why, she could give up beating eggs entirely and buy her cake.

Strange to say, things did go very smoothly, and the little bride, every one said, did admirably. One afternoon, late in September, she had been preserving, and had had the "woman" in to help her with the heaviest part of the work. Mrs. Fogarty had lifted the heavy kettle to and from the fire, and helped so generously and substantially that Kittie at 4 o'clock, though she had not yet changed her gown or "done" her hair, did not look at all disheveled or tired. She saw Mrs. Fogarty depart, and stepped out on the piazza for a breath of the sweet cool air before going up-stairs to rest a little and then dress. Mrs. Wharton and Isabel were just coming down the hill, and, supremely conscious of her cotton gown at 4 o'clock, though it had been kept quite unspotted from the kettle, Kittie hid behind the vines, just pushing her sweet face out a little beyond them to nod brightly to Isabel and her mother as they passed the gate. It was the last time that she was seen that afternoon.

As she went back into the house, she caught a glimpse of a very seedy looking tramp approaching the back steps, and remembered with a pang that after Mrs. Fogarty's departure she had forgotten Richard's strict injunction never, never, never to leave the back door unlocked. It would not do to let the tramp see her hurrying to put the chain on, and although she walked toward him as fast as would be consistent with the dignity of assured safety, he was there in the doorway before her.

"Would you like something to eat?" she asked, hoping that her voice did not tremble, and mentally resolving to give him the whole of a cold chicken in the refrigerator.

"I wud that."

She turned, wishing it were possible without lack of dignity to treat him as if he were a king and back out of his presence, keeping an eye on him. But, of course, this was not possible; neither would it do to hurry after she had turned, as if she were in the least frightened. She remembered those devices of brave and ingenious women that she had heard of, who shouted confidently, "John, John! bring me the cold chicken, please!" in order to create a belief that a man lurked on the premises; but she found she couldn't. She was sure her voice had trembled when she spoke to him, and he must not hear it again if possible till she had the presence of the cold chicken to fortify her. So she turned quietly and walked slowly, slowly—O how exaggerated seemed to her the slowness—toward the refrigerator.

An hour later, Helen Trevor's pretty phaeton stopped at the little gate of the Wentworth cottage, and from it descended, very daintily dressed, Helen herself, and, still more daintily dressed, Helen's friend. Helen's friend was the beautiful and aristocratic Miss Sheldon, of Washington, who was now punctiliously returning within the prescribed ten days the call that Mrs. Fairchild had made upon her immediately after her arrival in the prettiest of her simple bridal finery. They walked slowly up the path, Helen glancing familiarly up at the second story window for a possible glimpse of Kittie. Their ring brought no response, a second, and even a third, ring still brought no response. Then, putting her hand on the door knob and finding it yield to her pressure, Helen said cheerfully, "She's at home, for the door is open; but she hasn't any girl, you know, and she is probably upstairs dressing. We will just step in and wait in the parlor a few minutes. It never takes Kittie long to dress, and she will hurry, because she must have heard the bell."

So they walked in quietly and waited perhaps ten minutes, while Helen descanted on the bridal bric-a-brac and the view from the windows. Growing impatient at last, she ensconced Miss Sheldon in a comfortable chair, and, stepping to the foot of the stairs, called: "Kittie, Kittie!"

Still no reply. A more emphatic "Kittie!" was followed by the explanation: "It's only I, Kittie! Do come down just as you are. It's only Helen—and Miss Sheldon." Then, after another pause: "Can't I run up, Kittie?" Coming back into the parlor she said thoughtfully: "It's very queer; perhaps she is in the kitchen busy, and don't want us to interrupt her work. But she never minds me. You stay here and I will run out and see."

Nothing, however, was discovered in the kitchen.

"She must have run over to one of the neighbors," explained Helen, "she can't be meaning to stay long, or she wouldn't have left the front door unlocked. So we will wait a little longer, for I hate to go back without seeing her."

So they waited a little longer: ten, fifteen, twenty minutes, half an hour longer. Then suddenly Helen jumped up and exclaimed excitedly: "Why, she can't be out, for there is her hat and her sunshade and her gloves on a chair in the hall, as if she had just come in. Wait a minute till I run up stairs and see if her bonnet is gone."

But everything was intact and in place upstairs; not a bonnet gone, not a hat to be missed, not a sign of departure anywhere. What could it mean? In vain Miss Sheldon suggested that as it was so warm Mrs. Fairchild might have run in to a neighbor's without a hat; Helen was sure she would at least have carried a sunshade. "I shall not rest," she murmured, impulsively, "till I find out what it means. We must search the house."

Search it they did. As the problem grew deeper, and the mystery more alarming, into more and more singular places did they peep in quest of the missing bride. Miss Sheldon at first hesitated about joining her friend in the indiscriminate examination of rooms and closets, neither the garret nor the cellar escaping Helen's restless anxiety; but finally the strangeness of the affair led her to forget all fear of inquisitiveness, and she plunged into trunks, when Helen in the garret suddenly remembered the story of Ginevra, with all the zeal and distress of the more intimate friend. Only one closet was found locked, a small kitchen closet, and as she tried the handle of that a second time in vain, Helen exclaimed,

"She has been murdered, Nora, murdered! and they have hidden her body in that closet and locked the door!"

Both girls retreated with blanched faces. "We must drive home at once," whispered Helen, "and get somebody."

Five minutes after the little phaeton had been driven rapidly away, Richard Fairchild unfastened the little gate and came cheerily up the walk. Not a sign of Kittie on the piazza, or even in the parlor. The usual whistle failed to bring any response from up stairs. It was queer, but not as yet inexplicable. he walked on into the kitchen, thinking how he would laugh at her housewifely ways, in forgetting him in her interest in the supper. But not a sign of Kittie, even in the kitchen; not a sign even of supper. He began to feel vaguely anxious, but then, of course, she was only in a neighbor's, still it was queer she should carry teasing so far as to neglect supper. He turned back to the parlor, meaning to run up stairs and satisfy himself if she was not there, when he heard a soft click in the pantry door behind him. Turning his head swiftly he saw a blonde head emerge carefully from the narrow opening of the door, while a sepulchral voice asked faintly:

"Are they gone?"

"Are who gone, Kittie? What are you doing in the pantry?"

"Helen—Helen and Nora Sheldon. They came here to call, you know, and I wasn't dressed. Mrs. Fogarty had been helping me with the preserves, and then just as I was going upstairs a horrid old tramp came to the back door"—Kittie omitted to confess that she had left it unlocked—"and I had to give him something to eat and stay around while he was eating it, to be sure he didn't steal the spoons and to lock the door after him"—astute Kittie! —"and then I sat down to rest a minute, and before I knew it I had fallen sound asleep. The first thing I knew I heard the door bell, and I peeped through the blinds and saw it was Helen with Nora Sheldon. I wouldn't have minded Helen, of course, but I never could face that elegant Miss Sheldon in a print dress at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. So I just stood still, thinking they would suppose I was out and go away, and then all of a sudden Helen tried the door knob and walked in."

"Walked in? How could she if the door was locked?"

"Well, it wasn't locked just at that minute. I had been out on the piazza, and when I saw the tramp coming, I hurried in to see that he was kept out, and I forgot all about the front door. So Helen walked in, and I had just time to scurry back to the kitchen and into the pantry. And they waited awhile, thinking I had gone to one of the neighbor's, and then they began to search the house. I knew Helen would come straight to the closet as soon as she tried the kitchen, so while they were upstairs I opened the door softly and took in the key and locked myself in on the inside."

"But why in the world didn't you come out and explain?"

"Why, I was so ashamed by that time that I never could have faced them. And after awhile they got discouraged, and Helen said she guessed I had been murdered, and they had pushed my body into the pantry, because that was the only place that was locked, and she told Nora they had better go home and get the detectives and some one to burst open the door—and"——

"Kittie," interrupted Richard, sternly, "how long were you in that closet?"

"An hour," answered Kittie, meekly.

"And do you mean that they have really gone for detectives?"

"Yes," said Kittie, nodding her head confidently, "they have."

"And why do I understand you to say you did that?"

"Why, because I looked so!" exclaimed indignantly the ruffled Mrs. Fairchild, astonished at Richard's inability to grasp the situation.

Richard gazed at the pretty little creature before him, the shining hair all the more fascinating in its slight disorder, the trim little print gown setting off the dainty figure, and the flushed face charming in its excitement, and then he laughed.

"Well, my dear, I will get my hat and go up the hill to relieve the mind of your mother, who is probably insane by this time, and while I am gone I would advise you to go upstairs and dress the corpse, so that when the detectives arrive it may be fit to be seen."—Alice Wellington Rollins in Pittsburg Bulletin.

Views of an English Teacher.

Edward Thring's work at Uppingham has centered around two or three clear and sharply defined ideas—some principles of educational conduct which may be looked upon as fundamental and universal. The first of these and that from which everything else springs, is simple enough. It is that every boy, stupid and clever alike, should have a fair chance, and should be really trained. Mr Thring claims that no school, however great its prestige, numbers, wealth or its list of prize winners, can be called a good school, or even an honest school, unless it makes this a first condition of its work. The importance of the principle cannot be overestimated. Fully accepted and acted upon, it would revolutionize most of the schools of England, and probably most of those in America.

No true judgment of a school's real merits can be formed from its prize winning record. Given a school which draws some hundreds of boys from classes of society where the earlier training is fairly good, let it have wealth enough to attract a number of exceptionally able teachers, turn the teaching power of these upon even a small proportion of the cleverest pupils, and you may have a school with an overwhelming list of university and other scholastic distinction, while the mass of the boys are almost entirely neglected. That this picture does not unfairly represent the work of some famous schools is a known fact.—George R. Parkin in The Century.

The Real French Angler.

The French angler is an interesting study from many points of view. He will sacrifice everything for a day's outing. Once bitten by the mania, he gives himself up to it body and soul. He objects to fishing parties, and prefers to go alone, jealous of others profiting by his skill or learning his cherished swims. He is essentially an egotist. Nothing will turn him aside from his spot. I have seen him plying his line silently and unconcerned during the height of revolution. On the 4th of September, when all Paris turned out in the streets shouting and singing over the fall of the Second Empire, he continued watching his float as unmoved as the sphinx of the desert. And under the commune, when the shells were falling almost at his very feet, he went on fishing all the same. Whether this be a virtue or not I leave the moralists to decide. But there is one feature about him which is not honest. Like many other kinds of sportsmen, he is capable, when he has ill luck, of filling his basket with the assistance of the poachers, who are always on the lookout to earn a franc or two. He has not the courage to admit that he has failed, and will resort to any trick to save his amour propre.—New York Times.

The Rainbow and the Tree.

It happened after a Shower that a Rainbow was formed with its arch near a sturdy Oak, and in the pride of its colors it could not resist saying:

"Behold the Difference between us! While I excite the Admiration of thousands, people gaze upon you without Remark."

"Yes, that is true," was the Humble reply.

"And while I have seven Beautiful Tints, you have nothing but Plain green and Dark brown."

"Very true, my Friend," placidly replied the Tree, "but while you are a Phenomenon, lasting from five to fifteen minutes, I am a Fixture and will give Shade and Comfort to man for the next hundred years."

Moral: When you tie to a man don't fasten the Strings to broadcloth.—Detroit Free Press.

BLIND LOVE.

What is my love? not I myself do know,
Its bound and limit stretching far and wide
Until the orient gates of dawn abide
And darkness flees before the morning's glow.

It is a mighty sea where on I go
Skirting no land, but following a star
Athwart its darkened waves. Its shallows are
Still secret like its hidden rocks below.

How dare I ask for light? Perhaps I drift
Even now upon sharp, hungry reefs. Perchance
When with the sun the shades of night shall lift

I, tossed by the mad tempest, shall bemoan
The old uncertainty, the bless'd ignorance—
Man trust not my plea when the truth is known.

—Sydney Herbert Pierson in The Journalist.

HAGAR'S TEAR.

"Kaddour-Ben-Aleb, jeweler of Kair-el Dhun, the cruel sultan of Algiers, on the Moorish coast that runs from Tunis to *the kingdom of Tafilet, part of the empire of Morocco*, was sleeping the sleep of the just.

"His bed was made upon a mat of Fass, soft and warm, and his head reposed upon a pillow embroidered with gold, for the jeweler of the cruel sultan was rich and of great renown.

"Kaddour slept a sleep calm and happy, through which, as the hours wore on, ran a beautiful and blissful dream. He dreamed in this beautiful dream that an angel had descended to him from the country of Allah to demand of him a hundred thousand collars of pearls, emeralds, topazes and rubies, with which to clasp the graceful throats of the houris, whose sight rejoiced the eyes of the saints and the elect in the Blessed Dejemna, the Mohammedan paradise.

"All at once, through the silence of the night, rudely dispelling this wonderful vision, a voice called to him:

"'Kaddour! Kaddour-Ben-Aleb!'

"And the jeweler, still delivered over to his beautiful dreaming, leaped to his feet, crying aloud:

"'Yes, Lord, yes! Is it thou who callest me?'

"But as he opened his eyes and saw nothing but his chamber filled with a strange and blinding radiance, he began to tremble convulsively and his teeth to chatter in his head.

"'Fear nothing,' cried the voice again; 'fear nothing, Jeweler Kaddour-Ben-Aleb. I am the king of the Genii, created of a subtle fire, as thou knowest from the teachings of the Koran, and it was I who sent thee the dream thou hast had to prepare thee for my coming. Thy renown hath come even to me. I hear thou art an incomparable artist; that none can equal thee in the arranging of rare gems and precious metals, and that the works that come from thy hands are veritable masterpieces of art and skill.'

"'I am unworthy, O, Seigneur!' cried Kaddour, humbly prostrating himself before the spot whence the voice sounded, and striking the earth with his brow, 'I am unworthy of thy flattering eulogies; I am but a poor jeweler, the last of the workers of my profession.'

"'Thy humility pleases me,' replied the king of the Genii, 'and but adds another to the virtues I have heard of thee. I have come, however, to give an order that must be executed immediately for a collar of fine pearls of the greatest purity. Show me thy stock.'

"Kaddour hurried to obey, going with all diligence to open his coffers, closed by triple locks, and to spread before the royal customer his stores of gems and metals.

"'Bah!' and the king—for by this time the voice had become a handsome and knightly personage—made a face of disappointment, 'they are not what I wish; have you nothing better to show me?'

"'No, my lord,' said Kaddour, the sweat of despair moistening his brow; 'nothing else than these which I use in my work for the sultan.'

"'Humph! the sultan! My collar must surpass the sultan's, and be made of pearls from human tears. Flawlessly pure at that, and sincere; none of those that run from anger, envy, jealousy or malice.'

"'Alas, my lord!' responded the jeweler, all disconcerted, 'I am ready to do thy bidding, but how shall I recognize if the tears thou hast directed me to collect for thee have the requisite purity, and even when I have recognized them, how arrange them into pearls for a collar?'

"'Readily, take this!' handing Kaddour a tiny whitish pebble. 'It is the touchstone of human sorrow and tears. Every time thou approachest a tear, if that tear be pure, it will change into a perfect pearl; if impure, into a drop of mud, black and nauseous. Get thee to work at once, for to-morrow night I return for my collar, and also to see if thou hast the address and skill that hast been ascribed thee.'

"Saying this, the king of the Genii faded from sight, leaving Kaddour-Ben-Aleb open mouthed with astonishment from all that he had seen and heard.

"'But how,' he pondered, 'how shall I go about getting these tears to form this collar?' and suddenly the idea came to him. He lighted his lamp, seated himself at his table and began to compose a number of placards, when completed running thus:

"Kaddour-Ben-Aleb,
Jeweler of the sultan,
Purchases human tears
1 douro apiece.

"The first pink rays of the morning were showing themselves upon the horizon as the work of distributing the placards in all the public squares and nailing them to the walls of the houses was ended. He returned to his dwelling then as hastily as he had left it, to make his ablutions, say his prayers and seat himself cross legged on the bench of his boutique to await the result of his proclamation.

"Soon—for he did not wait long, you may be sure—from all parts of the city the people began to come, first in twos and threes, then in hundreds, jostling and crowding to his dwelling; Spaniards, Maltese, Italians, Moors, Arabs, Kabyles and Jews; merchants, mechanics, fishermen, slaves and even usurers—a crowd that swayed and murmured like the sea before that queer, entrancing announcement. A douro for each single tear would make the poorest wealthy!

"At last a usurer, well known for avarice, bad faith and hardness of heart, spurred by cupidity, advanced to the boutique.

"'Is it true, Kaddour,' said he, 'that thou payest a douro apiece for tears?'

"'It is true; but know well, O Levi Abraham, in case thine eyes are still capable of furnishing them, that the tears I purchase must be pure, otherwise I take them not.'

"The usurer hesitated a little, but vanquished by his greed of gain, entered the shop and seated himself beside the merchant. Nevertheless his eyes were dry, as they had been dry since childhood, for a thousand sorrows and pains, even personal ones, had been unable to move him. In truth, he was ignorant of how to cry, but to bring the tears for which he longed struggled with all his might, pinching himself in the tenderest places, tearing his hair and making a hundred useless grimaces, to the delight of the crowd always increasing on the outside. In default of other sentiments, rage and despair at last had the desired effect. Two drops of moisture sparkled upon his eyelashes. Alas, two drops of moisture quickly changed to black and nauseous mud!

"'Go to, wicked dog, go to!' cried the jeweler, angrily, thrusting the rascal to the sill of the door. 'I knew thine eyes, whence have come but looks of hatred, covetousness and envy, would bring forth naught but drops of impurity. Go to, I say!' and Levi Abraham, his tears abundant enough now, yet only tears of regret and spite, took to his heels and fled away, pursued by the derisive laughter of the people.

"No one now, in the face of the usurer's fate, would tempt a similar experience. Kaddour was seen alone upon his mat and the street as quiet as at the hour of prayer.

"'In the whole of Algiers,' he cried aloud, and lamenting, 'not a single pure and honest tear, nothing but water from the currents of self interest, envy, hatred and malice, and drawn from hearts torn by avarice and greed of gain! I see well that I shall have to renounce the making of the king of the Genii's collar, for never shall I find tears of requisite purity!'

"'And thou believest it, Kaddour,' cried a voice beside him—a voice this time that was both mocking and scornful; 'thou believest it? Verily, my friend, thou grievest thyself for every little thing! I had thought thee far more courageous and inventive.'

"Courageous! inventive! dismayed! the Mussulman looked about him—his royal customer had doubtless forgotten something and returned ahead of time.

"'Who speaketh?' he cried, 'is it thou, my lord? And thou art—where?'

"'At thy feet,' replied the voice; 'stoop—pick me up.'

"Kaddour stooped, and there in the dust of the floor perceived a pearl, a pearl of the most extraordinary size, purity of color and luster.

"'Pick me up!' it cried; 'pick me up at once!'

"Kaddour, trembling in every limb, did as he was told, but to ward off evil influences and guard himself from occult powers began to recite in a high voice the profession of faith of his race—'La i ah ha il allah on Mohamed Rassoul Allah'—God is God and Mahomet is the messenger of God.

"'Fear nothing, Kaddour,' continued the pearl. 'I have no intention of doing thee evil; on the contrary, to give thee counsel that will help thee out of thy embarrassment. I ask in return only to be allowed to figure among the pearls with which thou wilt form the collar.'

"'Willingly,' cried the jeweler, his heart comforted by the words; 'but first tell me who thou art, for I am not accustomed to have the metals and precious stones on which I work converse with me.'

"'I am one of the Genii,' responded the other, 'and for 3,000 years and over I have been imprisoned with this pearl, but I merited the punishment for my hardness of heart and neglect of duty. It came about when Hagar was sent into the wilderness by Abraham, under the command of Sarah, and when the poor soul helplessly wandered in the desert, holding by the hand the little Ishmael. Perishing, as you know, with hunger, fatigue and thirst, they were at last compelled to stop, and Hagar, to spare herself the sight of her dying child, flung herself upon the ground and buried her face in the sands. I was near them; I saw and heard it all; but my heart was stone; my ears indifferent, and, though I knew that water was near them, and could easily have directed them to it, I held my peace in my pride of Genii, which forbade my going to the assistance of the human race. Ah, well, it was then that Allah, more merciful than I, had pity upon them and sent his angel to succor Hagar and her dying child, and afterward to punish me.'

"'Thou didst yield to pride,' the angel said to me, 'to pride instead of duty. Thy heart was adamant, thy ears as one deaf to the cries of misery and need. For thy sin Allah curses thee, and sends thee for a prison, this,' and he showed me, trembling upon the tip of his finger, a glittering tear. 'Hagar,' he added, 'the first of those tears shed when she believed Ishmael was dying—tears it was thy duty to have stopped from flowing. Thou *shalt never come out from it until the* king of the Genii, thy chief, shall inadvertently lay his hand upon thee.' For all these years, therefore, I have endured my punishment, but with thy assistance, Kaddour, this evening I regain my liberty. Place me among the pearls in the collar thou art going to make for my master, and—the thing is done.

"'Agreed!' said Kaddour, 'but give me the counsel promised.'

"'I will give it,' replied the other, 'but thou shouldst have known, thyself, that pure and honest tears are never bought nor sold. If thou wouldst find them, run the quarters of the poor, where they suffer and despair, listen at the doors, and when thou hearest sobs, complaints and groans, enter! Console the unfortunate, mingle thy tears with theirs, and there will come to thee more than ample measure of the gems demanded by my king. Lay me aside now, and get thee to thy work!'

"Kaddour obeyed, slipped his feet into his babouches, those beautiful red and yellow foot coverings from the lasts of Morocco and Tunis, and went out. As he followed the advice of the genie, when he returned at the going to bed of the sun, his eyes were red and swollen from the tears of compassion shed by him in comforting the poor and miserable, but the capuchin of his burnous was filled with pearls of the greatest size and beauty.

"The collar completed was indeed a magnificent affair, three rows deep, the 'Tear of Hagar,' the masterpiece of the collection, forming the heart of a star that bound the rows together. And scarcely was it done when the dwelling filled with light as on the previous night, and the king was before him.

"'Behold, my lord,' said Kaddour, placing it in his hand, 'behold thy collar finished!'

"'Beautiful! Exquisite! This one in particular,' and the king placed his finger on the center pearl. Instantly the gem opened, and the captive genie fell upon his knees before his royal master, who lifted and tenderly drew him to his breast.

"'Resume thy place among thy brothers,' said he, 'for by the will of Allah thy fault hath been sufficiently expiated. And thou, Kaddour,' he continued, turning to the jeweler, 'in making this collar thou, too, hast learned a lesson—to distinguish the real from the feigned sorrow—to *know for thyself* how bitter are the tears of misery. But thy heart is good, for thy first impulse, when thou didst know the secret, was to console the miserable and to weep with those who had reason to weep. Forget it not, this lesson, for Allah's heart is open to those who are charitable and considerate of the misfortunes of others.'

"When Kaddour lifted his head again, bowed upon his breast in shame for duties so long neglected, the genie had gone, and the floor of his boutique had literally disappeared under a thick carpet of diamonds, pearls and precious stones.

"While Kaddour lived, and through the lesson taught him by 'Hagar's Tear,' misery was banished from Algiers, and when he died, as he did without issue, he left his wealth to be divided among the poor and needy.

"Thrice blessed are the children and the children's children of the truly faithful."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Stray Dogs of Boston.

After being taken in the luckless four footed prisoner is conveyed to headquarters, where he is put in a pen with a lot of other yelping unfortunates and kept until 2 o'clock the same afternoon and no longer. If a cur be is promptly executed at that hour; if a valuable animal his owner, who is always notified, invariably calls in time to save the poor creature's bacon. The process by which the victims are eventually disposed of is adopted for such purposes nowhere else than in Boston. In point of refinement—as might be expected in this highly civilized metropolis—it is far ahead of the systems practiced elsewhere. For instance, in Philadelphia the stray dogs are suffocated with charcoal fumes, walking about in stifling agonies for two or three minutes before they finally succumb. In New York they are lowered by the cageful into the river and drowned. In Cincinnati their brains are dashed out with an ax, save only the puppies and other little fellows, which are seized by their hind legs and smashed against a post.

Shooting and various unpleasant styles of inflicting the capital penalty are in vogue here and there, but only in the modern Athens is this sort of thing performed on a scientifically merciful basis. A poison of so deadly a nature that a few grains would kill a human being as quickly as a rifle bullet through the heart, is the sole destructive agent administered. Each cur, as its turn comes, is held firmly between the operator's knees, its jaws forced open, and between them is poured down the beast's throat a teaspoonful or less of a white powder. The condemned gives but one gasp and is dead as a door nail. In this manner no less than 750 good for nothing brutes were disposed of—as the dentists say, without pain—last month in this city.—Boston Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Flirting with an Englishwoman.

I became interested in the conversation of the young Boston man and the haughty Englishwoman who sat beside him. The Boston man had grown plaintive.

"What always strikes me," he said, thoughtfully, as he turned his handsome and boyish face toward the stalwart girl beside him, "is the coldness and apathy of English ladies."

"Really," said the girl, looking into the Bostonian's big eyes with a stony stare, in which there was just a trace of admiration.

I forgot to say that the youngster is a tremendous masher on both sides of the water, and—what is more important—a thoroughly good fellow at that.

"Yes," *he said*, "it takes years and years for an American to find out whether an Englishwoman likes him or not. You, for instance, though I have known you for a year, met you twenty or thirty times, stopped at your house, and all that, you still talk to me about the weather, and look at me with the air of a countess examining the points of a fox terrier for whom she has no sort of admiration."

"It's such a ghastly thing," said the girl, with just a trace of a caressing look in her eyes, "to show ones feelings." Then she blushed.

"Well, if Englishwomen," said the youngster, beaming back at her happily, "were a little more ghastly, they would be a thousand times more lovable." Then he blushed, too. They glanced up, caught me in the act of eavesdropping, and I joined in.—Blakely Hall in The Argonaut.

To Make Your Own Perfumes.

Our grandmothers well knew the delight of stealing the perfume from the flowers, and their "still room," where were all conveniences for this, was a part of the machinery of every home. In our *country vast quantities of flowers go to* waste and we send to France for our perfumes, yet nothing is easier nor more womanly than to make the perfumes from flowers which we use. Into a large, flat, clean earthenware vessel pour some purified fat lard and suet mixed, warmed sufficiently to make it liquid. Throw into it as many scented flowers of one kind as it will contain. Let remain twenty-four hours covered, then strain off the fat and add more flowers, repeating the process every day for a week. The method of liberating this essence of flowers from the fat is very simple. Permit it to harden, cut it into small cubes and put into spirits of wine. The delicate odor immediately transfers itself from the coarse fat to the spirituous solvent, and such a strength of perfume is procured with little trouble as would cost a great deal at a perfumer's.—"S. S. E. M." in Chicago Herald.

Among People of Port of Spain.

Ashore, through a great sable swarming and a tempest of creole chatter, into warm, narrow, yellow streets.

White faces have begun to look almost unearthly; and one feels, in a totally novel way, the dignity of a white skin. When a white face does show itself it usually appears under the shadow of an Indian helmet; it is formidably bearded, austere—the countenance of one accustomed to command. Against the black and fantastic ethnic background of these queer little walks, this calm, strong, bearded, aquiline English face takes heroic outline, grandiose relief; you involuntarily murmur to yourself, with pride of race, "I also am of such blood as these!"—Lafcadio Hearn in Harper's Magazine.

Constant Jar of Walking.

The constant jar of walking on city pavements can be prevented by imitating nature. The human heel is covered with an elastic pad. Now, as to walk barefoot would be out of the question, it is suggested that we replace the hard boot heel with one made of elastic rubber. It would cost but a few cents a month to keep in repair and would have the additional advantage of lessening the noise of hurrying feet and preventing, to an extent, broken bones in the winter.—Home Journal.

Wooden Structures Safest.

A series of earthquakes in Russian Turkestan last year destroyed 1,000 stone buildings without seriously injuring a wooden structure.—Arkansaw Traveler.

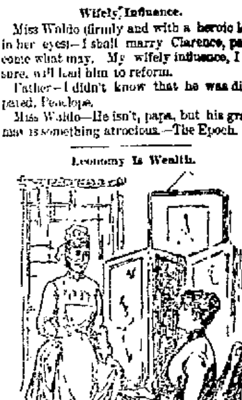
Wifely Influence.

Miss Waldo (firmly and with a **heroic l** in her eyes)—I shall marry **Clarence, pa** come what may. My **wifely influence**, I sure, will lead him to reform.

Father—I didn't know that **he was di** pated, Penelope.

Miss Waldo—He isn't, **papa**, but his gr mar is something atrocious.—The Epoch.

Economy Is Wealth.



Mistress—Did you buy a stamp and the letter, Bridget?

Bridget—Oi did, mum, an' here's change.

Mistress—How much did you pay for stamp?

Bridget—Wan cint, mum. The boy he had 'em all the way from wan cint up it's not the likes of Bridget O'Toolihan goes about wastin' m'ney.—New York

Not His Fault.

A Boston gentleman who makes a fav canine the companion of his walks, wa ing a stroll the other day upon the comm and as they came to the margin of the pond the dog seized the opportunity to a bath. While the creature was dispo himself swimming about, a policeman proached and directed attention to a which bore a legend to the effect that were not permitted to bathe in the p Immediately the gentleman whistled to dog, and then turning to the policema way of explanation and apology said: " will have to forgive him, Mr. Officer, time; he's a very illiterate little cuss, can't read."—Boston Budget.

Too Heavy.

"This won't go for two cents," sa old clerk in a country office, returni a letter which he had p through the delivery window.

"What's de matter wid it?"

"Too heavy."

"Jes' 'bout like I 'spected. Dat letter writ by my son, an' I tole him he w writin' too heavy; but he kep' bearin' down on his pen. I'll take it an' put him to write it wid er penc —Texas Siftings.

A Noble Girl.

George—Noble girl, that Clara Ve Vere, noble girl.

Augustus—Eh! I heard your engage with her was broken.

"It is off, that is true; but, bless the girl's heart, she has returned to me a presents I gave her."

"What of that?"

"Why, can't you see? It won't co anything now to get a new girl."—Phi phia Record.

An Unfortunate Youth.

Benevolent Gentleman—Why are weeping, my lad? Where's your father

"In jail."

"Well, well; and your mother?"

"In jail."

"Have you no brothers or sisters?"

"Yes, but they're in jail."

"And where do you come from now?

"From jail. They wouldn't let me s any longer."—Lincoln Journal.

Pursued by Hard Luck.

Miss Clara—It distresses me great cause you pain, Mr. Worcestershire, love another.

Mr. Worcestershire—Ah, me!

Miss Clara—I have always supposed you were interested in Ethel Simpson Worcestershire; she is a noble girl.

Mr. Worcestershire—Ah, yes, Miss but I had the same luck with her that I just had with you.—Life.

Not All Loss.

"There's the luckiest man in seven ties," said an Arkansaw man to an e traveler.

"How so?"

"Had his house burned down and h children t'other night, sah."

"Where does his luck come in?"

"Saved his coon dog, sah, saved his dog."—Drake's Magazine.

Flustered.

What he intended to say:

"Dearest, I have a tender, half f wish in my heart that you might one mine."

What he did say:

"Dearest, I have a tender, half w fish in my ... that——"

(What followed is not recorded.)—bing Bulletin.

What We Are Coming To?

More fast ocean steamers are being and the trip across will soon be a mere tells. The world do move. As London is five hours faster than New York time we may hope, in the course of years, speed will be so increased that a pas can come to New York before leaving Eu —The Epoch.

A Slight Mistake.

Grocer—This brand of oatmeal, mad call it the '7:20' because it takes only minutes and thirty seconds to cook it.

Lady—That's it? I have been using I thought it was called the '7:30' beca takes seven hours and a half to diges Time.

Quarreling with His Food.

Sheriff (to condemned man)—We a ready, my poor fellow. Have you an to say before we go out?

Condemned Man—N—no, nothing s but I've eaten better breakfasts than this morning.—New York Sun.

Always Ready.

Philadelphia Youth—Will you perm to read you my favorite poem by Bro

Chicago Girl—Cert. Let 'er go Gal as Cortlandt says.—Philadelphia Record

Where the Throng Gathers.

When the office goes out to seek a m finds its way through crowds Epoch.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

STAR PUBLISHING CO. - - PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, - - - SEPTEMBER 29.

THE Ashland Gazette says there are various ways of playing the average reduction trick. This is one of them.

"My bill is not a free trade bill," said Roger Quixote Mills, prancing around in a recent speech; "It provides for an average reduction of only seven per cent."

"Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?" said a quiet man in the audience.

"Of course."

"Your salary as Congressman, I believe, is $5,000 a year?" stated the quiet man.

"It is." Replied the great orator.

"And the President's is $50,000?"

"Of course." said the great orator, impatiently.

"Now" continued the quiet man, "if we put you on the free list without disturbing the President's pay—just as you have done with wool without disturbing rice—that would be an average reduction of only a trifle over nine per cent. How would you stand that kind of average reduction?"

"Oh, you go home and soak yo' head," felicitously replied the great orator.

IN the course of his speech of Tuesday evening, Mr. Noyes spoke of the efforts that are being strenuously made to secure for the next National House a Republican complexion. He urged that nothing be done to jeopardize the probability of Cooper's return to Congress from the Ninth District, that this district might effect the final result. Mr. Noyes' warning is timely and acceptable, but there is little doubt but Marion county Republicans will go to the polls on November 6th all right and united for Cooper.

A LETTER that was written by the late Senator Conkling, some ten years ago, reflecting in a dirty manner upon Mr. Blaine, was given to the public Sunday. What good it does, it is hard to tell. The letter was written in the heat of a hothead's resentment, and the publication was made to cast reflections upon a private citizen that happens to be prominent in the party affairs. Mr. Blaine is not running for the Presidency.

So far Gen. Harrison has not made a single blunder, while he has shown a versatility, readiness, felicity and fertility in apt illustrations, and epigrammatic point and power, that have made him the most efficient of all the speakers in the campaign.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
181 Pearl st., New York.

The First Symptoms of Death.

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poisons. Sold under a positive guarantee.

L. DENISON & CO.

Faith curists are anxious to try their hand on yellow fever sufferers. A Salem lady believer offers to go to Jacksonville, if her expenses are paid, and is certain she can cure all who believe, if they will trust implicitly in her and throw away all human remedies. Principal trouble will probably be to secure willing subjects.

Parents Criminally Liable.

More than half of all deaths occur before six years of age. An army of innocent, lovely children are swept needlessly away each year. Parents are criminally responsible for this. The death rate of children in England is less than half this. Acker's English Baby Soother has done more to bring this about than all other causes combined. You cannot afford to be without it.

L. DENISON & CO.

After getting a pair of shoe strings from Tiffin shoe dealer, a tramp asked for ten cents, telling the merchant he could charge it altogether. No wonder the town sighs for a stone pile.

When you want something to tend strictly to business and cure a cough or cold, get Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. L. Flocken & Co. and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

Delaware students who formerly swarmed to the theater because it was strictly forbidden, now care little for it and seldom go since the restriction has been removed.

Do Not Suffer any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Acker's English Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct.

L. DENISON & CO.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The czar has started on a two months' tour of southern Russia.

Samuel J. Randall never studied law, in spite of the fact that most people have the impression that he is a lawyer.

The trustees appointed by Kaiser Frederick III were Queen Victoria, the king of the Belgians and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Carl Schurz will prolong his stay in Germany until the end of October, owing to a painful operation recently performed upon his son.

Greenough has been modeling the bust of George Bancroft for the Harvard library. It is larger than life and is to be cast in bronze.

Joseph Thomson, the plucky African explorer, is only 27 years old. He is of medium height, but is robust and wiry. He comes from Dumfries.

The late King Ludwig's executors have almost cleared off the king's debts. There is a good prospect of rebuilding the Bavarian royal fortune.

Admiral Porter, in his 77th year, preserves his health by eating simple food, rarely drinking tea and coffee, smoking in moderation, and keeping pleasantly busy.

Gen. Boulanger and his daughter are staying at Christiania, Norway, according to an authoritative announcement. His journey to that city is not connected with politics.

Secretary Endicott has returned to Washington and is again in charge of the war department. He has been spending the summer in the cooling shadow of his family trees.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the ex-Confederate leader, is living quietly at the Palace hotel, San Francisco. He is the last of the officers of the Confederacy to bear the full rank of general.

Thomas Connery, who recently resigned his position as secretary of the American legation in Mexico, will, it is said, soon publish a book upon Mexico, which he prepared while in that country.

England is now stirred up over the question as to whether Mr. Gladstone speaks with a provincial accent. Whether he does or does not is not essential. What he says is not provincial by a good deal.

Louis, King of Portugal, is seldom to be seen without a cigar, and he converses fluently in English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, German and Swedish. He is pleasant and tells ever so many anecdotes.

K. Tatsuno, professor in Tokio university, and a Japanese authority on engineering and architecture, is now in the United States studying American architecture, preparatory to making plans for the imperial bank building of Japan.

The Sir John Savile to whom Queen Victoria has lately granted a peerage has been well known in the United States, where he served in diplomatic capacities from 1851 to 1857. He was a familiar figure both in Washington and New York.

Enoch Pratt, who gave Baltimore, Md., a free library, has just celebrated his eighty-first birthday. Mr. Pratt gave property worth $250,000 and his check for $850,000 to the city and agreed to give $50,000 a year to the support of the library.

Herman Merivale, the poet and playwright, who was lately traveling on the continent with his wife, found their names oddly entered on one hotel register by a German waiter who thought he knew English. The inscription was, "Mr. and Mrs. Human Marvel."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's income is set down at $1,500,000 per year, which means $125,600 per month, $28,480 per week, $4,120.45 per day, $515.10 per hour, $5.75 per minute and 95 1-8 cents per second, the latter sum being a few cents more than an iron ore miner in Pennsylvania receives for working 13,200 seconds, or 12 hours per day. No juggling can change the figures.

THE LATEST IN JEWELS.

A crescent of seed pearls is an ever popular gift for a bride.

Plaque shaped clocks of silver are in vogue for library tables.

Gold cigar cutters with diamond tipped edges are in the market.

A popular form of necklace is of diamonds and turquoises, the jewels alternating.

Cut glass toilet bottles with silver mounted stoppers in repousse work seem to be the style now.

Two leashed dogs straining at a chain held by a groom is a peculiar pattern in silver brooches.

A hook and an eye is an old but trustworthy design now being offered in silver garter buckles.

A chased silver hand glass, the rim set with sixteen large fresh water pearls, is considered cheap at $500.

A cricket bat of red gold and finished off with a dainty silken tassel makes a handsome book mark.

An expensive but handsome novelty is a gold handled pocket knife with emerald and diamond setting.

A diamond star pendant, with large [illegible] in skeleton settings between the points, is a handsome ornament.

A unique hairpin tray is of Russian silver, washed in gold and ornamented with etchings of historical scenes.

Artistic and delicate in design is a new jardiniere of lace basket work for holding flowers on the toilet table.

Old customs are recalled by the demand for silver loving cups. Twisted handles antique in design add to their beauty.

For evening wear a necklace made of [illegible] gold barrel links, with nine medium size moonstones, is a fanciful novelty.

A new vase is of silver with gold relief work profusely decorated with passion flowers. It makes a handsome centerpiece.

A dainty pin represents a feather fan of eight fluffy plumes, each in a different shade of gold. In the center is a flashing diamond.

A parrot's head with ruby eyes makes an attractive brooch. The feathers are in the new opalescent finished gold and look very lifelike.

A quiet but rich looking charm has in the center a circular sardonyx intaglio, mounted within a frame of gold and platinum in alternate squares.

A human head of solid moonstone, wearing a high hat of gold, and further embellished with a silver collar round the neck, makes an odd scarf pin.

A bracelet recently made to order is faced with eighteen large opals. In the corners of the setting sparkle thirty six diamonds. The combination is effective.

Three flakes in variegated gold, curved to represent three interlaced crescents, with several handsome diamonds sparkling among them, are a peculiar pattern in brooches recently seen.

Among sporting prizes the designs for oarsmen seem to excel the others. The latest is a gold cup, surmounted by the silver figure of an oarsman in racing costume, standing with an oar in his hand.—Jewelers' Weekly.

MEXICAN PREJUDICES.

DREAD OF FRESH AIR CARRIED TO A LUDICROUS EXTENT.

Dwellings That Are Damp, Ill Smelling and Pestiferous—A Curious Dislike of Cold Water—Childish Fear of Disease. Indian Contempt for the Whites.

Most cities have some reason to show for their location. Boston sits by her broad bay, Chicago by the lakeside, New Orleans in the bend of her imperial river, Guanajuato and Zacatecas by the side of their rich mines, but there is no sound or sensible reason for the location of the City of Mexico in a low and swampy tract, when right at hand were building sights of incomparable view, of perfect sanitary conditions and certain to afford space for the amplest possible expansion of the town. Temporarily nothing is being done, on any comprehensive scale, for the advancement of the plan for draining the valley of Mexico, and incidentally the city. A Company of Ohio origin is digging a canal under contract with the city government, and it gets its pay regularly, as the rulers of the city are good paymasters and honorable in all their dealings. But the big plan seems to have been let drop for a while for some reason not apparent.

Meantime the death rate is extraordinary, and what should be one of the most healthy cities on the globe, standing as it does at more than 7,500 feet above the sea level, is one of the most unhealthy. The ravages of what may be termed diseases engendered by dirt and dampness are something frightful—typhus fever (not the milder typhoid), smallpox, which is always existent somewhere, consumption, dysentery, etc., carry off thousands every year. The lot of the poorer classes, and of those between poverty and comfortable circumstances is a hard one. Their dwellings are damp, musty, ill smelling, pestiferous. It is among these classes that the death rate is very high, but among the well to do people who live on what is here called the "primer piso," or first floor, or, in New England, the second story, the mortality is not greater than in Boston. The peculiarity of the climate is that its lack of oxygen renders recovery from sickness very difficult. Once let yourself run down, and it is hard getting up again. The languor of the climate, the lack of life in the air, conspire to keep the invalid weak, and it is the rule of the doctors to send patients out of the city as soon as it is possible to remove them.

BEDROOMS SEALED AT NIGHT.

Out on the hillsides the country people are robust and rarely ill, unless they happen to be of that class who try to keep bedrooms hermetically sealed at night. This prejudice against the night air is very great and widespread. I suppose that eight-tenths of the inhabitants of this city shut up their bedrooms as tight as a drum every night of their lives. Thus they breathe their own effluvia, and pine away to the profit of the doctors and the drug shops. This fact accounts for the many mottled and sallow complexions one sees. People who have traveled, or those who are of receptive minds and have studied the matter, let the night air circulate in their apartments. Their good blood and clean complexions testify to their obedience to hygienic laws.

The dread of the fresh air is often carried to a ludicrous extent. People sit for three hours in a dirty, stuffy theatre and breathe the air of the sewers underneath the floors, inhale all the human exhalations which contaminate the unagitated air, and then, on going out into the comparatively pure air of the street, keep handkerchiefs to their mouths and noses. This morning I noticed a sallow woman riding on the Paseo in her coupe, a lapdog on her knee. The glass windows of the vehicle were tightly shut, so that none of the glorious air of the morning in that favored spot should by chance enter her withering lungs. This was the old monkish idea; in the convents the pious brethren preferred close cells and musty tomes. They dreaded water, and soap was unknown to them.

A curious prejudice exists among many people here against cold water when they have a "catarro" or cold in the head, or even a touch of chill in the bones. For weeks, till the cold has gone, they resolutely refrain from touching water. Another popular prejudice here is that which impels a family to move out of a house when any member of it has died. For this reason it is needful to be cautious in taking a house or apartments till you have made certain that no one has recently died therein of a contagious disease. So far does this prejudice go that many people abandon their old homes on the death of a member of the family.

CHILDISH FEAR OF DISEASE.

It does not seem to be so much a superstition as a childish fear of disease. And yet these same people who would not consent to remain in a house thoroughly and scientifically disinfected, with new wall paper and new paint, will move to a house with a stagnant ditch near at hand, and will shut themselves up in their bedrooms at night like herring in a box. The old houses here show in their construction the dread of air and sunshine. With little narrow windows, brick floors and tight doors, they were certain to become musty in six months' occupancy. The ancient convents had windows of the size of prison windows. Churches were built so that never by any chance could a breath of air get in to disturb the worshipers. All this the white man did. But the Indian, living mainly in the open air of the high sierras, is a different sort of creature, a man who can make sixty miles or more a day. He it is who eats with an appetite his frugal meal, and has the good sense to beat his idols when they do not grant his requests immediately. These are the men and women with broad chests and a color that shows red blood and good circulation. They have missed the refinements of the white race, but have preserved their livers and their lungs. In the heart of the Indian their lurks a contempt for the sickly colored white man. He regards his pale faced brother as a man of artifice and endless refinements, who must have at hand an apothecary shop and a doctor, who dares not live out in the free country unless protected by servants, dogs and guns. The white man takes a horse for a journey of five miles; the Indian will go twelve times as far in a day on foot, and will be well and ready for another tramp the next day, when the white man's horse would be used up with two thirds the same amount of travel. Generally a vegetable eater, the Indian of the Mexican sierras is a proof that meat is not a necessity of life. He eats a frugal meal of cornmeal tortillas, takes a drink of pulque or water, and wears out the meat-eating dweller in towns. Largely it is the good air the Indian breathes that makes him the strong and enduring man that he is. —Mexico Cor. Boston Herald.

A Horse's Deliberate Revenge.

"I will just tell you a story," said Mr. Foster L. Backus, "about the memory and reasoning power possessed by a horse on my father's farm. This horse was in the habit of making journeys about the neighborhood in charge of a certain groom, who was coarse, ignorant, low and cruel. The horse had been brought up on our farm and was very good tempered and gentle, but the groom's roughness and fondness for laying on the whip confused him so much that he was not prompt in obeying orders sometimes. Then the groom beat and bullied him. The horse never showed the slightest sign of resentment till one day the groom approached him in the pasture field. The horse was free for the first time in the presence of his enemy and he charged the groom. A short halter was around his neck, and the groom seized this and hung on. The horse tried to strike him with his forefeet; tried to bite and kick him. The man dodged and shouted for aid.

"The fight was desperate and very exciting. The horse fairly roared with rage. The groom was nearly fagged out, and in another five minutes would have been knocked down and trampled to death, when my father came on the scene. He seized the halter and told the groom to run. As soon as he was gone the horse subsided and was as docile as ever. Now, I am satisfied that the horse deliberately planned to kill that groom at the first favorable opportunity. See how carefully he chose the time and place of the assault. A lonely pasture field where he had his enemy all to himself. He had never shown the faintest sign of viciousness before. The groom kept away from him after that, and the horse never afterward was known to exhibit rage. If he had killed the groom it would have been murder in the first degree, for the element of deliberation was there. Yes, sir; horses have reason, and they have memory also." —Brooklyn Eagle.

American Medical Students Abroad.

In regard to the medical education of American physicians compared with those of Europe, I have been struck forcibly by the fact that our students seem to be more practical and better able to grasp and develop ideas than those of European countries. Especially in the operative courses, in Vienna, I have noticed that the American students performed their work more neatly and thoroughly and with greater dispatch than the comparatively slow going Continental members of the class, and that while those from this country had possibly had but a three years' course of study before graduation, yet they were more than the equals of the German students of six years' standing. I think this difference is due to the more practical and thorough methods of teaching in vogue in this country, and I believe it to be but a question of time when, instead of us going to Europe, the continental physicians will be anxious to avail themselves of the facilities offered in the United States.

The present superiority of foreign over American medical institutions lies in the fact that all their expenses are sustained by the government, but if there was a tendency on the part of the wealthy to endow our schools, whatever doubt there may be as to comparative merit would soon be set at rest. Regarding surgery, one of Von Bergmann's assistants, a man known throughout the world by his connection with the case of the crown prince, has told me, in the course of conversation, that he considered the American surgeon ahead of the world in ingenuity, practical ability and in operative technique.—Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw in Globe-Democrat.

A Romantic Little Story.

A curious instance, which we think has never before been published, of the admiration which an ardent and imaginative reader may feel for his favorite author, is illustrated in the case of a young man residing in Florida, who had long been an enthusiastic admirer of "Kathleen Mavourneen." On learning that the author was alive and in poverty he visited Baltimore, and found in the appearance and conversation of the old professor all that his fancy had pictured. As he was possessed of some means, and had no ties or living relatives—having lost father and brothers in the rebellion—he remained some time in Baltimore, and finally prevailed upon Professor Crouch to adopt him as his son. By an act of the legislature of Maryland his name was changed to that of Crouch, and the pecuniary assistance which he has since rendered has done much to brighten the declining years of the old composer. The action of this young man forms the latest incident in the strangely romantic history of the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen."—Charles F. Adams in Detroit Free Press.

Skill of Irish Boat Women.

The women of these coasts and islands are as skillful as the men in handling the oar and rudder. They know every sunken rock and dangerous current of the intricate channels between the great island of Aran and the mainland, and take the boats in and out in all weathers. For many years a Grace Darling of this western coast, the daughter of a pilot who lived on Eights Island, went out in storm and darkness with her old father, never trusting him alone, as she knew his weakness for the whisky. This brave girl never flinched from facing the wildest gales, fearing that disaster might befall her father, and the vessels it was his business to guide to a safe anchorage, if she were not at the helm. Many a ship's crew beating about between Aran and Owey owed its preservation to Nellie Boyle. Two sisters have taken the post boat into Aran for many years past, their father, John Nancy, being now old and infirm.—Woman's World.

Uses for Oxygenized Water.

A German authority recommends hydrogen peroxide for a variety of domestic purposes. Being inodorous and nonpoisonous, it is a desirable substitute for chloride of lime and oxalic acid for bleaching and removing stains of every description. It whitens yellowed fabrics and articles of bone or ivory. It is the best application for cleansing and binding wounds and sores; and has a most beneficial effect in diphtheria, croup, whooping cough, etc. Bleeding is stopped by its use. A weak solution will remove disagreeable tastes and smells from the mouth, or purify the atmosphere of a sick room when sprayed into it. Pots, pans and wooden vessels may be freed from foul odors by peroxide of hydrogen, and it will sweeten and preserve butter and keep fresh meat for a long time.—Arkansaw Traveler.

When Turning the Leaves.

It is stated upon medical authority that readers should refrain from dampening their fingers in turning over the leaves of library books, as this is a sure way to attract any stray bacilli that may be lurking around.—Chicago Herald.

PROHIBITION COLUMN.

[This column belongs to the Marion County Prohibitionists, who are responsible for its contents.]

Appointments.

MRS. R. J. TREGO'S APPOINTMENTS.

Waldo, Monday evening, Oct. 1.
Prospect, Tuesday evening, Oct. 2.
Green Camp, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 3.
Mt. Olive, Wednesday evening, Oct. 3.
Latimberville, Thursday evening, Oct. 4.
Martel, Friday afternoon, Oct. 5.
Claridon, Friday evening, Oct. 5.
Caledonia, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6.
Marion, City Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 6.

HON. M. V. B. BENNETT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Caledonia, Thursday, Oct. 18, 2 p. m.
Waldo, Thursday, Oct. 18, 7:30 p. m.
Marion, Friday, Oct. 19, 2 p. m.
Agosta, Friday, Oct. 19, 7:30 p. m.

No "Rebel" Need Apply.

The Republican papers are having a great deal to say now about the Prohibitionists because they have put a "rebel" on their ticket, and this notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Brooks frankly declares that his position in reference to slavery and secession was wrong, and the fact that there is no more devoted friend of the Union in the United States to-day than Dr. John A. Brooks, of Missouri, a fact that is doubly attested by his public declarations and his membership in the only National Union party, the Prohibition party.

But these gentleman forgot that the Republican party has ever since the war been heaping honors on "rebel brigadiers" whenever they would join the Republican party. For their information we give a partial list of these:

Amos T. Akerman, a rebel general of Georgia. Appointed Attorney General of the United States by Grant, confirmed by a Republican senate.

David M. Key, of Tennessee, a rebel general, appointed Postmaster-General by Hayes, confirmed by a Republican senate.

John S. Moseby, a rebel guerilla who fought under the black flag, appointed consul to Hong Kong, confirmed by a Republican senate.

Judge Hughes, an original North Carolina secessionist and editor of a secession paper, appointed U. S. District Judge, a life position.

Thos. Settle, a rebel officer of North Carolina, chosen chairman of the Republican national convention of 1872, appointed U. S. District Judge and minister to Peru.

Gen. James Longstreet, one of the most famous rebel generals, appointed surveyor of the port of New Orleans and sent as minister to Turkey.

Gen Chalmers, hero of the Fort Pillow massacre, made a speech at Chicago endorsing Harrison.

Mahone, a rebel general; is the leader of the Republican party in Virginia.

Wise, the son of the man who hung John Brown, is another Republican leader.

James L. Orr, a rebel officer, sent as minister to Russia.

Green Chandler, a prominent rebel general, appointed U. S. District Attorney.

But time and space would fail us to tell of Woshman, of Fort Pillow fame, of Holden, signer of the secession ordinance in North Carolina, G. W. Henderson, Judge Humphreys, Thos. Walton, Major Morphis, Baringer, Northup, and others, all prominent rebel officers, who have joined the Republican party, and thereby been cleansed from all sin and disinfected from all "rebel" taint and appointed to places of high honor.

But here is Dr. Brooks, a Christain minister; through the bloody conflict he preached the Gospel of peace and nursed the sick and wounded of both armies as occasion offered, prayed for the success of the Confederacy, but now frankly says, "You were right and I was wrong." He loves the stars and stripes and is giving his life to saving this nation from the curse of rum. He has renounced the doctrine of secession; he thanks God the slaves are free; he has left the Democratic party; he has joined the only national party, the only party that is loyal to the idea of the union of the States for which Lincoln gave his life; and he is giving his life's work to making that Union pure and perpetual.

And a lot of fellows who never smelled powder, who never nursed a sick soldier, who never did one thing in all their lives for the good of their country, are yelping at his heels and crying "Rebel! rebel! rebel!"

And their party has swallowed scores, and hundreds of rebel generals and brigadiers, and colonels, and majors, and soldiers, and guerillas.

Oh, ye scribes and pharisees, hypocrites!—New Era.

Christians, Read and Reflect.

Read these questions upon your knees and ask the God you profess to serve to help you to answer them right:

Will He hold you guiltless of using your ballot to help a party that abets a systems His church condemns.

Have you a moral right to uphold a party that upholds a trade that is crowding hell with lost spirits?

Is it right to preach salvation to men and vote damnation to them.

Can you conscientiously use your political self—your ballot—to serve a sinful system and then plead "my party" before God as an excuse for the wrong it does?

When God called you into his service did he tell you to use your tongue to praise him and your ballot to crucify him?

If you vote with either of the old parties, all hell will hurrah every time you are found preaching the funeral sermon over the remains of the drunken or rum-murdered dead. Through your ballot his blood is upon your shirts.

Dare you cast a ballot that saloon men and gamblers endorse and holy women condemn?—The Issue.

It is true that all the temperance laws we have had for the past quarter of a century have been given to us by the Republicans and Democrats. The value of them may be determined by the gigantic growth of the liquor business during the same period.

The North and South have united on the Prohibition question and dug a grave deep enough to bury both the saloon and the bloody shirt. Hurrah for Fisk and Brooks.—The (Mich.) Lance.

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It needs enriching also, the nervous system needs toning up, all of which is accomplished by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs; his golden Relief in all pains, and stomach and bowel disorders; his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders; his German Eye-Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles; his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

Owners of large vinyards are feeling blue this year. They can only get 1½ cent. per pound for grapes, and after deducting express charges, cost of picking and baskets, it barely leaves them one cent per pound for their products.

TIMES

—FOR HOLDING—

CIRCUIT COURT,

A. D. 1889,

State of Ohio,

Third Judicial Circuit.

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit, for the year 1889, be fixed as follows, to-wit:

ALLEN COUNTY on the 4th day of June and the 10th of December.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY on the 6th day of May and the 21st of October.

CRAWFORD COUNTY on the 5th day of March and the 8th day of October.

DEFIANCE COUNTY on the 19th day of February and the 10th day of September.

HANCOCK COUNTY on the 16th day of April and the 19th day of November.

HARDIN COUNTY on the 14th day of May and the 3d day of December.

HENRY COUNTY on the 2d day of April and the 14th day of November.

LOGAN COUNTY on the 19th day of March and the 15th day of October.

MARION COUNTY on the 15th day of January and the 18th day of September.

MERCER COUNTY on the 28th day of January and the 30th day of September.

PAULDING COUNTY on the 25th day of March and the 11th day of November.

PUTNAM COUNTY on the 9th day of April and the 28d day of October.

SENECA COUNTY on the 21st day of May and the 17th day of December.

UNION COUNTY on the 22d day of January and the 24th day of September.

VAN WERT COUNTY on the 5th day of February and the 8d day of October.

WYANDOT COUNTY on the 12th day of February and the 26th day of September.

A. J. MOORE,
HENRY W. SENEY, } Judges.
THOMAS BEER,

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
MARION COUNTY, ss. }

I, HARRY R. YOUNG, Clerk of the Circuit Court, within and for said County and State, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original list of "Times of Holding Circuit Courts" in the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio, now on file in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Circuit Court at Marion this 20th day of September, A. D. 1888.

{ SEAL }
HARRY R. YOUNG,
16-13. Clerk.

Legal Notice.

SANFORD W. DENORE, of Lane, Franklin County, in the State of Kansas, Tabitha J. Ripley, of Williams, Hamilton County, State of Iowa, Mary A. Howland, of Allison, Butler County, State of Iowa, Sarah L. Rowland, of Eagle Grove, Wright County, State of Iowa, Samuel D. Wyatt and John R. Wyatt, of Williams, Hamilton County, State of Iowa, Frances H. Dutton, of Grand Junction, Green County, State of Iowa, Minnie P. Irvin, of Allison, Butler County, State of Iowa, Kate E. Irvin and Mabel Irvin, of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1888, in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, State of Ohio, by Ruth E. Byers and is now pending (case No. 5188), wherein said Ruth E. Byers demands partition of the following real estate, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT—Situated in the Township of Waldo, County of Marion, in the State of Ohio bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of the southwest part of lot No. 7 and the southwest corner of Shaffer's land; thence south 1°, west along the line between lots 6 and 7 eighty-three (83) rods and 15 links to a post; thence south 89°, east 127 rods to the center of the Olentangy River, thence northerly along the center of said River, with its meanderings, 82 rods to a stone in the center of said river; thence north 89°, west 127 poles to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres, being the same land set off and assigned to Lovina Wyatt, widow of Samuel D. Wyatt, deceased, for her dower estate in the suit of partition wherein D. H. Wyatt was plaintiff against J. B. Wyatt et al., at the November term, A. D. 1858, Marion County Court of Common Pleas.

SECOND TRACT—Also the following described tract or parcel of land, situated in the same Township, County and State, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the southwest corner of the piece of land above described, thence south 1° west along the lot line between lots Nos. 5 and 6, 21 rods to a post; thence south 89°, east 200 rods to the center of the Olentangy River; thence north 67½° west along the center of said River to the southeast corner of the dower lot aforesaid; thence north 89° west along the south line of said dower lot 127 rods to a post in the east line of said lot No. 6; thence north 1° east along said line 66 rods to a post; thence north 89° west, 78 rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-six acres of land, being the same land set off and assigned to Lovina Wyatt in severalty in the suit in partition of D. H. Wyatt vs. J. B. Wyatt and others at the November term A. D. 1858.

THIRD TRACT—Also situated in the County of Marion, Township of Waldo, in the State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on the line between lots Nos. 6 and 7, in section No. 3, one hundred and seventeen (117) rods and twenty-three (23) links, 2½° west from the northwest corner of said lot No. 6; thence on said line aforesaid south 2½° east seventeen (17) rods and eleven and one-half (11½) links to a stone; thence north 87° west, fifty-eight (58) rods and nine (9) links to a stone on the west line of said lot No. 6 on said line north 2½° east sixteen and one-half (16½) rods to a stone and elm 5 inches in diameter, north 31¼° east 18 links; thence south 88° east fifty-eight (58) rods and eight (8) links to the place of beginning, containing six and nineteen-one-hundredths acres, more or less.

And that at the next term of said Court the said Ruth E. Byers will apply for an order that partition be made of said Premises.

Said defendants are required to answer said petition by the 2d day of November, 1888, or the order will be taken as prayed for in said petition.

Dated this 12th day of September, A. D. 1888.

RUTH E. BYERS.
By B. F. FRESHWATER, Her Attorney.

STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE.

AND READ THIS—it will cost you nothing, and may be the means of saving your own life or some friend: If there are any Consumptives who are not able to buy a bottle of our GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP and will send to us, they paying the express charges, we will send a bottle free of charge to any part of the United States. Read the following letter and see if it is not positive evidence that Consumption can be cured:

RED LION, OHIO, May 14, 1888.

Gentlemen:—There is a man living in Springboro by the name of Rollin Nicely who has a son, Charles Nicely, whom three doctors had given up to die with Consumption. They told his father it was useless for them to come any more, as all the doctors in the world could not save his son. He had got so low that he could not speak.

His brother, who lives in this neighborhood, got hold of one of the packages of advertising matter that you sent me, and bought one bottle of your GOOCH'S MEXICAN SYRUP and sent it to his brother. It gave him relief at once, and after taking a few bottles, he could walk from the house to the barn. He has used eight bottles, and is now working on his father's farm plowing corn, and is in better health than he has been for years. He was down here Sunday. I saw him, and he looked better than he ever did in his life. Very respectfully,

L. FURLONG, Merchant and Postmaster.

Read what the gentleman has to say for himself:

SPRINGBORO, OHIO, April 14, 1888.

Gentlemen:—I was working in a White Lead Mill in Dayton for three or four weeks. I got wet and contracted a severe lung trouble. I became so low that I could not speak; could scarcely whisper. The doctors in Dayton could do nothing for me. I came home to Springboro, but the doctors here could do me no good. The last visit the doctor paid me he took my father into an adjoining room and told him I was incurable—that he nor any other doctor in the country could do me no good.

My brother got me a bottle of your Gooch's Mexican Syrup at Red Lion. I commenced to take it, and got relief at once, and have been continually improving since taking the first dose. The doctor told my father the Syrup would do me no good, but I think he would have thought differently had he been here even after taking the first dose. I am now about well and have my voice, and what gave it to me? It was Gooch's Mexican Syrup. You may print this if you like, that others may know what good it will do them. Any one may write me upon this subject at Springboro, Ohio.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES NICELY.

If such a case as the above can be cured (and this is but one out of the thousand letters we have on file in praise of our Mexican Syrup), is there any reason why all consumptives should not be cured?

To those singled out, either through neglect of apparently slight causes or hereditary tendency, as victims to the terrible malady, Consumption, we offer a remedy, sure in its results to bring back health to their wasting bodies and joy to the hearts of their friends. To victims of this disease we say do not be discouraged—no sufferer need perish. Do not delay, time is precious, for the sands of your endangered life are flowing fast, and The Grim Reaper, who has marked you for his victim, is merciless. Would you avoid this terrible fate? Do you want to be saved from a Consumptive's Grave? Do not despair. Gooch's Mexican Syrup has cured thousands, and it will cure you. As we would plead with a friend to save him from self-destruction, so we plead with you to save you from a premature grave. To the thousands in apparent robust health we say, in fact, there is no safety whatever in neglecting a cold or cough or any of the symptoms above described for a single hour, and the danger is tenfold greater to persons of weak constitutions or hereditary tendency. For there is no telling when the moment may come that it will be too late for earthly remedy, and that true safety is only to be found in having the remedy constantly on hand. If 'tis wise for nations "in time of peace to prepare for war," it is the sacred duty of man to protect himself from sickness and a probable painful death. Don't, then, as you value health and life, trifle with a cold or cough a single day, but procure at once a bottle of Gooch's Mexican Syrup and continue its use until thoroughly relieved.

This is no patent medicine, but is prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. Gooch from a prescription by Dr. Antonio Garcia, that has stood the Test of Time, and the Formula is open to the inspection of any reputable physician.

This remedy is within the reach of all. Price only 50 cents, and to consumptives without means, absolutely free. If your blood is out of order, or if you are suffering from any blood disease, even scrofula or syphilitic affections, be sure and take Gooch's Prescription in connection with the Syrup as it is a positive specific for all blood diseases and endorsed by the best physicians and chemists in the United States.

THE CINCINNATI DRUG and CHEMICAL CO.,
175, 177 and 179 Sycamore St., CINCINNATI, O.

School Examinations.

THE School Examiners of Marion County, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers

October 13th,
October 27th,
November 10th,
November 24th,
December 15th.

Examination will commence at 9 a. m., and no application will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written, and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 10. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch of study falls below 5. An average of

7 secures a Certificate for 1 year.
8 " " " 2 years,
8½ " " " 3 years,
9¼ " " " 4 years,
10 " " " 5 years.

Four terms' experience also will be necessary in order to obtain No. 1 and two terms to obtain No. 3. Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching, special preparations for the work, and success in the school room will also have an influence in determining the class of certificate.

LEWIS BONCK,
H. G. YOUNG, } Examiners.
W. A. SAGER,

ESTABLISHED 1839.

1839. 1888.

MARION COUNTY BANK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000 00.

Hereby acknowledges unlimited liability on the part of its owners, J. S. Reed, R. H. Johnson and Harry True, for all the debts of the Bank, thus giving the public the most ample security, over and besides the capital, which is duly sworn in for taxation. The safe, conservative, quiet methods we have followed, while they show no great gains, having proved safe and remunerative for 49 years, will be rigidly continued. Good, safe business men will be treated liberally and accommodated at legal rates, to the extent of safe, honest Banking. Drafts on Europe sold direct. Long paper bought. The old Pioneer Bank has never suspended, or failed to pay at call, in all its long history. In soliciting business we do not claim to be able to make an insolvent solvent, or to lend money never to be paid, or to wait beyond the limit of safety, but we have the means of our own to be liberal to our customers as far as safe, honest bank usages permit. Call and see us.

March 1, '88. J. S. REED, Prest.

Legal Notice.

THOMAS J. SEARLES, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, is hereby notified that Hattie L. Searles did on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1888, file her petition for divorce in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Marion, and State of Ohio, charging the said Thomas J. Searles with extreme cruelty towards her and adultery with one Mrs. Emma Johnston which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said court.

Dated this 6th day of September, A. D. 1888.

HATTIE L. SEARLES.
By M. V. Payne, Her Attorney.

Legal Notice.

JOHN CARROLL, whose place of residence is unknown, is hereby notified that on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1888, Minnie C. Carroll filed her petition against him in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, charging the same John Carroll with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty towards her, and praying that she may be divorced from the said John Carroll and that the custody of their child be decreed to her, and for all proper relief. Said petition will be heard at the next term of said court.

MINNIE C. CARROLL.
By M. V. PAYNE, Her Attorney.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise (sealed) free by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THINGS THAT ARE TALKED ABOUT IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD

The "Magic Rose," a Charming Little Device Based Upon a Well Known Scientific Principle Very Familiar to Rifle and Pistol Marksmen

Many of our readers know the experiment which is familiar to rifle and pistol marksmen in which an egg shell is made to [illegible] in equilibrium at the top of a jet of water. A very light ball of cork or even a pellet made of bread crumbs is capable of resting in equilibrium in a current of air.

A MAGIC ROSE.

La Nature calls attention [illegible] to a charming little device based upon the same principle. The artificial rose, which is of paper, is traversed by a metallic tube that forms its stalk. This tube on the one hand extends slightly beyond the petals of the flower and on the other is prolonged in such a way that it can be held in the mouth, the flower being at a distance of about ten inches from the eyes.

If the tube be blown into regularly and a small elder pith ball to which two artificial butterflies are affixed by slender wires be placed over the flower the ball when well centred in the current of air will remain suspended therein an inch or so from the flower. As the current of air is invisible the effect produced is very surprising, and the butterflies incessantly in motion appear to be engaged in rifling the flower of sweets, after the manner of living ones. It sometimes happens that the ball revolves in the current and carries along the butterflies, which then describe a circumference around an axis. It is unnecessary to say that the blowing must be done with great regularity.

A Curious Experiment

The curious experiment here illustrated is described as follows in a recent number of Popular Science News:

Take a wide flask or a wide mouthed decanter or bottle, hold it in a horizontal position and place a small cork in the neck. It will then seem an easy matter to blow the cork into the bottle, but upon trial it will be found almost impossible to do so, as the harder one blows the more forcibly it is ejected out of the bottle and into the face of the experimenter.

THE BOTTLE AND THE CORK

The explanation of this peculiar behavior of the cork is very simple. The bottle is already full of air so that no more can be blown into it and the only effect produced by blowing is to compress the air already inside. When the pressure is removed the air, being thus expanded, again quickly and in doing so forces the cork out of the neck, apparently in a reverse direction to the current from the lungs of the experimenter. The neck of the bottle must be perfectly dry, or the cork will adhere to it and interfere with the success of the experiment.

Association for Advancement of Science

Professor Putnam, the permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, reported at its annual meeting at Cleveland, O., an excellent financial status. The permanent endowment fund exceeds $6,000 and the liabilities are merely nil.

In the chemical section Professors Mabery and Dows reported the Salt Brines in Northern Ohio. It was of peculiar interest. They found bromine and lithium in the brines from natural gas wells in quantities sufficient to make it [illegible] commercial value in this product. In the biological section D. L. Lewis [illegible] read a paper on "A Phase of Evolution." It was a study of the dandelion and of its apparent modifications under cultivation. He advanced the view that cultivation does not cause new variations but only takes advantage of those already existing.

Professor Atwater gave one of his striking monographs on the subject of plant food, stating that it might yet be practicable to raise crops in water, the food elements being supplied thereto by the cultivator. He grew a buckwheat plant that [illegible] produced about 600 perfect and 200 imperfect seeds.

Professor Mead [illegible] was elected president of the association.

A New Law in the Hydraulics of Rivers

Maj. Powell's letter to the New Orleans chamber of commerce on the relief of the alluvial lands of the lower Mississippi from destructive floods, according to Science, contains the first formal announcement of a new law in the hydraulics of rivers. It is set forth in these words: "The cutting power of a stream increases rapidly with the increase of sedimentary load." This principle was briefly stated by Maj. Powell in a short oral address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science about fifteen years ago and he has indirectly referred to it two or three times since in a word or two in his writings, but this is the first specific statement of it that he has made, and this he considers as barely more than indicating the line of discussion which he has long intended to pursue in a volume that he proposes to write upon the subject. But the principle is stated in this paper with sufficient fullness and illustration to arrest the attention of physicists and engineers and to give rise to an interesting discussion.

Two Ways of Figuring

"Ad valorem" is Latin and means "according to the value." Ad valorem duties are duties placed at a percentage according to the value of the goods. Specific duty means just what it says, a specific tax on certain amounts.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE

Bright Tasteful Furnishings and Curtains for a Spare Room

A very effective pillow case can be made with strips of fine linen joined with embroidery insertion an inch to an inch and a half wide, the breadth of the linen strips to vary according to taste. This can be trimmed either with a frill of linen or lace. The pillow itself should be covered with plain colored sateen to show through the insertion. As the bed is usually stripped when not in use the sheets being aired and put on as the bed is required, the blankets neatly folded and laid on the mattress, but a colored chintz counterpane with a frill of its own or coarse Torchon lace trimming has a very good effect and makes a room look cheerful.

For half window curtains there is nothing more attractive than a soft muslin with a frill of the same put on the rod, made rather full and allowed to hang straight down, pushing them back or drawing them together, as desired.

Two pretty ways of arranging short muslin curtains are as follows: Divide the muslin (plain or figured) into three pieces and edge the center one with a small frill down each side, the others with a frill only on the inside. Hem them at the top, and pass the brass or ribbon band through them; tie the center pieces together in the middle with ribbon and bow; loop back the sides also with ribbons and bows. The bottom of the blinds may be either left loose (hemmed and frilled) or passed through another brass or ribbon band, or, hem the muslin at the top and frill it each side, run the rod or band through the hem. Then gather the bottom into a band of the muslin about one inch deep and six long and fasten (fan shape) with tiny tacks or drawing pins on to the center of the window frame.

Removing Stains of Various Kinds

To remove fresh fruit stains from table linen, cover quickly with powdered starch or pour boiling water from the tea kettle upon them.

Finely sifted wood ashes will remove medicine stains from silver spoons. Egg stain on silver can be taken off with fine salt and damp cloth.

On fabrics that will not be injured by it soft soap will take out paint stains much better than benzine, chloroform and similar cleaners.

A weak solution of oxalic acid will remove bad mildew stains and iron rust from white goods ordinarily, mildew will come out if wet with sour milk and laid in the sun. Use oxalic acid with care, as it is poisonous. Diluted hartshorn takes out mildew from woolen goods.

Grass stains are obstinate but soft soap and baking soda will generally remove them. Wet the stain, rub in freely with the soap and soda and let lie a short time before washing.

Wheel grease on wash dresses can be removed with soft soap and water. If the spot is pretty old wet it first with kerosene oil.

Pickles

A lump of alum added to the vinegar in which pickles are scalded renders them crisp and tender, and if covered with cabbage or grape leaves a fresh, green color will be imparted. Pickles will keep best by being bottled, sealed while hot and set in a cool place. Bits of horseradish and a few cloves with a handful of sugar to each gallon of vinegar assist in preserving its strength. Ginger is a wholesome spice for pickles; cloves are the strongest, then allspice, cinnamon and mace. Mustard seed is considered by many cooks an improvement.

Baked Pears

Hard or inferior pears can often be made very acceptable by baking them. Wash the pears, removing the blossom, fill a shallow earthen pudding dish, pouring over them a little cold water—half a teacupful of water to a quart dish. Put in a moderate oven and when they have baked about half an hour sprinkle a little sugar over the top. A slow oven is generally long enough to cool them. [illegible] are improved by having sweet cream poured over them when served. They may be eaten warm or cold.

Claret Cup

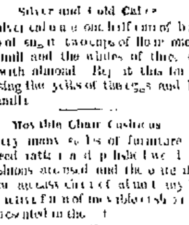
Catherine Owen's recipe for claret cup is as follows: Claret cup with soda water is excellent made from California wine. Pour a bottle of claret into a pitcher, add a sliced orange, leaving out the first and last slice, and a strip of cucumber peel as long as your finger, sweeten with syrup, add, if liked, a wine glass of Santa Cruz rum, set this in crushed ice, and just before drinking strain and add the contents of a siphon of soda water; stir and serve at once.

Silver and Gold Cakes

For silver cake use one half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two cups of flour, one half cup of milk and the whites of three eggs; flavor with almond. Repeat this for gold cake using the yolks of the eggs and flavor with vanilla.

Movable Chair Cushions

On very many styles of furniture, especially reed, rattan and polished woods, removable cushions are used, and these are at once a favor for an easy chair of almost any kind. An attractive form of movable cushion is the one represented in the cut.



CUSHION FOR THE BACK OF A CHAIR

The band in the center is terra cotta satin, embroidered with olive, terra cotta and bronze colored split filoselle, and joined to the two ends of terra cotta plush, the seam being covered with rep ribbon of the same color. A similar ribbon is used for the handle and the bows. This cushion is simply and easily made, but handsome.

Useful Suggestions

Skim milk used in place of water to clean oilcloth gives it brightness and luster.

Cherry wood can be used to imitate old mahogany by dipping it into a coloring fluid made by soaking logwood chips in vinegar for twenty four hours or longer.

It is said that a small bag of sulphur kept in a drawer or closet that is infested with red ants will quickly disperse them. This is easily tested.

A small, soft brush should be used for cleaning celery and potatoes. It is no trouble to keep one especially for this purpose and it will save hands and time.

Do not place raw meat directly on ice, for the juices are apt to be withdrawn; nor should it be left in the wrapping paper, but put on an uncovered earthen dish or platter and then set on ice.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS THAT FIND GENERAL FAVOR

Novel Designs in French Lingerie, Which Is Much Worn by American Women—New Styles in Nightgowns and Other Dainty Garments

Lingerie nowadays seems to have almost reached perfection and it presents no small item in the cost of a trousseau.

One of the most charming points about all the underwear is the exquisite workmanship coupled with simplicity of design. Some of the nightgowns are made back and front with a yoke of fine Swiss embroidery; frills of Valenciennes lace fall down the front, and edge deep cuffs of the embroidery; others have a full vest of exceedingly narrow embroidery and fine Torchon insertion sewn together, cream ribbons draw the frilling together, which has the great advantage of pulling out quite flatly when washed; the collar has four little tucks, and is edged with lace. One nightgown with a pointed vest of lawn, then shirred, with a tuck of the same width, fastens on one side with ruffles of Valenciennes, the same lace being exquisitely arranged at the wrist, and tied with different colored ribbons which are run through the lace. A yoke made of small box pleated tucks flowing out fully below the edge, brought in again with fine gatherings at the waist and finished off by bows of ribbon, had a very good effect.

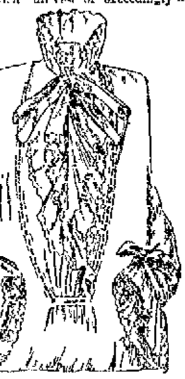


FIG 1—THE PLASTRON NIGHT GOWN

The night gown illustrated in the cut may be made of lawn, cambric or French percale. It is trimmed in front with a graceful jabot of lace and the plastron is framed with insertion.

Chemises are made for the most part simply gathered round the shoulders with fine torchon or valenciennes lace frill, and in all instances narrow pink, blue or cream ribbons are run in and tied low in front. Some are made in an exceedingly good design for the evening bodice so much in fashion now, a buttonhole is worked in front a little way from the top, which is tied down to it by a bow of ribbon, thus forming exactly the required shape. Others are made for ball gowns quite straight round, with no sleeve or shoulder strap.

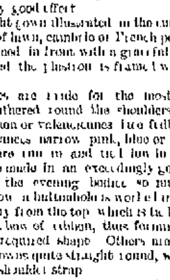


FIG 2—LOW NECKED CORSET COVER

The low necked corset cover, or petticoat bodice as the French women term it, here illustrated will be found especially becoming to slender figures. It is made of cambric and trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion. The fullness is gathered in at the bust and the lace is drawn in with ribbons.

Miniature Cases and Lockets

Solid silver frames for cabinet photographs have not yet ceased to charm by their novelty, and now come sterling silver miniature cases and lockets in unique designs. The miniature cases have open fronts and are for the most part oval in form, though there are some square ones that simulate regular picture frames. These cases are quite large in size, although designed to be worn on a chatelaine, where are collected veritable curiosities nowadays. The backs of the cases are, as a rule, slightly rounding and elaborately wrought in repousse work. Some of these copy the designs on old time affairs while others are modern in pattern. One seen was in arabesque pattern in [illegible] colored enamel.

Lockets which have for a long time been struggling to gain public recognition once more, are now to the front and are worn by both sexes, ladies finding a place for them sometimes as a charm on the queen chain, and sometimes on the chatelaine.

There is an infinite variety of patterns shown in lockets. There are all gold ones, all silver ones, enameled ones and gem set ones. No special form is recognized as the only true one for the locket, though oblong and round shapes prevail. There are quite pretty little affairs shaped like a shell, an almond and a book.

A Pretty Fashion for Weddings

A pretty fashion has lately found its way into bridal entertainments, and that is the sprinkling of bride and bridegroom with rose petals instead of rice, which is not a pleasant process for those so honored, or a safe one sometimes, where horses are concerned. The petals may be of all colors—but white for preference—and they are gathered into little baskets or white satin bags, distributed at the last moment. The fashion of tracing designs on dinner tables in and out of dishes, flower receptacles, etc., with flower petals is also carried to a most artistic height at present. The petals should correspond with the flowers in the receptacles. Field poppies and green barley is one of the fashionable floral combinations of the day. Feathery shrub spiræa is beautiful when put into tall glasses lightly, but in tolerably big sprays, with the addition of the large purple clematis. Tea roses and clematis are also put together on dinner tables.

Returns for 1888 show that British [illegible] has decreased 4.8 per cent. compared to 1887 and 17.8 compared with 1886.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

Treatment Suggested for that Troublesome Affection an Ingrowing Nail

Ingrowth of the nails is an exceedingly obstinate and troublesome affection and especially annoying when it occurs at the side of the great toe. According to the Journal of Health there is not really any alteration in the nail as the name would imply, but the surrounding soft parts are first swelled and inflamed by constant pressure against the nail from the use of tight shoes. If this state is permitted to continue an ulcer is formed in which the edge of the nail is imbedded. Pain is the consequence, often so severe in some instances to prevent walking. Treatment for this condition often demands the skill of a physician. The sufferer might attempt a cure by the simpler methods, and if they fail professional assistance should be sought. The first object is to remove the cause, then to lessen the irritation and reduce the swelling. After soaking in hot water the nail should be thinned by scraping and if very painful, a flaxseed poultice will bring relief. After the irritation has sufficiently subsided soft cotton should be pressed between the flesh and the nail, and after this is done it should be saturated with tincture of iodine, and the application repeated several days, after which the tenderness will disappear. It may be necessary to lift the end of the nail and this can be done by pressing cotton between it and the toe. This treatment is usually effective and is attended with as little pain as any which can be suggested.

Sweet Oil in Scarlet Fever

A physician tells of a simple and effectual treatment for scarlet fever. It is the application to the whole body of warm sweet oil well rubbed in. He says: "There is something curious in its immediate good effect. About twenty years ago I had two patients in one family sick with the anginose or throat variety of scarlet fever, and I had them all brought into one room for convenience sake as well as seclusion. Two little heads returned my greeting every time a visit was made, and all clamored loudly for the oil bath. It was plentifully used, then a woolen nightgown put on, and nothing else done. No medicine was given and but little food was needed to supplement the oil bath. And moreover there was an absence of usual complications, so that in my section town oil baths came to be generally used with excellent results."

Improving the Eyebrows

Thin or almost imperceptible eyebrows are a not uncommon drawback to an otherwise agreeable personal appearance. For this affliction a famous and fashionable tonsorial artist prescribes the following treatment to his customers with the assurance that in few cases does it fail to effect the desired improvement:

First clip the hairs to an even length, and then, at night, thoroughly rub the skin with sweet oil. Of course one trial will not accomplish the end, but a few will. Should the hair of the brows fall out, or be burned use a compound of five grains of sulphate of quinine and one ounce of alcohol. This will not only cause the hair to grow but will make it thick and glossy.

One Thing and Another

A small amount of the oil of cinnamon applied with a small feather or end of knitting needle to small pimples or bee stings is said to be a sure cure.

Hot water is better than cold for bruises. It relieves pain quickly, and by preventing congestion often keeps off the ugly black and blue mark.

Hold your breath and contract your abdominal muscles is the remedy for seasickness suggested by an English physician, Dr. F. J. Thurston.

A human subject without collar bones is reported to have been met with in a St. Louis dissecting room. This structure is that of most of the vertebrates such as lions, bears, etc.

Never wet the hair if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled silk cap when bathing, and refrain from diving.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

Why Brusqueness of Manner Is Inevitable in Even the Kindliest of City Folk

The season of summer boarding and travel gives occasion to many complaints and criticisms against those who do not show cordiality enough to strangers. In considering this subject with special reference to manners at watering places Harper's Bazar gives the following among reasons for this state of things:

It is to be noticed that this complaint is made to a large extent by the country against the city.

Now it is inevitable that the kindliest people living in cities should fall into a greater reserve of manner toward strangers than that developed in the country, where people know all about their neighbors. In a city you cannot nod to everybody you meet on the street; there is not time for it. You can not even call on those who live in the same block with you. You may be living in the next house to a professional gambler and have no means of ascertaining the fact. All these things produce in people from cities a habit of more guarded intercourse, which is certainly less pleasant than the kindlier country way, but is not easy to lay aside. Again, the mere possession of a new acquaintance, as such, is a privilege to one who habitually lives an isolated life, but is not a thing so eagerly desired by those who live in a crowd all the time and have rather to acquire the habit of defending themselves against numbers. Indeed a great deal of what is called hospitality in thinly settled regions and new communities has no special unselfishness about it, where neighbors and guests are few it is really the visitor who confers the favor. To give the pleasure of his company becomes in that case a phrase of some meaning.

But above all it is to be remembered that there are always a great many people, numbering, perhaps, even the majority of summer visitors, who go to the country or the sea shore for rest and quiet, not for excitement or novelty. They are overworked all the rest of the year in our busy America, and it is only when away from home that they find the possibility of quiet. It is hard to see why this pursuit of peace is not a thing in itself as innocent as the search for gayety, and as much to be respected.

In conclusion the authority quoted affirms that we are coming to recognize the right of social self defense, a right which hardly has the vestige of recognition in a mining town, where a man thinks it reasonable to shoot you unless you drink with him, but which, when fully recognized, will also allow a summer boarder to select his own intimates. This right can never justify rudeness, but it may sometimes justify a little modest seclusion.

Correcting Mistakes in Others

A slip of grammar or a mispronunciation in others should not be noticed in a way to cause shame or to offend. If referred to at all, it should be done very courteously and not in the hearing of others.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A HALF HOUR'S ENTERTAINMENT FOR YOUNG AND BRIGHT WITS

The Strange Nestling Which King Alfred Found When Out Hunting One Day with His Horses and Hounds—A Story of Ye Ancient Time

The story here related is one familiar to English boys and girls, but it may be new to our young folks. It runs as follows: King Alfred went out to hunt one day with his horses and hounds. As he and his huntsmen were riding through a wood they heard a cry that seemed to come from a tree that grew over a rock near at hand.

A STRANGE NESTLING

So the king sent one of his men to the tree to see what made the cry. The man went to the tree and climbing up it he found up great eagle's nest of sticks in the fork of the branches and much to his astonishment he saw a little child lying at the bottom of the nest. It was warmly wrapped in a purple cloth, and had gold bracelets on its little arms. He took the child up gently and carried it carefully to the king, who was as much surprised as the man had been, but he sent it home to his palace with orders that it should be well taken care of. As the child had been found in a nest it was called Nestling, and was known by that name after it had grown up to be a strong and distinguished man. No one ever found out what was his real name, or who put him in the eagle's nest when he was a baby.

A Brief Biography of Joseph Addison

May day, 1672, saw the birth of Joseph Addison, whose memorial may be seen now at Westminster Abbey, in the Poets Corner, where is kept alive the memory of other great names of English literature. His father was a clergyman and the son had the advantage which a good education gives. He worked well at his books, and at 15 was able to enter at Queen's college, Oxford. He afterwards became a Demy and subsequently a fellow of Magdalen. There his portrait still hangs in the hall, and Addison's Walk preserves the memory of his favorite resort by the shady banks of the Cherwell.

As a young man his Latin and English poems attracted some notice, and a pension from the government of £300 a year enabled him to travel on the continent. Upon his return to England he found himself in poverty. But a change soon came. His garret up three pairs of stairs in the Haymarket was one day visited by the chancellor of the exchequer. Would Mr. Addison write a poem in honor of the Duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim? Mr. Addison undertook the task, and his poem was a success. Rewards now flowed in and, encouraged by success, Addison produced other works.

In 1708 he was elected member of parliament for Malmesbury. He rose from office to office, and was in 1717 made principal secretary of state. But he was clearly out of place in parliament. He rose once to speak, but could not overcome his bashfulness and ever after sat silent. Nor was he able to carry on the public business with greater skill. It is to Addison's connection with the Tatler, Spectator and Guardian that we look for convincing proofs of his genius. And they are found in plenty. When English literature was almost unknown on the continent, Addison's writing brought him fame there. Three years before his death he married the dowager Countess of Warwick, but the union is said to have been an unhappy one. He suffered much from asthma and died at Kensington in his 48th year, on June 17, 1719. His manners were retiring, but when among a group of friends his conversational powers were of the highest.

Japanese Puzzle

The ingenious puzzle given below came from Japan, and appeared recently in Golden Days:

Take a piece of paper three inches square and divide it into nine square inches with pencil or pen, like Fig. 1. From Fig. 1 cut out one square inch from the upper right hand corner, as in Fig. 2. Then cut this figure into three pieces and put them together so as to form a square. The dotted lines on Fig. 2 will show where the cuts are to be made and in Fig. 3 is shown how the new square is formed.

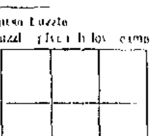
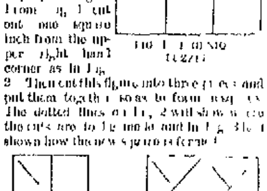


FIG 1—JAPANESE PUZZLE



FIGS 2 AND 3—JAPANESE PUZZLE

With the diagrams the solution is easy, but without them you will find, if you try it on your friends, that it is a very difficult puzzle.

How Wasps Ventilate Their Nests

Observations made of wasp nests and the workers therein have led to the conclusion that these insects give splendid attention to ventilation. In hot weather from four to six wasps were continually stationed at the hole of egress and, while leaving space for entrance or exit, created a current of fresh air by the exceedingly rapid motion of their wings. After a long course of this vigorous exercise, the ventilators were relieved by other wasps. During cool weather only two wasps at a time were thus engaged.

To-morrow

Some of the best writers hold that "to-morrow is" and "to-morrow will be," but the latter is preferred. Shakespeare uses the word to-morrow 240 times, and in nearly every instance as a noun in the future tense. In "Antony and Cleopatra," iv, [illegible] "to-morrow is the day"; and again in "Romeo and Juliet," iv, 1, he writes, "Wednesday is to-morrow."

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

Omens in History—Before the Death of Eminent Persons

Omens, according to Stauffer in his volume, "The Quaint, the Queer, the Quizzical," constitute the poetry of history. They cause the series of events which they are supposed to declare to flow into epical unity and the political catastrophe seems to be produced not by prudence or by folly but by the supernatural ruling destiny. The numerous tokens of the death of Henry IV are finely tragical. Mary de Medicis of her dream saw the brilliant gems in her crown change into pearls, the symbols of tears and mourning. An owl hooted until sunrise at the window of the chamber to which the king and queen retired at St. Denis on the night preceding her coronation. During the ceremony it was observed with dread that the dark portals leading to the royal sepulcher beneath the choir were gaping and expanded. The flame of the consecrated taper held by the queen was suddenly extinguished and twice her crown nearly fell to the ground. The prognostications of the misfortunes of the Stuarts have equally a character of solemn grandeur and we are reminded of the portents of Rome when we read how the sudden tempest rent the royal standard on the Tower of London. Charles I, yielding to his destiny, was obstinate in the signs of an evil death.

Nitro Glycerine.

Nitro-glycerine is composed of nitric acid one part and sulphuric acid two parts, to which is added ordinary glycerine, and the mixture is washed with pure water. Though not the strongest explosive known, being exceeded in power by nitrogen and other products of chemistry, it is thus far the most terrible explosive manufactured to any extent. Nitro-glycerine by itself is not safe to handle; hence dynamite, of which nitro-glycerine is the active principle, is preferred. Pure nitro-glycerine has a sweet aromatic, pungent taste and has the peculiar property of causing a violent headache when placed in a very small quantity on the tongue or wrist. It freezes at 40 degs. Fahrenheit, becoming a white crystallized mass, which must be melted by the application of water at 100 degs. Fahrenheit. It was discovered by Sobrero, an Italian chemist, in 1853.

Miniature.

The origin of the word "miniature" is as follows: In the golden days of Roman literature, to be a successful author was to be as great as a king, for kings looked to their poets for immortality as Augustus Cæsar did to Horace. Hence it was to be expected that authors would feel their importance and display more or less vanity. One of their weaknesses was to see their portraits painted in artistic fashion in their parchment books. This work was intrusted to artists called "miniatores," that is artists whose work was largely done in vermilion, a color extracted from cinnabar, and called by the Romans "minimum." These "miniatores" chose the oval form for their beautifully brilliant portraits on the parchment books, and hence the origin of the term "miniature," a small hand painted oval or round portrait.

Language of Stamps.

"Stamp language" is used by lovers who are under close surveillance. Inverted position means "I doubt you," horizontal (head to right), "I love you truly," horizontal (head to left), "Do you reciprocate?" diagonally, "Meet me at usual time and place," diagonally inverted, "How do the old folks regard me?" The left hand upper corner is used to answer in the affirmative or favorably the signals in the right by placing the stamp in a corresponding position. Secret messages are written under the stamp placed horizontally, and with a 1 cent stamp additional to give greater space for writing and indicate that there is a message. Held by a bright light it can be easily read.

Temperature for Boiling Water.

Water boils at a lower temperature than 212 degs. Fahrenheit when the air is not allowed to press upon it. Fill a glass flask half full of water, boil it briskly, while the steam is escaping cork it, removing the heat from under it immediately. The cold air condenses the steam, the cork prevents the air from entering, and the water, thus relieved from pressure, begins to boil, the heat already in it being sufficient for that purpose. Put the flask into cold water, the ebullition then increases, the steam being still more effectually condensed. Put the flask into boiling water and the boiling stops.

Commanders in Chief.

The generals in chief of the United States army, since the retirement of Gen. Scott, have been as follows: McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and now Schofield. Gen. Scott was in command from 1841 to 1861. He was preceded by Gen. Macomb, who commanded from 1828 to 1841. Between him and the retirement of Washington, respectively, Gens. Wilkinson, Dearborn and Brown were the commanders of the army.

A Christian Father.

St. Augustine was the most eminent of the Latin fathers of the church. He was born at Tagaste in Numidia, Nov. 13, 353, of a pagan father and Christian mother. He became a Christian in 387, and nine years later he was made a bishop. He left numerous religious writings and was distinguished for his eloquence.

Standard Time Inventor.

Dr. J. W. Porter, of Kansas City, claims to be the originator of the standard time system. He says the subject was first brought to his mind in 1878, when he was in the coast survey, by noting the variation of clocks and watches. He finally marked off a standard time map, and his system was adopted.

Methodism.

John Wesley was born at Epworth, England, June 17, 1703. In 1729 he became the head of a society at Oxford called Methodists because they were so methodical in their lives and strict in the performance of their religious duties. He formed the first Methodist society in London in 1739.

An Epitaph.

This epitaph is said to have been copied from a New Jersey tombstone:

Reader, pass on, don't waste your time
On bad biography and bitter rhyme;
For what I am this crumbling clay insures,
And what I was is no affair of yours.

A Territory.

Alaska sustains the same relation to the Union as any other territory. It was territorially organized by an act of congress of March 17, 1884.

Glass.

Glass windows commenced to make their appearance in English private houses in 1180. Glass was first brought to England in 664.

Slavery Abolished.

Total abolition of slavery in all British colonies occurred Aug. 1, 1838.

Decimal Arithmetic.

Decimal arithmetic was invented at Bruges in 1602.

In an Old Flemish City

No one was in a hurry. The very beggars had a lazy whine. The shopkeepers mostly stood at their doors listlessly chewing the stalk of some flower or staring before them with lack luster eyes, while humming a tune, nobly indifferent to business. There was one curiosity shop that it was difficult to pass, so crammed were its windows with carved ivory and carved oak with brass and bronze tortured into shapes beautiful and grotesque, with majolica ware and Japan porcelain, mosaics gorgeous with color, cobweb laces yellowed by age and ancient weapons and books and other relics of the past. But here too the venerable owner of these treasures with horn rimmed spectacles to assist his bleared eyes, sat in a high backed fifteenth century chair poring over a tome which was probably printed at a similar date, and scarcely deigned to glance at the stranger who was inspecting his stock in trade. It was delightful to mark the indolent enjoyment of the red shirted boatmen who lay languidly smoking on the raised poop of the gaudy barges which lay moored here and there on the wide canals, the quays of which were shaded by lime trees amid the rustling leaves of which the bees hummed noisily. It was hard to believe that this was the bustling, feverish, Nineteenth century, and that our own insular Babylon was but a few hours' journey from this drowsy town.

At last, however, I found myself in a street wider than the rest, along which painted country wagons full of lace capped and kerchiefed maids and matrons, of brass cans, baskets and empty crates, were jolting and rattling with thunderous din over stones, drawn by sleek, wild looking horses, which seemed to wear the minimum of harness and the maximum of bells, and which pranced and snorted in their exultant strength. These belonged evidently to well to do peasants who had sold their poultry and their tame rabbits, their butter and general dairy produce, and were now returning to the far off farms where they dwell among the polders, and the willows and windmills and flat meadows grazed by red and white kine.—All the Year Round.

A Dog's Sense of Guilt

The raid which Larkins' dog made upon our camp was amusing rather than annoying. He was a very friendly and intelligent shepherd dog, probably a collie. Hardly had we sat down to our first lunch in camp before he called on us. But as he was disposed to be too friendly, and to claim too large a share of the lunch, we rather gave him the cold shoulder. He did not come again, but a few evenings afterward as we sauntered over to the house on some trifling errand the dog suddenly conceived a bright little project. He seemed to say to himself on seeing us: "There come both of them now; just as I have been hoping they would; now while they are away I will run quickly over and know what they have got that a dog can eat."

My companion saw the dog get up on our arrival and go quickly in the direction of our camp, and he said that something in the cur's manner suggested to him the object of his hurried departure. He called my attention to the fact and we hastened back. On cautiously nearing camp the dog was seen amidst the pails in the shallow water of the creek, investigating them. He had uncovered the butter and was about to taste it, when we shouted, and he made quick steps for home with a very guilty sheep look. When we again met him at the house next day he could not look us in the face, but sneaked off utterly crestfallen. This was a clear case of reasoning on the part of the dog and afterward a clear case of the sense of guilt from wrong doing. The dog will probably be a man before any other animal is.—John Burroughs in The Century.

Creatures of the Deep Sea

A scientific examination of many of the animals that live near the bottom is not practicable yet, however, for the reason that when they are brought to the surface they fall to pieces, or nearly so. They are so organized as to withstand the enormous pressure of the water at great depths and when brought up where they are relieved of this pressure they collapse. This is especially noticeable in the case of fish with soft tissues; they are reduced to a spongy state on coming to the surface.

No satisfactory conclusion has been reached as to the effect of the darkness of the ocean depths on the inhabitants of those spaces. Many deep dwelling creatures were brought up that had well developed eyes, but it is thought that they were only migratory specimens, since the older ones were all blind. It is also found that a great many of them were phosphorescent, thus carrying their own light with them. This might warn off their natural prey, or, on the contrary, attract it to them, and the latter is supposed to be the fact because the phosphorescent fish and animals survive, and nature always adapts her creatures to their surroundings.

The creatures that inhabit the depths of the ocean are the reverse of beautiful, and they all have teeth and claws and suckers and what not designed to rip and tear and kill. Their domain is the scene of constant warfare and struggle, for nature has ordained that they should live by eating each other.—Philadelphia Times.

Story About Joaquin Miller

I recall a very good story told of Joaquin Miller in California which has never found its way into print. It is a pretty well known fact that his daughter does not hold her gifted father in that admiration with which the world regards him. He left her among the Indians too long. It spoiled her temper and dwarfed her appreciation of genius. A few years ago Joaquin got out an edition de luxe of his poems which he embellished with likenesses of himself in various picturesque costumes and attitudes—"Mr. Miller among the Sierras," "Mr. Miller on Mount Shasta," "Mr. Miller shaking hands with the Filibuster Chief," "Back view of Mr. Miller on horseback," and so on. One plate he generously reserved for his daughter Miss Myrtle Miller. She had the post of honor in the middle of the book and was seated on a prancing mustang, her hair flying toward the top of the page and a lurid light effect behind her. Joaquin sent a copy to Miss Miller with his distinguished autograph on the fly leaf. She glanced through the book, appreciated its contents, ran a pencil through her own name beneath the wild and reckless female, and writing below it "Mr. Miller when he was a girl," sent it back to him.—Current Literature.

Keys in Lock Boxes

There is a watchman in the New York postoffice whose chief duty is to collect the keys of lock boxes that are left in the locks by careless men and boys. Generally there is some sharper on the lookout to steal keys that are left in this way.—Chicago Herald.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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SATURDAY, - - - SEPTEMBER 28

National Republican Ticket.

[Election, Tuesday, Nov. 6th, 1888.]

For President,
BENJAMIN H. HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
Isaac P. Lamson, of Cuyahoga.
Absalom H. Mattox, of Hamilton.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,
I.—Simon Krugg, of Hamilton.
II.—George B. Cox, of Hamilton.
III.—Robert Williams, Jr., of Preble.
IV.—John Dover, of Dark.
V.—Jacob Werner, of Putnam.
VI.—Lewis S. Gordon, of Paulding.
VII.—Seth W. Brown, of Warren.
VIII.—Roland Jones, of Madison.
IX.—John Stillings, of Hardin.
X.—Edward B. King, of Erie.
XI.—John K. Pollard, of Adams.
XII.—Leander A. Edwards, of Brown.
XIII.—Frederick C. Whitley, of Fairfield.
XIV.—Robert P. Wallace, of Ashland.
XV.—Isaiah H. Rose, of Washington.
XVI.—Leroy K. Anderson, of Coshocton.
XVII.—John S. Cochran, of Belmont.
XVIII.—J. Walter McClymonds, of Stark.
XIX.—Henry B. Perkins, of Trumbul.
XX.—Albert Munson, of Medina.
XXI.—Sylvester T. Everett, of Cuyahoga.

Republican State Ticket.

Secretary of State.
DANIEL J. RYAN, of Scioto.

Supreme Judge.
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY, of Meigs.

Member Board of Public Works.
WELLS S. JONES, of Pike.

Electors-at-Large.
ABSOLOM MATTOX, of Hamilton,
I. P. LAMPSON, of Cuyahoga.

For Congress.
WILLIAM C. COOPER,
Of Knox.

IT is pretty clear now that the yellow fever will spread throughout the Gulf States, at least as far as New Orleans. Towns in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi already have it, and there is a general fear in other towns in those States which shows that the conditions are ripe for its introduction. Perhaps it may not get into New Orleans, or west of there, for the city authorities have got the place into a much better sanitary condition than usual. In most of the Southern towns the last thing thought of is sanitation. It is only in a few of the largest and most enterprising places that any sanitary measures are *systematically* carried out. It will be a wonder if the fever does not spread. The condition of such towns as Birmingham, for instance, fairly invites pestilence at all times, and when yellow fever infection is in the air, it would be strange indeed if it should not take kindly to such an inviting spot.

It is not settled yet whether the infection has spread, by direct personal contact, from Jacksonville and Havana to the other places where it is now taking hold, but the probabilities seem to be that it did not. If it did not and if it can be communicated, without being carried by any person or article, through the air, then the "shotgun quarantine" establishment at Natchez and some other places will do no good. The only thing that will stop the spread of the contagion is frost, which, fortunately, is not very far off.

DR. H. S. TANNER, the fasting celebrity of eight years ago, has got hold of undoubted important facts touching the *very interesting question of apparent* death, where in fact there is only a suspense of animation, and burial of the apparently dead would mean burial alive. He thinks the subject one of the greatest practical importance, because of his belief that it not infrequently happens that burial takes place when life is not extinct. He would insist that nothing less than decomposition shall be accepted as evidence of death, and that it shall be well understood that there may be counterfeit death.

A French archbishop has put the matter in the most effective possible way by relating how in early life he was himself believed to be dead, and barely escaped being buried alive. Dr. Tanner appeals to admitted facts in the experience of oriental *experts in fasting* and in trance-sleep, the marvels of which are certainly inexplicable on any other theory than that of suspense of animation, without absolute suspense of lif itself. The subject is one of the greatest interest for research, and beyond a doubt the danger of burial when life is not yet extinct is a real danger.

AN Iowa Common Pleas Judge has held that a farmer must not make cider for home use. This is Prohibition logically carried out, but it is not good sense and will not be so held by those who make the laws and the courts. Something less than prohibition will ultimately take charge of the liquor business and and regulate it to the uttermost.

BEFORE winter sets in we trust the Council will have the backbone to force the completion of the east Center street improvement. The sidewalks are deplorable in some quarters as to grade, and the street line in some localities is as crooked as the worm of a rail fence. Let the work be completed.

THAT the tariff *does* increase the wages of the laboring man cannot be successfully contradicted. Take the cotton and wool lines for example. In 1860, before the protective tariff was put in force, the total value of the production of cotton was $115,137,963 and the total amount of wages paid to the laboring *men* engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods was $23,656,168. The total value of the woolen products was $68,-805,068, and the wages paid $10,927,877. In 1880 the total value of cotton goods was $192,090,110, an increase of 67 per cent. and the total value of wages $42,-140,510, an increase of 80 per cent. In the same year the wool production was *valued at $267,252,913* and the wages $46,280,049, an increase of 256 per cent. in production and 330 per cent. in wages.

WHEN the Mt. Vernon Tribune talks about Cooper having caused the Marion county ante-convention warfare it is simply repeating the old chestnut that we cracked early in the contest. We believed it when we gave currency to it but Cooper denied it and McNeal more than emphasized his denial in addition thereto. The fact of the matter is the Marion county fight arose from the natural condition of the Republican soil here and a million of men could not have prevented it. We really believe that if it were possible for Marion county to secure the Presidency for any one of her many able and illustrious Republicans by giving him a solid delegation from here, the nomination would have to go elsewhere. Harmonious unanimity doesn't exist here, not even in sample quantities.

THE death rate in Marion for last *week* was so great that many have been amazed, and they have reason therefor. Fifteen *death* notices in one week are more than we care to publish, and the causes of such an alarming rate are not altogether natural. When the aged are stricken down in rapid order so much is not thought of it, but for vigorous young people to die as we are witnessing is more than we can regard with complacency.

IT is expected that prejudice can be aroused against Cooper because he paid his ten dollars to the driven well fiends rather than spend an hundred dollars in fighting so small a claim, then the Supreme court's decision was to the effect that the claims were valid. Mr. Cooper is a shrewd attorney but we could hardly expect him to know that the Supreme court would go back on itself.

DREADFUL as the mortality in Jacksonville is, it does not yet begin to approach that of the epidemic of 1878-9. In 1878, 3960 persons died of yellow fever in New Orleans, and there were three times that number of cases. In Memphis there were about 1200 deaths. In the following year Memphis had 1532 cases and 485 deaths, and New Orleans 11 cases and 10 deaths.

SINCE Mr. Braddock is telling the unsuspecting farmers that he has always been a warm friend and advocate of the wool tariff, we are constrained to ask that gentleman who he supported in contest of 1866. Delano or Morgan? At that time the wool tariff was the point at issue and some of our folks would like to know whom Mr. Braddock supported.

MR KILGORE, of Texas has earned fame in two ways in this Congress: By deliberately putting the Chinese Exclusion bill in his pocket until the President should get ready to receive it, and by objecting to any appropriation for the yellow fever sufferers. Measured by democratic standards, he is rapidly growing to that stature of a great statesman.

Giving the Flies a Chance.

He was eating a substantial breakfast of steak and eggs in a well known restaurant a few days since, and the meal was enlivened by the presence of a small army of hungry flies, which perched contentedly upon the food, and clung thereto *much closer than a brother, varying* their exercise by lighting on his face to rest from their labors. He bore the ordeal with supreme patience and unconcern for a time, but he had ordered a square meal, and as the waiter had deposited the check therefor, he naturally desired to appropriate the major part of the edibles to himself and to contribute but little to the voracious insects.

Finally he muttered an expressive oath as a detachment of the enemy made a bold attempt to carry off a roll, and, dipping his spoon in the sugar, he proceeded to erect sundry little piles of the saccharine pellets at intervals of several feet from his plate, to which he invited their attention, and earnestly besought the buzzing besiegers to communicate their good fortune to their relatives and friends.

The experiment worked to a charm, for the dainty creatures preferred the sugar to the rump steak, and they feasted right royally and in utter contempt of the young man. When he left the table his face wore a triumphant smile, and he paid his check with so much promptness and satisfaction that the clerk ventured to remark that the meal must have been uncommonly well prepared. He replied, after some hesitation, that he had given the flies a chance and was at peace with all the world.—Providence Journal.

Camel's hair cheviots, soft yet fine, come in cloth shades bordered with a deeper tone, and are among the most desirable of all the season's offering, though many more incline to the fleecy buffalo cloths in stripes or else chain figures all over its rough surface.

Very elegant blouses of velvet, lined with white silk and finished with all dantiness, are among the things promised for early autumn wear, but only she who has the willow's lithe slenderness or the slim grace of swaying reeds can properly venture upon them.

LIGHTNING'S EFFECTS.

A MAJORITY OF DEATHS OCCUR IN THE LEVEL, OPEN COUNTRY.

Report of a Case Illustrating the Physical Effects of Lightning Stroke—How the Patient's Consciousness Was Restored. A Technical Explanation.

The majority of deaths from lightning occurs in the level, open country, trees, villages and thickly built up towns and cities, by their projections into the air, serving as conductors, and thereby protecting the inhabitants from direct stroke. The loss of life annually throughout the world is very great. In European Russia from 1870 to 1877 no less than 2,270 persons were killed by this cause. In Austria during the same time 1,700 persons were likewise killed. In Prussia it is reported that seventy persons are annually killed. Ten thousand persons are reported as having been struck during a period of nine-and-twenty years with 2,252 deaths in France; while in the United States during 1870 alone 202 deaths from lightning were recorded.

The effects of lightning stroke are most interesting, curious and appalling. The general symptoms are usually of shock. There is often unconsciousness, sometimes coma, lasting from a few hours to even days; partial or complete loss of sight or hearing, associated with impairment of the other senses. The tissues may be burned superficially or deeply, the bones fractured, and portions of the limbs are torn off entirely. The tracks of lightning on the surface of the body may have a fancied *resemblance to the branches of* a tree, the main stem from which the branches lead off arising at any portion of the body. The skin in these tracks may be simply scarlet in color, slightly swelled or blistered, the branches tapering off until no larger than the scratch of a pin. They may pass in all directions from the place first struck or skip about from one part to another. This is due to the conduction of the current by the *clothing, which if wet acts as* an excellent conductor.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

For the purpose of illustrating these effects the following report of a case is taken from The Philadelphia Medical News, reported by a physician who was on the spot the time the accident occurred, Dr. J. B. Paige:

"The current struck the chimney of the house and passed down the studding near the window to an iron hook on which was suspended a chain and bird cage, passed from this to the head of the lady, sitting just inside the window, and beneath the cage, above the left eye, midway between the eyebrow and hair, which was apparently the part nearest the corner of the bird cage; passed along in front the ear, then to the central line of the chest, descending by the stocking supporter, which was attached to the corsets; thence to the top of the stockings, leaving marks upon both limbs, but more especially upon the left, on the back of which, just above the knee joint, was a burn about the size of one's hand. It had the appearance of an ordinary burn, and was only superficial. No trace of the current could be detected again until the foot was reached, from which it passed off by the joint of the great toe, tearing a place about two inches in diameter in the stocking and slipper, but not leaving the slightest mark upon the skin. With the exception of the burned spot on the posterior part of the left leg, and one or two small burns on the body and the right leg, congested lines alone marked the course of the electricity in its passage over the body.

"Her condition was found to be as follows: Completely unconscious; motionless; muscles relaxed; left eye closed, right open; face purple; pulse at wrist imperceptible, neither heart sounds nor respiratory sounds to be heard. At once artificial breathing was resorted to, and in from two to three minutes the first sign of life appeared in a movement of the left leg. The blue color faded from the face, and the pulse was felt at the wrist. Soon a new train of symptoms set in. There was difficult respiration. The mucus and saliva, which were very abundant, had gravitated back, and could not be swallowed because of complete paralysis of the pharynx, etc. There was, in fact, paralysis of almost all the muscles of the uppermost parts of the body, including the arms. The symptoms were those exhibited by an animal when being asphyxiated; violent muscular contraction, difficult and forced respiration, etc. Under continued efforts consciousness returned in three quarters of an hour. A period of four weeks elapsed before all the senses and her general health was restored and all paralysis had disappeared."

A TECHNICAL EXPLANATION.

In this do we see the effects of lightning in a pronounced degree, and there can be no doubt but that this person would have died from the effects if the physician had not been present to at once resort to artificial or forced respiration and wrap the body to maintain the heat necessary for life. Respiration had *stopped and the heart was acting feebly* and very slowly, and every evidence, in the complete unconsciousness and muscular relaxation, was present that death was at hand. But by forced respiration and preserved heat the oxygen supplied and sent through the body by the slow and feebly acting heart revivified the stunned nerve centers, and life was saved.

The unconsciousness was due to the *shock impressed on the protoplasm of the* nerve centers through the sensitive nerves, and not by the direct entrance of the electric current or vibrations into the protoplasm of the brain cells; the effect was physiological principally, not physical. The physical effects were molecular, as they must needs be, and are seen in the blistered, disorganized skin and the charred and rent clothing and shoes. Terrific as must have been the force at play, these evidences of the skipping of the current from the body to the better conductors, the clothing and shoes, only show that the physical effect was on the surface. The profound molecular changes resulting in the unconsciousness, paralysis of senses, respiration and muscles, was due to a transformation of the electrical force or impulse, not only at the places where its direct impact occurred, but by the induced effects on all the surface of the body, into sensation, which was conducted through the proper channels, the nerves, to the protoplasm of the nerve centers, thereby from its great strength abolishing function.—Globe Democrat.

Alpenstocks made of mahogany, with silver plate on the top for the name of the owner, are rather extravagant means of assistance to mountain climbing.

The railroad bridges in this country if placed continuously would reach from New York to Liverpool.

CURE
BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, LIVER INDIGESTION
DYSPEPSIA, COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE

Your BLOOD Purified,
BY USING THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
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FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

Boy—Mother, since I have been using *Wolff's Acme Blacking* my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get my feet wet, but I do not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are so careless. You forgot that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are yet around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in elegant order by its use. I use it about once a month and papa about once a week.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is wonderful; preserving and Waterproofing any leather; giving it a deep, rich black lustre which lasts a week. *Don't use oftener.* Don't confound ACME Blacking with any other. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c. Try it on your Harness.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

Headache,

Pain in the Side and Back, and Constipation, indicate that the digestive and excretory organs are in a disordered condition, and that a laxative is needed. For this purpose, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be used.

Ayer's Pills are a never failing remedy for Headaches caused by a Disordered Stomach. I suffered for years from this infirmity, and never found anything to give me more than temporary relief, until I began taking Ayer's Pills. This medicine always acts promptly and thoroughly, an occasional dose being all that is required to keep me in perfect health.—Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I have found entire relief from Constipation, Stomach troubles, and Nervous Headache, by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I suffered a long time from these complaints, was under medical treatment, without obtaining relief, and a part of the time was unable to work. A friend, who had been similarly afflicted, urged me to take Ayer's Pills. I commenced using this remedy, and, by the time I had taken four boxes, was cured.—F. L. Dobson, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
And Health Restorer. Cures all Kinds of Headache within Thirty Minutes. Try it.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 169 Baronne st., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the Springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J. EAGAN, of No. 75 West st., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family."

MRS. MATTIE FERGUSON, of Dryden, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T. F. BAILEY, of Humboldt, Io., says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

MRS. WM. A. DAVIS, of Camden, N. J., says: "I have suffered greatly from Indigestion and bowel troubles, and Vinegar Bitters gave me great relief."

JAMES R. DWYER, of Webster, Mass., writes: "*I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine, and have the best of health.*"

L. COLLMAN, 77 Montgomery st., New York, writes: "*I find your Vinegar Bitters a first-rate* tonic."

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health. A beautiful book free. Address, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington street, New York.

SEA-SALT
·SOAP·

Possesses the tonic, purifying properties of a sea bath, curing all local skin and scalp diseases, pimples, blotches, eczema, tetter, chafing, etc. It is made from perfectly pure materials and is most healing and invigorating to the skin, keeping it in a fresh, clean and healthy condition. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers, or sent by mail one cake for 25 cts. or three for 60 cts. by the proprietors.

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,
532 Washington street, New York.

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness, lack of energy, loss of vigor, lost or ? memory ? and sickness, etc. BOOK FREE. Erie Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ON SCRAP BOOKS.

Bill Nye Relates His Experience for a Reader's Benefit.

A correspondent writes from Pensacola, Fla., asking what is perfection or the nearest perfection in a scrap book, also desiring to know my own experience in scrap books, if I ever had any.

A scrap book generally is like a diary: you *begin to keep it with extreme exuberance,* and you gradually flag and flicker out and flummux, as one might say.

I began simply by ordering from my congressman an edition de luxe of the report of the commissioner of education, bound in plain muslin and boards. Taking a volume of this kind to my airy suit of hall bedroom and woodbox, with the keen blade of a butcher knife I cut out two leaves and left a third all the way through without marring *the general plot of the book. This gave room* for pasting excerpts and other literary gems, most of which referred to myself, and prevented that general fullness which would have resulted had I not done so.

Whenever a paper referred to me I bought some copies, *and, having sent one to my dear* one, I carefully cut out the excerpt from another copy and pasted it, by means of some loud and extremely offensive paste, on the page. Thus I filled at last a whole volume *of the reports of the commissioner of education* with paragraphs in which it was stated with more or less typographical inaccuracy that I was "in town and quartered at Riley's hotel," or that I was "on our streets," or that I "shook hands with friends here yesterday," or that I was "attending the quarterly conference in town," and many other statements which would be invaluable as references in future years. I also had a much larger book in which I kept the adverse *criticisms of the press, paragraphs in which* I was alluded to as "the intellectual wart on the editorial page of The Sassafras Commonwealth," and "the flea bitten fugitive from justice who edits the porous plaster across the street." Whenever my feelings were wounded I put the item in the large book and kept it where my children could see it when I should rest from my labors forever. I thought it would teach them humility and really do them *good. The other book I used to keep on the* center table for the use of visitors. If I had a visitor who had the habit of putting in a day or two at a time conversing with me about himself I generally asked him to glance over this scrap book, and while he was doing so I would slip out and take a train for some other point. It is a good plan.

Just keep an egotistical scrap book, using the sourest paste you can procure, and when a man insists on giving you large bales and *mounds of information about himself* when you would rather converse about yourself, hand him this book to entertain himself with and then you can gently ooze out the side door and go to the remotest parts of the earth.

Finally I heard of a new patent scrap book with ready gummed pages, and I bought one. The price was big enough for a set of Dickens, but I had heard that it was a good thing, and so I got it. Then a period of *humidity came along and that book closed forever.* It wouldn't open any more than a marble slab.

I waited till autumn and then got another one. My wife filled it full of autumn leaves. They were not fully dry. She then put a heavy weight on the top. We still have the scrap book and the leaves, but the book opens with a time lock, and the time set for it to open is a profound secret between Gabriel and his wife.

Lately I have adopted the plan of purchasing several thousand manila envelopes, putting each newspaper clipping into one of these envelopes, and then writing the title on the outside. I then hire a house and, by using the gummed flaps of the envelopes, fasten them in rows tastefully on the inner walls of the house, marking a general heading over each row by means of red chalk. This gives the room a cheery appearance, adds to the acoustics of the house and is certainly very *convenient. By means of a step ladder I am* enabled to select anything I desire readily, and the space usually fooled away and covered by expensive but non-remunerative pictures is made highly useful.

Sometimes I have to hire an amanuensis to do this work, and it is not done the same way I would do it myself. Last year I went away for a few months to give some readings in aid of a few poor children for whom I feel myself responsible, and, while absent, *I had a young man named* Pulaski Murkley attend to this. He was very methodical and wrote a good hand, as I afterwards learned by comparing some of my own signatures at the bank with some studies which he had made of the same subject. They were better, *if anything, than my own, I must admit,* and the cashier at the bank agreed with me about it.

But he was very methodical, indeed, and kept my scrap book carefully, according to *his own ideas. He came from a summer resort called* Chisel-'em-out-of-their-eye-teeth-burg-by-the-sea. His father resided at Up-six-flights-of-stairs-on-the-Hudson, and usually spent his summers at About-two-miles-behind-Burdick's-lath-lumber-and-shingle-mill-cash-paid-for-hides-undertaking-embalming-a-necessary-by-the-sea.

People who come from there always think they know all about everything, and so I allowed him to run my scrap book.

Last fall I had occasion to look for an article on the English colliery. For a week or two I could not find it, and probably would never have run across it if I hadn't happened to look one day under the heading of epidemics.

How few people, even if well paid, can do a thing just exactly as we would do it ourselves.—Bill Nye in New York World.

Will Try It Later.

A scientific journal tells "how to light a lamp with a snowball." We would like to try the experiment, but somehow snowballs are scarce at Pittsburg now.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It Had the Strength.

Capt. Saltnorse (to landlady)—Mrs. Hashletter, can you tell me where I can purchase a large quantity of this butter?

Mrs. Hashletter (gushingly)—Now, my dear captain! What can you want of a quantity of that excellent butter?

Capt. S.—I intended arming my marines with it in place of cutlasses, as my experience with it here convinces me it's a great thing to repel boarders.—Judge.

TO THE WOMEN !

WHEN we understand all the anatomy and physiology of women, and learn of the diseases peculiar to their sex, there is a feeling of sympathy created within the breast for her well-being and preservation of her health.

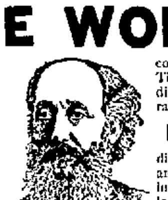
WEAKNESS.

On account of the intimate connection of these diseases with the stomach, brain, heart and liver, through the sympathetic spinal system of nerves, the diagnosis or locating of her diseases be-

comes the more diff
Thus as a symptom of
diseases she may have
ralgic

HEADACH

dizziness, unnatural emo
and various delusions, am
ing to mania, or may
local paralysis, nausea
vomiting, perverted app
a dry, hacking cough, pal
tion of the heart, oppre
and faintness, pain in the
and kidneys, and every imaginable di
as caused by reflex action.



Hibbard's Rheumatic Syru
A COMPOUND

Containing Podophyllum, Cascara Sagrada, Unicorn Root, Black Cohosh and
Root, with tonics and diuretics, with Salycilic Acid, Nervines, etc., etc., scientifi
combined and pleasant to take, *all of them being specifics in their action,* as w
laxative and alterative, that will re-store action, subdue inflammation, and prove al
the most astute physician or pathologist could suggest. Hibbard's Rheumatic Pla
applied to the small of the back, or abdomen, or to any parts that may be painfu
weak, will be found very beneficial. Reason teaches the lesson.

IT NEVER FAILS. IT NEVER FAILS.
IT IS A SAFE FAMILY MEDICIN

Because it contains no poison or opiates, and invalids and delicate persons will find it th
medicine and tonic they can use. No family should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Su
Autumn and Winter.*
If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5. Plaste

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

It has cured my indigestion, painful dyspepsia, and made me a well woman, and I cannot say too much in praise of both Syrup and Plasters.
Mrs. S. L. Rusk, Whitehall, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup has no equal. We cannot be without it in our family.
Mrs. Mary Ann Wiley, Muskegon, Mich.

Ten years I have been a great sufferer fro
dyspepsia, neuralgic head ache and other diseases
Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup made me a well wo
Mrs. A. D. Noble, Jackson,

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup entirely cured
think it the best family medicine in the world
Mrs. Louis Kramer
Wabash,

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATIS

YOU are hustling around for your share of the wo
good gifts, and it's hard work: think of something else.

This constant work will tell sometime—perhaps it has alread
and nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgic and rheumatic aches
pains are part of the "good gifts" your hustling has won.

If you are that way, let us give you a prescription—no cha
for the prescription, though it will cost a dollar to have it filled
your druggist.

℞ PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND o
Sig. Use according to directions.

All druggists keep it. It will strengthen your nerves, ton
your whole system, and make you bless us for prescribing this g
nerve tonic. Be sure to get the genuine, prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON &
Burlington, Vt.

$1,000 Rewar
FOR EVERY CASE OF
Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh
—THAT—
DR. LIVINGSTON'S
POSITIVE CURE FOR CATAR
FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructi
carried out in full. The only catarrh medicine of merit, and the only Compa
gives you this chance. This is to show the public that we do not come before the
with a worthless nostrum, but one of merit. Do not let your druggist sell you
unless it has our guarantee on same. For sale by all drug trade. **Price, $1.0
Bottle.** If your druggist does not have it, send $1, and we will pay express c
DR. LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, O

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.
The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

HOXSIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE
IT STRIKES AT THE ROOT, SURE, SWIFT, POSITIVE
The greatest remedy in the world for all acute attacks to throat and

FOR MEN ONL
A NEW BOOK ON DEBILITY & ATROPHY
Explains how to enlarge and ... all weak, un developed organs and parts of the body. Also quick cure for nervous, sexual and general physical debility ... The effects of early errors and later excesses, ... CURED. ... Men from all States and Territories and foreign countries. ... This book mailed (sealed) free of charge. Address
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO,

I CURE
FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., NEW YORK.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. U
in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS
CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. U
in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS
CONSUMPTION

LADIES,
Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with
Peerless Dyes

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by L. H. PLOCKER, or R. C. HORLMAN & CO.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

WEAK MEN! Debilit
Indiscr
Excesses, ... DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT ... This specific purpose, ... NERVOUS WEAKNESS ... By directly through all weak pa ... to health and Vigorous Strength ... Currents ... we forfeit $5,000 ... Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases ... cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 822 BROADWAY, NE

LOCAL NEWS

—Dr B[illegible] S[illegible] [illegible]

—[illegible]

—[illegible] White [illegible] Saturday [illegible]

—J[illegible] W[illegible] still [illegible] d[illegible] in Lockwood

[illegible] is seriously ill with typhoid malarial fever

—Mr A. H. Johns has been in feeble health for the past week

—Bert Kurt of Columbus spent Sunday with his friends in this city

—Charles F[illegible] was among the Marionites at the Capital City Monday

Jim Fust of the grocery firm of Count & Fust is reported among the sick

Miss Bull of Galion is the guest of Miss Katie Huber on north East street

—Mrs E. Hull has returned from Ft Wayne considerably improved in health

—Mr and Mrs T. E. Rhoads were among the Marion visitors to Columbus on Friday

—Mrs F. A. M. Williams visited Columbus Monday both on business and a pleasure trip

—Mr and Mrs [illegible] Criswell attended the funeral of Lloyd [illegible] Sunday

—Kelly Mound [illegible] have been up from Columbus visiting a few days among their friends

—Miss [illegible] of De[illegible] [illegible] is visiting Mrs Judge Norris

—Mr and Mrs A. C. Ault and son Ed die visited the Ohio Centennial at Columbus on Friday

—The Huber Company shipped three straw burner locomotives to Minneapolis Minn, Monday

—The Huber works will shut down Thursday and Friday on account of the great County Fair

—Mrs [illegible] Conckling has been quite ill with malarial fever at the home of [illegible] for the past week

—Mrs O. W. Johnston was down from Morral on Saturday spending the day among her friends here

—Mr G. A. Richmond organist of Trinity M E Church, Iowa, is in the city the guest of Rev R Wallace

—Sheriff Kelly's prisoner roll now numbers five, and there is promise of an increase after the Grand Jury meets

—Mrs A. [illegible] and children of Louisville Ky., are guests at the home of G. W. Loffler on Greenwood street

—Messrs Heywood, [illegible], [illegible], Gunco and Drinkaurfer of Upper Sandusky spent Sunday in Marion

—Mrs G. W. Loffler returned home from Columbus Friday evening after a couple weeks visit at her parents home

Miss Winnie Connolly accompanied by her mother departed Monday for Philadelphia where she will enter college

—Frank Allen the big conductor of the Erie, left for his home in Dayton Monday morning to lay off and nurse a wounded knee

—The American Express Company has so heavy a run of patch business that two delivery wagons have been brought into service

—Mr and Mrs E. G. Allen returned Saturday from Petoskey, Mich., where they have been spending the past several very enjoy[illegible]

—The felling of the trees in front of the new blocks on east Center gives a much better view of the improvement that has been going on

—The new seats so long wished for are now in place in the northwest basement room of the Central building, and all concerned are happy

—Word comes from Prospect that Mayor Carpenter was touched for four or five dollars by some follower of the circus that stopped there Friday

—John Curry, Frank Huber, [illegible] and J. F. [illegible], and Misses Dermody, Daly, Huber and Bull spent Sunday at Magnetic Springs

—The Schuyler Electric Co. of Middletown, Conn., has been awarded the contract of furnishing the arc lighting plant for the Marion Electric Light Co

—Mrs Charles Lotz has been down sick again for the past two weeks with brain trouble. Her many friends hope for a speedy and substantial recovery

—Will Iler has returned from New Mexico to make a short visit with his mother and family. Will went west several years ago and has prospered there.

—The brick work on the East Marion school building is almost completed, and the masonry is being very much admired. It is the model school building of the city

—Sam Hume dropped into town Monday morning. Sam always bobs up serenely when something in the way of a celebration is in the air. The fair attracted him this time

—C. M. Idleman arrived in the city from Portland, Oregon, Friday night, to spend a few days visiting his parents Mr and Mrs Silas Idleman, and friends in this locality

—Mike Hagan was arrested for being drunk and disorderly Saturday night, though officers Masterson and Lennon had a difficult time taking him. The Mayor's assessment was $9 10

—The funeral of W. S. Cunningham was a very large one. Nearly one hundred Knights of Pythias attended and had charge of the ceremony. The large attendance showed the high esteem in which the deceased was held and it was a fitting testimonial to his worth and popularity

—A. M. Tucker, formerly Superintendent of the Third and Fourth division of the N. Y. P. & O., has been appointed General Superintendent of the N. Y., P. & O. division of the Erie with headquarters in Cleveland. C. R. Fitch succeeds him as *Superintendent* of the Mahoning division. It is quite certain that F. B. Thomas will go to New York, October 1st as manager of the entire Erie system

—The Normal band has changed its name to the City Band

—The C. H. V. and T. [illegible] passed through Marion Monday

—Edward Gorham a former [illegible] of Marion [illegible] from [illegible], a visit among acquaintances

—Mrs A. C. Crow has returned home from North Baltimore preparatory to bringing home the little grandchild who has been ill

—Mr J. J. Faust returned to his home in Cleveland Monday after spending a week in Marion as guest of Mr and Mrs D. Yake

—Bastardy suits have been filed against Henry Grassmeyer by Minnie Ottenstein and Chas. Dix by Belle Warren. Each are under $600 bond

—Miss Emma Thompson will continue to act as substitute for Miss Laura Cunningham until Wednesday evening, when Superintendent Grouse will dismiss for the balance of the week

Mrs C. F. Kramer and sons of Burlington Iowa, and Mrs W. H. Romoser and children, of Cleveland are visiting in the city the guests of Mrs W. E. Kramer, on South Main St

—Farmers in the western part of the county are making a big kick again on account of the dumping of refuse matter into the Scioto by the Kenton straw board mill. Many fish were killed

—The Marion Manufacturing Company has closed its works for two weeks. During that time the annual inventory will be taken and plans laid for a larger season's work than ever next year

—Mr and Mrs L. C. Sanford arrived in Marion after their brief visit to Cincinnati Monday, and are stopping at the Kerr for the present. Marion friends have been extending congratulations

—The Engineer's report on the Bower ditch improvement was given a hearing on Monday and the report was adopted with but few slight changes. The work of construction was ordered to be sold on Oct 3d

—Mrs Lizzie Fetter a widow lady residing in James Row is reported as having two children ill and without the necessities of life and in no way to get them. The Relief Association should take charge of the case

—The regular monthly county championship contest of the Marion Gun Club, which was to have taken place on Thursday of this week, has been postponed one week on account of the fair, and will take place Thursday October 4th

—A breach of promise suit has been filed in the Clerk's office by Belle Heirlott, who wants $3000 from Charles Dix postmaster at Prospect for refusing to marry her after seducing her and getting her in a family way under promise of marriage

—The Electric Light Co has purchased 100 feet of the rear end of C. G. Pettit's lot and will erect its plant on Railroad street near the Bee Line depot. The contract was let Monday for a building 32x60 feet and the work of erecting it will be pushed forward at once

—Samuel Morral has brought suit for $3000 damages against Samuel Wilmuth alleging to have sustained damages to that amount by being falsely detained under arrest on a charge of assault and battery preferred by said Wilmuth without just cause or provocation

—An item of great interest to butchers as well as those who eat fresh meat is a section of the Ohio law which reads as follows "No calf, pig or lamb or the meat thereof, shall be bought, held or offered for sale for human food, which, when killed, was less than four months old."

—Huntington Herald Huntington Division, No 221 and Andrews Division No 280, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, have selected Engineer James Eckenrode, of this city to represent them at the coming annual meeting of the Brotherhood, to be held at Richmond Va., next month

Lloyd Iden, a resident of the State of Kansas, who returned to Ohio only last week and was visiting at the home of Walt Warren on north Main street in this city, died at Mr Warren's home Friday evening from heart and stomach trouble. Mr Iden was in poor health when he came, indeed his return to Ohio was in hope of bettering his health. His remains were taken to Denmark, Morrow county, this morning where they were buried, that place having been his early home

—Miss Addie E. Ritchley, daughter of Mr and Mrs Lewis Ritchley, died at her parents home on the corner of East and South streets Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Miss Ritchley had been suffering with typhoid fever for about four weeks and the most sanguine of her many loving friends had scarcely dared hope for her recovery at any time. She was born November 20, 1862 and was therefore nearly 26 years old. She was a bright lovable lady, and there is much grief over her sad demise. The funeral was conducted from the house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Rev R Wallace

—A lady suggests that we remark, while there is an agitation against the Salvation Army nuisance, that there is another equally as objectionable a nuisance that ought to go at the same time. The reference is made to the crowd of loafers who stand on the public corners and blockade the sidewalks much worse than the noisy soldiers. Ladies often find difficulty in passing the places blockaded by these loafers and the nuisance is abominable to them. The trouble is that the fellows who thus stand around have not the good sense or manners to make way for passing ladies. Let the police make a note of this

—The Cleveland Press remarks that it is no matter in what vocation of life Ohio men are always on top. Take politics and there's Wm Henry Harrison, Garfield, Sherman, Wm Allen and a long list of famous men, the law, and Chief Justices Chase and Waite stand at the head, warriors, and Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McPherson are names the most famous in military history, literature, and W. D. Howells leads, editors Whitelaw Reid, Joseph Medill and Murat Halstead are known everywhere, and so on in never failing supply. Buckeyes can always be found in the lead, and all are proud of their native State

—A. Mercer [illegible] in Columbus today on business

—Mr and Mrs P[illegible] [illegible] are at Columbus [illegible]

—Mrs Wm Mullen of Cleveland is the guest of Mrs Huber

—The Marion Steam Shovel works closed for the fair on Thursday

—Dr Campbell wife and daughter of [illegible] were in Marion this week

D. R. Crissinger and wife were in Columbus taking in the Centennial Tuesday

—Mr [illegible] Bigelow, who has been visiting at Newark for a few days returned Monday

—A. H. Kling left Tuesday for Columbus to act as judge of the fine art at the Centennial this week

—Frank B. Hammerle of Hamilton O. is the guest of his uncle and aunt Mr and Mrs F. Huber

—Mr and Mrs Charles Ozier of Cambridge, O., were guests of Mr and Mrs B. M. Ault this week

—Mr and Mrs Joe Matthews and Mr and Mrs W. G. Rapp and daughter Susan [illegible] Richmond

—Miss Eva Yake left on Monday for Hagerstown, Md. to resume her studies at school at that place

—The remains of Charles M[illegible] were taken from the vault on last Wednesday at 2 o'clock and interred

Miss Leslie Williams and Ora Gantz of Columbus are visiting at the home of their cousin Oscar Travis

—Miss Clara A. Turner of Pekin Ill., and Mrs D. F. Edwards left for Cleveland Tuesday to spend the week visiting

—Lowell Elliott of the Marion Steam Shovel Co has been in Indiana and Illinois for the past week on a business trip

—Rev R. Wallace left for Kenton Tuesday to attend the annual meeting of the Central Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church

—Mr and Mrs B. Orr *Hopkins returned* from Cincinnati Tuesday and are stopping at the home of Mr Hopkins father on east Center street

—Jacob Bros. delivery wagon and that of Davids Grocery House collided on west Silver street Tuesday but only slight damage was done

—A. J. Parmenter and wife of Medina O. who have been visiting at the home of Byron Kimble and with others here, returned to their home Tuesday

—The Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society have decided to hold the annual fair next year during the month of October, and instructed the Secretary to notify neighboring Agricultural Societies of that fact

—Mrs Enoch Clark while standing near the rock on which her husband was at work was struck by a falling scantling and severely bruised about the head. Dr Wiant was called and found the contusion a bad one but he dressed it and made the lady as comfortable as could be expected

—Autumn is beginning to put her finishing tints on the foliage of the trees. The sere and yellow leaf marks the rapid strides toward the frosts and chill of the later autumn. But it is a glorious autumn now, with bright skies and delightful temperature. We are prone to wish that September embraced half the year

—Persons who cross railroad tracks in front of fast moving trains take their lives in their own hands and yet in spite of all warnings the greatest recklessness is daily displayed by travelers. It is undeniable that in many cases railroad companies are reprehensible in their failure to provide adequate safeguards, but this fact should only emphasize the greater need for individual care and watchfulness

LIKE AN ENOCH ARDEN

A Former Marion Resident Believed To Be Dead Heard From After a Quarter of a Century

Truth is truly stranger than fiction and exemplification of this fact is found in an instance that has reached our ears, though we are not at liberty to give the names in the story

Well, twenty five years ago a young man of this city connected with a large and well known family, left Marion and married in Columbus. His married life did not prove a happy one and he left a couple years later to seek a home elsewhere. That was twenty three years ago and from that date until last week nothing had been heard from him and he was naturally believed to be dead

As the intervening years passed the father died and within a few years the aged mother passed to her eternal rest. Since then the estate has been settled and the family property divided as though the brother were dead

Last week a letter came to the mother of the missing brother, but she being dead it was delivered to a daughter. In it was the information that a patient in an insane asylum in New York State was sufficiently convalesced to tell his name and give references as to relatives *and sure enough* the name of this patient is that of the believed to be dead brother who had left here a quarter of a century ago and had never been heard from

Probate Court

Charles W. Conway and Minnie V. Girdis licensed to marry

Will of Jacob Hettler, deceased presented, proven and admitted to probate and record

J. A. Merchant, guardian of James Bowen imbecile, made return of order of sale of real estate and filed his first and final account

J. J. McNeal administrator of the estate of Mary Jackson filed inventory appraisement and final account

Hannibal and Mary D. LaGrange administrators of the estate of Elizabeth Forsha, filed application to sell personal property at private sale

—It was very amusing to hear a young Chinese boy of about 16 years of age tell about his trip from San *Francisco Cal., to* Marion. Among one of the greatest things he saw was the "fire coming out of the ground" as he expressed it. He was on his way to Richmond Va. to attend school

TEACHERS EXAMINATION

The Questions Asked Before a Class of Twenty Saturday

A class of about twenty applicants for teachers certificates wrote for the Board of County Examiners Saturday last. Below are the questions asked

GEOGRAPHY

Bound Ohio and name some of its chief cities and rivers

Locate Boston, Denver, St Augustine, Jerusalem, Adelaide, Lake Itasca, Black Hills, Isle of Man, Comorin and Caribbean Sea

What are the chief products of New Jersey? Of Michigan

What waters are connected and what countries separated by the Strait of Dover?

Why are the polar circles 23½ degrees from the poles

GRAMMAR

What practical use is there in a knowledge of grammar?

What is a pronoun. Why do we use pronouns?

Write a sentence containing a relative pronoun

Write a sentence which contains a question quoted indirectly

Decline the following nouns: Lady, [illegible], mouse-trap

Expand into a clause the emphasized part "The pupil was punished [illegible]"

Define the different classes of verbs

What is a conjunctive adverb?

Write a [illegible] line essay on some subject of your choice

Parse the emphasized words [illegible] HIS BROTHER [illegible]

HISTORY

What led to the formation of the Constitution of the United States

Name the wars occurring within the Constitutional period

What caused the war of 1812? How long did this war last, and how did it end?

When and by whom was the cotton gin invented? The steamboat? The magnetic telegraph

Give an account of the great battle of Gettysburg

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY

Define orthography. Orthoepy

Define spelling

What is a letter

Mark the accented syllables in the following words: Multitude, [illegible], amateur, [illegible]

Give substitutes for the following: [illegible]

What is a subvocal?

Give five examples of aspirates

What power has the letter [illegible] in the word [illegible]

Spell derivative nouns from the following words: Assess, lovely, [illegible], [illegible]

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

What are arteries

What is the brain?

What is the pulse?

What are the three vital organs

Name the organs of circulation

Where is mastication performed

Why is it more wearisome to stand still than to walk about?

When a muscle is in action how does it compare with the same muscle in a state of relaxation as to length? As to thickness? As to hardness?

Name five articles of food that are rich in albumen

What fluid of the body has the power to dissolve albuminoid foods? In what condition is albumen most readily dissolved. When coagulated or uncoagulated

ARITHMETIC

A, B and C commence trade with $[illegible] and gain $640. The sum of A's and B's is to the sum of B's and C's as 5 is to 7 and C's capital diminished by A's is to C's increased by B's as 1 is to 7. What is each one's share of the gain?

F, G and H enter into partnership for one year, from January 1st. F furnished $26,000 for the whole time, G twice that amount for nine months. H puts in $10,000 Jan 1st, $5000 *more March 1st*, $15,000 more May 1st, and October 1st, withdraws $10,000. Their profits are $15,500. How must this sum be divided, G being allowed $650 for extra services?

To realize a profit of 16 per cent what price per pound must a grocer charge for a mixture of three kinds of sugar, costing respectively 10, 11 and 12 cents a pound there being 8 pounds of the first kind to 2 of the second and 1 of the third?

A owns ¾ of a ship which is worth $68,000. If I buy ⅔ of A's share at this rate for what sum must I draw a sixty day note that I may pay A with the proceeds of it when discounted by a broker at 7 per cent?

D contracted to work thirty days for C; he was to have $1 76 for every day he worked and to forfeit 60 cents for every day idle. If at the end of the time D received $33 10, how many days was he idle?

An agent who gets 5 per cent collects a number of bills of $40 each for a society. He pays over to the treasurer 1148 60. How many bills were collected?

S sells T some goods that cost him $1480 at a loss of 12½ per cent. A few days *afterwards* T sells them back to S at a gain of 12½ per cent. How much less does S pay for them the second time than the first?

A and B have equal incomes. A contracts an annual debt amounting to 1/7 of his, B lives on 4/5 of his and at the end of 10 years lends A enough to pay off his debt and has $320 left. What is the income?

A can mow a field in 6 days, B in 8 days, C in 12 days and D in 3 days. How long will it take all four to do it?

What is the shortest distance that the lines 8, 9 and 10 will respectively measure?

A Card of Thanks

Mr and Mrs John Cunningham and family desire us to express their thanks, real heartfelt thanks to the many friends who so kindly came to their assistance in the hour of trial. Such indications of friendship as were shown to them at the sudden death of Will and the attending obsequies, tend to lighten the burden of bereavement, and they are not without appreciation. They also desire us to express their thanks to the Knights of Pythias who gave evidence of the realism of the ties of brotherly love

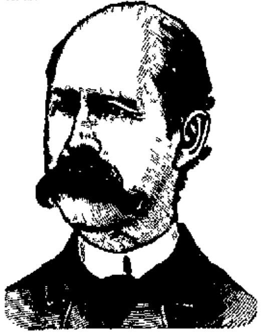
—Mrs J. Y. George of [illegible], was visiting her nephew and niece, Mr and Mrs Will J. Blair, on East street, Tuesday. Mrs George left Wednesday for Kouts, Ind. to visit with her daughter

BLANKETS!

Medicated Blakets
Factory Blankets
California Blankets
Cotton & Wool Blankets
Gray Blankets

The largest stock of these goods that we have ever shown. Prices are lower than they have ever been

Warner & Edwards.



CAUTION

Beware of Fraud as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN

The only calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet; easy as hand sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 POLICE SHOE. Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand-Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf Shoe for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $1.75 YOUTH'S School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

For Sale by Terpany & Rhoads

Col Boone Writes a Card

The Ohio State Journal contained the following this morning. We clip without comment

Your issue of Saturday does the Black Diamond system great injustice, as there is not nor has there been any intention of abandoning the building of the entire system as projected by me. There is a delay, and that is occasioned by what is to be the outcome of the coming election. If Harrison is elected I have assurance that the money will be forthcoming to complete at least [illegible]00 miles of road the coming year. If Mr Cleveland is to be returned all must admit that there must be a changing of values and that must necessarily upset plans for completing or pushing public improvements. One thing is certain that there will be no abandonment of these franchises, and everything is being done and will be done to push them to speedy completion. Those who have money in them have full faith and I can not see for my life why Mt Gilead should worry about the matter, as they have never put up anything to help get the Zanesville, Mt Vernon and Marion franchise (that is to pass through Mt Gilead) on its feet

Hoping that my first effort (which has been crowned with success), the completion of the first and only road down the Muskingum river (Zanesville to Harmar opposite Marietta) will act as guarantee to my other promises to the public, I am with respect etc

ALBERT E. BOONE
Projector Black Diamond System of Railways

A Horse Episode

Henry Berringer a resident of Claridon township sustained a strange loss and recovery of his horse and buggy, having the rig stolen Saturday and recovering it on Monday. Mr Berringer drove to town Saturday evening about 8 o'clock and hitched in no less public a place than in front of Clements. After tying the animal he walked to the Hinds corner and then started for Davids grocery house to do some trading. In the brief interval that passed while going to the corner and back his rig was boldly taken charge of by unknown persons and driven off

After a brief search the horse and buggy were given up as stolen and as the complete rig was worth fully $300 its owner was anything but happy over the result. On Sunday telegrams were sent out and a reward offered but the missing rig turned up in an entirely unlooked for manner. Col Hazen came up from Woodland on Monday and reported a horse and buggy to have been found standing at Taylor's residence near Woodland, and a drive to that place soon settled the fact that it was Berringer's rig

The horse had evidently not been taken as property stolen for gain, but rather appropriated to the use of some cheeky cuss who desired to *ride in that direction* and had no rig of his own

When you want something to tend strictly to business and cure a cough or cold, get Dr Fenner's Cough Honey

Tristram & Young,

—THE LEADING—

BOOT AND SHOE

HOUSE!

BOOTS & SHOES

NEW GOODS

Just Arrived!

RUBBER GOODS

A Beautiful Card

Given with each pair of Shoes bought of

Tristram & Young.

SANFORD'S!

Everybody profits by a visit to our store. Ours is the only exclusively

CHINA & CROCKERY STORE!

In Marion, and the natural consequence is that we are headquarters in all branches and

LEADERS IN LOW PRICES.

Your attention is called to our elegant line of Dinner Sets of all kinds and prices, our large assortment of Chamber Sets and our stock of Lamps. We have everything in our line and want you to see the stock

L. C. SANFORD,

Fies-King Block, S. Main St

FOR READING!

—OUR THE PAPER EDITIONS OF—

Miss Middleton's Lover, by Libbey, The Lamplighter, by Cummins, Mystery of a Hansom Cab, by Hume, English Orphans, by Marion J. Holmes, For His Brother's Sake, by author of Original Mr Jacobs, Robert Elsmere, by Ward, the great English, Original Belle, He Fell in Love with His Wife, From Jest to Earnest, Found Yet Lost, The Hornet's Nest—E. P. Roe, Herod and Mariamne, the Tragedy, Quick or the Dead, the great novel—Amelie Rives, With a line of Lovell Library and other cheap publications, to be found at

WIANT'S.

Our New Fall Stock

Has arrived. Call in at once and secure

FIRST CHOICE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

JNO. FRASH.

JOB PRINTING!

For Sale Bills, Posters, Dodgers, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Labels, and all kinds of Job Printing at Reasonable prices, call at

THE STAR OFFICE.

S. S. FOX & CO.

MARION, OHIO.

NO TIME!

To write a new card for the Star. Our new stock of

Heating Stoves!

Has arrived, and is ready for inspection by all the good people of Marion and vicinity. When in attendance at the Marion County Fair, do not forget

S. S. FOX & CO.,

Fite Block, East Center St, Marion, O

P. S.—Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

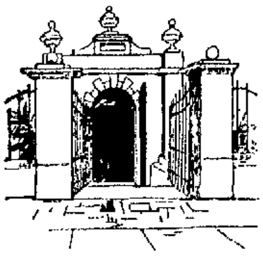
HISTORIC GRAVES

SOME NOTED TOMBS AT WASHINGTON

The Congressional Cemetery and Its Beehive Monuments—The Grave of Tobias Lear and Those of Two Vice Presidents—A Look at Oak Hill Cemetery

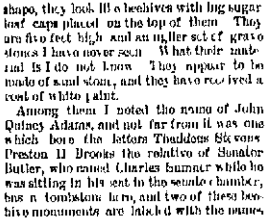
[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The graves of the dead great men at Washington receive less attention than those of any other city. Washington is a city of historic places and tombs which would be the leading objects of interest of any other town, but are passed by here unnoticed. I visited the Congressional cemetery today. It is near the jail on the banks of a branch of the Potomac, surrounded by squalid negro cabins and in almost a disreputable part of the capital. Still here lie the bones of two vice presidents, and monuments to a hundred old congressmen have here been erected. This cemetery was laid out in 1807, and an act of congress was passed providing that every senator or representative who died in Washington should have a memorial stone here. These stones are uniform in shape, they look like beehives with big sugar loaf caps placed on the top of them. They are five feet high and an uglier set of grave stones I have never seen. What their material is I do not know. They appear to be made of sand stone, and they have received a coat of white paint.



CONGRESSIONAL RECEIVING VAULT

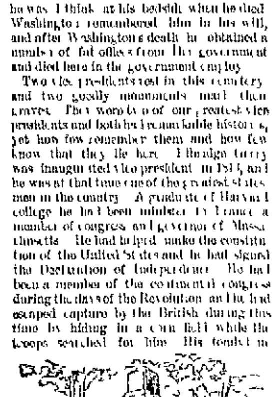
Among them I noted the name of John Quincy Adams, and not far from it was one which bore the letters Thaddeus Stevens. Preston H. Brooks, the relative of Senator Butler, who caned Charles Sumner while he was sitting in his seat in the senate chamber, has a tombstone here, and two of these beehive monuments are labeled with the names of John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay. I took a sketch of the monument of William Wirt, the great attorney general and the author of the life of Patrick Henry. It is a tall marble shaft rising high above these congressional beehives and the coffin was probably deposited in its pedestal. The tombstone is of marble, and its base is a big marble box with a marble door which is not as securely fastened as would be such a tomb in these body snatching days. Wirt died in 1834. He was a Maryland man by birth and he wrote two novels in addition to his life of Patrick Henry. He was attorney general when Madison was president, and he held his office through the administrations of Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Though not college bred, he was given the title of LL. D. by Harvard college, and he was one of the scholars of our early days.



TOMB OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Tobias Lear, the Dan Lamont of George Washington's day, rests not far off from the tomb of Wirt. Lear had not as much influence with Washington as Lamont has with Cleveland, but he was his confidential private secretary and was quite a figure in the days of 1790. He and Washington took walks every afternoon while they were in Philadelphia, and the records say that they acted as though they were on dress parade. They strutted up and down the shady sides of the street, did not carry on any conversation together during their walk, and seemed to breathe the air because they felt it their duty to do so. Lear was with Washington during the whole of his presidency. He went with him to Mount Vernon when he retired, and he was, I think, at his bedside when he died. Washington remembered him in his will, and after Washington's death he obtained a number of fat offices from the government and died here in the government employ.

Two vice presidents rest in this cemetery and two goodly monuments mark their graves. They were two of our greatest vice presidents and both remarkable historically, yet how few remember them and how few know that they lie here. Elbridge Gerry was inaugurated vice president in 1813, and he was at that time one of the greatest statesmen in the country. A graduate of Harvard college, he had been minister to France, a member of congress and governor of Massachusetts. He had helped make the constitution of the United States and he had signed the Declaration of Independence. He had been a member of the continental congress during the days of the Revolution, and he had escaped capture by the British during this time by hiding in a corn field while the troops searched for him. His tomb here was erected by congress. It is a beautiful monument of white marble now grey with age. It consists of a vase on a sort of Grecian temple, and the whole stands upon a pyramid of marble. It is marked as follows:



WILLIAM WIRT'S TOMB

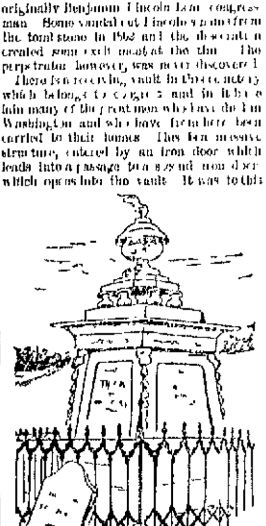
The Tomb of Elbridge Gerry, Vice President of the United States,
who died Suddenly in this city on his way to the Capitol as President of the Senate,
November 23, 1814,
Age 70.

Thus fulfilling his own memorable injunction, "It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the good of his country."

Within the shadow of this monument lies the grave of Vice President Clinton. It has also a marble shaft over it and this shaft states that it was erected by Clinton's children. Clinton was governor of New York for eighteen years and he presided over the senate for eight years. He began his life as a sailor, studied law, and was a brigadier general in the army under Washington. His tombstone is a shaft of white marble with an iron lantern above it, which, I suppose, is intended to convey the idea of the perpetual burning of incense. The monument is a very fine one and the inscription upon its face states that Clinton was a soldier and statesman of the Revolution, eminent in council and distinguished in war. He filled with unexampled usefulness, purity and ability many of the high offices of the country. While he lived his virtue, purity and valor were the pride, the ornament and security of his country, and when he died he left an illustrious example of a well spent life worthy of all imitation.

Jonathan Cilley, one of the heroes of the Graves-Cilley duel, who fell on the Bladensburg dueling ground, is buried here, and near by is a tombstone defaced by one of the letters of the name of the dead beneath being cut from it. Connected with it is a reminiscence of the bitter feeling at the time of the war. The inscription was originally Benjamin Lincoln Lear, congressman. Some vandal cut Lincoln's name from the tombstone in 1862 and the desecration created some excitement at the time. The perpetrator, however, was never discovered.

There is a receiving vault in this cemetery which belongs to congress and in it have lain many of the great men who have died in Washington and who have from here been carried to their homes. This is a massive structure, entered by an iron door which leads into a passage to a second iron door which opens into the vault. It was to this vault that President Zach Taylor was carried when he died, with his historic war horse walking in the funeral procession behind him, and it was here, too, that Harrison's body was carried. I am told that the remains *of one senator lay in this vault unclaimed for* years, and they were finally removed and buried at the cost of the officials of the cemetery.

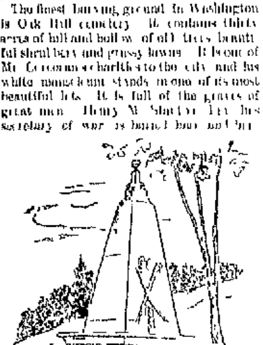


TOMB OF ELBRIDGE GERRY

Two commanders in chief of the United States army are buried here, and the monument of Gen. Alexander Macomb, one of the heroes of the war of 1812, is one of the finest in the cemetery. Near it is the grave of a Choctaw Indian chief who died here in 1824 and who proclaimed himself the friend of the white man and said as he died these words:

"When I am gone let the big guns be fired over me."

The finest burying ground in Washington is Oak Hill cemetery. It contains thirty acres of hill and hollow, of old trees, beautiful shrubbery and grassy lawns. It is one of Mr. Corcoran's charities to the city and his white mausoleum stands in one of its most beautiful lots. It is full of the graves of great men. Henry M. Stanton, Lincoln's secretary of war, is buried here and [illegible] rest Gen. Eaton, who was in Andrew Jackson's cabinet and who put the social world of that day into tempest by marrying the pretty Peggy O'Neill, the tavern keeper's daughter. Jackson tried to make the ladies of Washington pay their respects to Mrs. Eaton, but they refused. It was soon found that the receptions to which Mrs. Eaton came were attended by no other ladies [illegible], and Van Buren, who was then vice president, strengthened his standing with Old Hickory by giving a series of dinners at which Mrs. Eaton had an honored place.



VICE PRESIDENT CLINTON'S TOMB

The monument of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," is located near the entrance. It is a shaft of white marble, upon which is a bust of more than life size. Upon one side is the following inscription:

In memory of John Howard Payne,
Author of Home, Sweet Home.
Born June 9, 1791.
Died April 9, 1852.
Reinterred A. D. 1883.

On the opposite side is the following verse:

Sure when thy gentle spirit fled
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched God's angels said:
Welcome to heaven's Home, Sweet Home.

Payne died in Tunis while he was consul there, and his remains were left in Africa for thirty years. Mr. Corcoran paid all the expense of their removal and this monument is after his design.

Jefferson Davis owns a lot in this cemetery, and he has one child buried here. Another child is buried in Richmond and it is a question as to where the Confederate leader will want to sleep when death shuts his eyes. Here are also the bones of [illegible] Davis and a plain slab [illegible] name [illegible] Howell.

[illegible] October 1 [illegible] 1854.

Salmon P. Chase rested here for years and one of the most interesting monuments of the cemetery is the one I am told which reposes the body of Marcia Van Ness. She was the wife of Gen. Van Ness and the daughter of David Burns, the old Scotchman who owned half the ground on which Washington now stands, and who told Gen. Washington that he would not have amounted to anything if he had not married the rich Widow Custis.

Marcia Burns was the prettiest girl in the District of Columbia at the time congress held its first sittings here. She was an heiress, was well educated and consequently much courted. Among those who paid compliments to her, and she was famed, was the poet Thomas Moore, when he visited Washington. She owned the finest house here, but this was built after Van Ness, a brilliant young congressman from New York, had married her. It cost $30,000 and was laid out after the style of an English country seat. When Mrs. Van Ness died she left a great part of her estate to charity, and she provided that this mausoleum should be built on a street not far from the White House. It has been since taken down, and it now stands in Oak Hill cemetery.

The oldest cemetery of Georgetown, however, is now unused. It was formerly known as the Presbyterian burying ground and it contains many curious monuments. One of these is a marble slab commemorating the two wives of the Rev. S. B. Balch, D. D., and the flower in the inscription speaks of them as Elizabeth the first and Elizabeth the second.

Another bears the following strange epitaph:

Stop traveler, one moment wait,
While I my sad sad tale relate;
With strong ambition, youth and health,
This world I followed, grasped at wealth,
Willfully spurned my Maker's frown,
And broke my constitution down;
At length incurable disease
Brought death to me by slow degrees.
My sinful mind now in chains
To [illegible]
For all eternity [illegible]
Perhaps to [illegible]—when I die
[illegible]
[illegible] Satan's love—
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Turn—beware
For [illegible] alas—or must despair.

Another tombstone bearing the name of William Thompson has the following:

My glass is run,
Yours is running;
Prepare for death,
The judgment is coming.

And another epitaph might be that of one of Bob Burdette's ancestors. It reads as follows:

J. Hanson Burdette
Who departed this life
March 1861
Aged [illegible]
Away from my friends
[illegible]
[illegible]
Will meet the last day.

There are many other curious tombstones, and the fashion of putting sermons on stones was more prevalent than it is now. An inscription on the tomb of Jane Ober states that she lived and died a Christian and warns the reader to remember that unless he does likewise he will be damned. With her warning I close the letter.

[illegible]

A FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEF

Sitting Bull, the Great Chief of the Sioux—His Peculiar Character.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. PAUL, Sept. 18.—Probably when the future is known it will be discovered that Sitting Bull had more to do in influencing the Indians against signing the treaty at Standing Rock than any other man. Bull is an Indian of large brain, as the writer ascertained while traveling with him for three months in the east. He is diplomatic in his nature, not a great warrior, but rather a safe counselor, and as such he has great influence with the Indians. He is a thoughtful savage and his travels in New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn in 1884 taught him the ways of the whites to such an extent that he is now well able to cope with them. He is especially good in making a bargain. Indeed, the writer considers him intellectually one of the most powerful Indians on the American continent. That he has had much to do in shaping the opinions of the tribe there can be no doubt.

Sitting Bull's Indian name is Ta-ton-ka-i-yo-tan-ka, and he was born on the banks of Grand river, within the boundaries of the great Sioux reservation and about forty-five miles southwest from the present Standing Rock agency in Dakota. He is 58 years of age, has a very large head, is cool and thoughtful, very decided in his ways, and yet will listen to argument and will answer with argument. His original name was Wa-kan-yen-na-zin, or Standing Holy, which name he retained until he was 14 years old, when his father, whose name was Sitting Bull, took him along with him on the warpath into the Crow country (the inveterate enemies of the Sioux) and he, the 14-year-old boy, counted his first victory by killing a Crow Indian. After returning to their home his father "threw away" three ponies, i. e., killed them in honor of his brave son's achievement, at the same time announcing that he had changed the name of his son from Standing Holy to that of Sitting Bull, bestowing his own name upon him.

In person Sitting Bull is a solidly built Indian, not quite so tall as an ordinary savage, yet heavier in many respects. His features are strong, and when he walks he turns his toes inward, strikes the ground with a heavy, jarring tread, and moves rapidly like a man of business. His general [illegible] is heavy, while that of Little Crow, the chief of the great Indian outbreak in Minnesota in 1862, and Hole-in-the-Day, the great Chippewa chief, were more refined, but none the less true Indians. The Dakotas believe that they must imitate Hay-o-kah, or the anti-natural god, who inculcates the idea that it is not dignified, or manly, or great to exhibit lively emotions of grief or joy, but under all circumstances, even of torture and death itself, the Indian must show a stoical, impassive face, and hence the immovable features of Sitting Bull, or any other Indian who lays claim to power among his tribe. The principal characteristic of this great medicine man, for he is known among his tribe as such—is his stubbornness of character, the same element which made Grant the greatest warrior of modern times. With his obstinate temperament Bull could, no doubt, [illegible] the whites, but you can't drive him.

T. M. NEWSON.

The Boers' Courting Customs

Among the curious traits shown by the Boers are their courting customs. A young Boer who has been impressed by some charming maid gains permission of the parents to visit. The girl's dowry will be [illegible] pounds (sheep), and if the suitor is considered desirable [illegible] is granted. The old people then place two tallow candles upon the rough table and the young couple [illegible] themselves when the [illegible] until the last spark of the [illegible] dies out. [illegible] lightly or [illegible] of salt on the dying wick [illegible] passed a minute [illegible] and the [illegible] accordingly.—St. James' Gazette.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

TALKS WITH THE GREEKS OF THE BIG METROPOLIS

They Are a Queer Lot These Natives of an Ancient Classic Land—Their Version of the Great Naval Victory of Salamis—Their Religion.

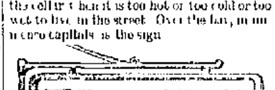
[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—"Le Pe, two tousan sheep! All a Persian mans sheep, two tousan' sheep in one boat—Greekish man kill all—put down two tousan' sheep—Hellenny mans sink all sheep!"

Such, as near as English type can present the peculiar sounds, was a bit of history given me by a dark eyed fruit dealer on the Bowery, with whom I have scraped acquaintance in a small way. Supposing him to be an Italian, I asked some questions about his native land, when he broke out indignantly that he was "no Italyeeny man, no Frenchman, but Hellenny man, Greekish man," and went on to tell me of his nation's exploit in sight of the sea where "Hellenny mans kill down in sea two tousan' sheep." As this seemed a wicked waste of mutton, or a sarcastic allusion to free wool, I went on questioning till I learned that he meant two thousand ships, and, although he exaggerated the prowess of his remote ancestors, yet the victory was great enough to be proud of 2,400 years later.

This put me on the search and I found that New York city now contains about five hundred Greeks, nearly all small peddlers and fruit dealers, a few sailors and perhaps twenty five educated gentlemen, such as the Greek consul and a few merchants. But there is no Greek school or church in the city, no "pappas" or "hiereus," no didaskalos, and very few women and children. Nor is there any Greek quarter, as there is an Italian, a French and a Polish Hebrew quarter, but there are a few Greek boarding houses, and of these the largest and liveliest is at 15 Roosevelt street, kept by Angelus Stathatoy.

And a queer looking place it is, a very old odd looking brick, one of the oldest houses in New York, with the general air of a tightly inclosed brick barn, and under it a roomy cellar, which is now (for this is an idle time with them) crowded all day with these Hellenes. This cellar is where they live. Here they eat, drink, smoke, play cards, chat and occasionally fight—all in one room. No doubt they have sleeping rooms somewhere, but a Greek seldom uses a private room for any purpose but sleeping. The open air is good enough for him in fine weather, the cellar when it is too hot or too cold or too wet to live in the street. Over the bar, in uncial capitals, is the sign



The first word, pronounced, as far as can be reproduced in English, "Hyeno-do-heeon" (the ch as in German), means hotel or restaurant, and the second, pronounced "Pel-op-onesos" (accent on the third syllable), is the province of Greece, commonly called the Morea, from which the proprietor and most of the guests came. And they are not classical Greeks by any manner of means, for when I "tried them" with a few lines from the Iliad (pronounced as at Ann Harbor before the war) they laughed till their eyes were wet, and at the end of two hours of that sort of thing they begged me to come again and pleasantly assured me they had not had so much fun since they came to New York. Degenerate successors of Pericles and Xenophon! who cannot understand their own language spoken with western purity.

They were unanimous in one point, that the Greeks are the poorest people in New York, as there is no business here they are used to except selling fruit, and that they will return to Hellas as soon as they get money enough. I was surprised to find that all were farmers and vine growers at home—no sailors among them, and very few Greek sailors in the city. For further information I called on Hon. Demetrius N. Botassi, Greek consul at 115 Pearl street, and found him an extremely agreeable and intelligent gentleman, who has been twenty five years in the United States.

"There is no Greek church in New York," said Mr. Botassi; "there was one for twelve years maintained by the Russian government, but it was closed for want of patronage. There is no 'pappas' (priest) and no school, but there are some twenty two educated Greeks living here, and three large firms: Ralli Bros., importers of East India goods and exporters of cotton and petroleum; [illegible] & [illegible] Fachiri, exporters of cotton, and [illegible] Vallieri & Negroponte, large importers of wool and exporters of cotton. Except the few residents all the 500 Greeks are a floating population, all intending to return to Greece.

"You call them Greeks, but many of them do not know what you mean. Greek and Grecian are barbarous words not known at home. They are Hellenes. The only real Greek church—[illegible]—is in New Orleans, with a real Hellenist priest. All others called so are only Russian. My [illegible] and father in law built that church in New Orleans twenty two years ago. [illegible] sympathy with the Russians because we are coreligionists, and more because our Queen Olga is Russian, a daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine. She is the best of women and very much beloved—a very good kind and charitable woman.

"Now you might read all Greek [illegible] as well as English, and yet not [illegible] call for a glass of water in Athens. No; indeed, you would perhaps call it [illegible]—ah, that is most barbarous. All this [illegible] Greek here is shocking [illegible] stuff. It was invented by Erasmus, the great German scholar, early in the Sixteenth century, and no one knew any better, for our country was then a subject province of Turkey and had no great scholars. But now we have schools and academies [illegible], and the real pronunciation is known and ought to be adopted."

"Is not Greece a rather barren land compared with what it was in classic times?"

"Oh no, the Morea is remarkably fertile, and the rest of the kingdom is improving fast. When the Turks saw they would have to give up the country they cut down the trees and destroyed the vineyards so much soil was washed away and a large area [illegible]. As we plant and improve the country [illegible] gains fast and the population increases. There is really no need for the Hellenes to emigrate. There are now about [illegible]00,000 true Hellenes in Greece itself, that is, in the kingdom, but there are 6,000,000 more in the neighboring countries. In all the cities in the Hellespont and Black sea, in Ionia or Asia Minor and all the cities down to Alexandria are many educated Hellenes. [illegible] I think, in my city on this [illegible]."

There is a retired didaskalos (teacher) in the city whose name is Diogenes and his Greek is much nearer a classical standard than is that of Roosevelt street. Indeed the prevailing "fad" among educated Hellenes is to speak as much of the ancient language as possible and to coin from it words for modern things, names for which were adopted from other languages. For instance, the common people call a steamer "to vapore," but the educated call it "atmoploion"; [illegible] a young ladies' seminary is "parthenon"; [illegible] gas light is "aeriophoton" (air light), the senators call [illegible] and the supreme court "areopagos." If, therefore, an American classical scholar will spend a day or two in changing his pronunciation, he can converse fairly well with an educated modern Greek.

J. H. BEADLE.

THE ATLANTA BARRACKS

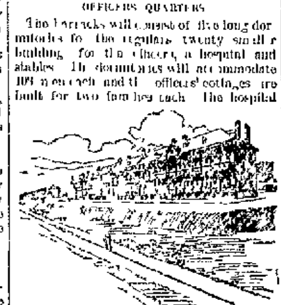
Buildings for Uncle Sam's Soldiers—A Refuge for Fever Patients.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 17.—The yellow fever scourge which has prevailed in Florida and other points in the south this season makes a brief sketch of Uncle Sam's big barracks at Atlanta interesting. These barracks are now in process of erection and will probably be ready for occupancy early next spring. Assistant Quartermaster J. W. Jacobs is the engineer in charge and the work is being pushed forward rapidly.

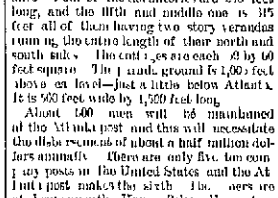
OFFICERS' QUARTERS

The barracks will consist of five long dormitories for the regulars, twenty smaller buildings for the officers, a hospital and stables. The dormitories will accommodate 108 men each and the officers' cottages are built for two families each. The hospital has room for fifty patients, with an isolation ward for contagious diseases. The buildings were designed by Quartermaster Jacobs, and are of brick and very substantial in appearance. Four of the dormitories are 215 feet long, and the fifth and middle one is 315 feet, all of them having two story verandas running the entire length of their north and south sides. The cottages are each 40 by 60 feet square. The parade ground is 1,000 feet above sea level—just a little below Atlanta. It is 500 feet wide by 1,500 feet long.



TWO OF THE DORMITORIES

About 500 men will be maintained at the Atlanta post and this will necessitate the disbursement of about a half million dollars annually. There are only five ten company posts in the United States and the Atlanta post makes the sixth. The others are at Leavenworth, Kan.; Riley, Kan.; San Antonio, Tex.; Assiniboine, M. T., and Keogh, M. T. The government is preparing to build similar posts at Chicago and Denver, but the Atlanta post, which is the only ten company station in the south, will be the first completed. It is probable the government will send a band and establish regimental headquarters. If this is done the barracks will be a popular summer afternoon resort for Georgians.



THE HOSPITAL.

The occupation of the post will be gradual, as its construction has been gradual. Of the half million dollars required to complete the buildings, water works, etc., about $200,000 has been expended.

It is intended to use the post as a refuge during a yellow fever epidemic in the government posts in the south, and Atlanta was selected as the site for the barracks with this end partly in view, as that dread disease cannot live in the mountains of North Georgia. The present scourge will, no doubt, hasten the completion of the post.

Some of Connecticut's Rich Men.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 11.—E. E. Salisbury and ex-President Woolsey of Yale are among New Haven's millionaires. They are rated by [illegible]. Mr. Salisbury is known in some of the colleges of Europe as an American savant and is professor of Sanskrit in Yale university. He lives in a house on Church street, a thoroughfare leading to Hillhouse avenue from the center of the city. He has traveled in the old world, and his dwelling is enriched with his purchase of costly statuary and books. His refinement of taste and knowledge of [illegible] have been thoroughly enjoyed owing to his ample means. The foundation of his wealth commenced many years ago through a large tract of land near Boston harbor, being reclaimed from waste and marsh and now largely covered by buildings. Professor Salisbury is about 70 years old, of courtly demeanor and he is a prominent member of university society in New Haven. His hair is white and silky.

Miss Hillhouse belongs to the well known family after whose progenitor Hillhouse avenue was named. The broad, well kept avenue, bordered by elms a hundred [illegible], is the loveliest walk in the city. The land gradually rises until it reaches the residence of Miss Hillhouse, her residence being picturesquely placed on a hill and surrounded with a grove of large trees. Miss Hillhouse declined an offer of $60,000 for her homestead and grounds. Although her income is very large the lady is not prodigal in her disbursements. She is probably worth a million.

[illegible] Wallingham, the largest land holder in the United States and estimated to be worth $8,000,000, has for his summer residence a fine house with precious grounds at Savin Rock just outside the city line. His home is the finest dwelling in the state and cost over half a million. It is occupied by his family [illegible]. Mr. Wallingham made his money in [illegible] and his [illegible] interests [illegible] one of which he recently purchased in New Mexico, consisting of 17,500 acres. He is believed to own over 2,000,000 acres of grazing land. He has also large investments in profitable real estate in several western cities.

HENRY PECK.

SOMETHING ABOUT SAVANNAH

Its Early History—Present Commercial Importance—Attractive Features.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Gen. Sir James Oglethorpe was one of those fortunate philanthropists who builded better than they knew. It is not quite an hundred and fifty-six years since he, a fine, brave English gentleman of George the Second's time, followed by five score and eleven sturdy colonists, breasted a rough ocean to establish on Savannah river the first settlement in that luxuriant territory now, and not unfitly, called the Empire State of the South. Landing was made early in February, 1733, at Yamacraw Bluff, an abrupt rise of forty feet extending fully a mile along the river and at a bird flight distance of thirteen miles from the open sea. Here the voyagers cut right and left and for half a league into the pine forest. They laid out broad main thoroughfares at right angles, with narrower rear and side streets and spacious breathing places, the latter forming one of the most admirable public park systems in any municipality on the American continent.

Such was the beginning. Greatly has Savannah grown and prospered in its second century. Its estimated population at this writing is 48,000. Of these one-third have been added since the date of our last national census. Within the past five years an average of 800 new buildings per annum have been erected. The modern tenements of all classes rank with the best, equal cost and ornate finish, in the principal northern cities. Savannah's hotel accommodations are keeping pace with the increased travel to and from Florida and the Gulf ports. A superbly appointed caravansary, with its drawing room facing the Jasper monument, is to be one of the new local attractions in 1889.

Commercially the records of Savannah are well worth studying. An enormous volume of business has been created since 1870. In fact, this, the leading naval stores station of the world and the second cotton shipping port in America, now does an export trade aggregating nearly $60,000,000. It must be remembered that this vast bulk of merchandise is all handled by the Georgia Central railroad and Ocean Steamship company, and the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, which together form the greatest land and water transportation system of the south. Another freight and passenger carrying channel is just developing in the interest of what is to be known as the Atlanta, Atlantic and Great Western railroad, which plans to have trains running from Savannah to Atlanta by the midsummer of 1889. This is only part of the long talked of project to connect the west and northwest markets with Savannah by tapping the Tennessee river at Sheffield, Ala., and from that point by steamboats to the Ohio, thence to Cairo on the Mississippi river to St. Louis and up the Missouri's turbid waters to Jefferson City.

What was until lately a very serious drawback in Savannah's prosperity has been almost entirely removed. I refer to its malarial swamp lands. By a liberal appropriation of Chatham county's tax receipts for marsh draining the health of the city has advanced in favorable ratio, much valuable acreage has been reclaimed and since 1885 devoted to vegetable planting and trucking. The truck farms on the lowlands environing Savannah have been highly profitable, their annual output largely adding to the freight business of steamers from that port to New York and Boston.

It was on the 24th of July at noon that Savannah's first bale of the new cotton crop of 1888 was sold in front of the Cotton exchange. Fifteen cents a pound was paid for it. The staple was of excellent quality and classed "strictly middling." Last year the first bale was not received until Aug. 6. The cotton shipment from Savannah has aggregated as high as 1,097,000 bales. It is just 100 years since the first bale was exported. The first wharf on the Savannah river was built about 1757. This present year more than a million of tonnage will be at the commodious docks. The new wharves of the Georgia Central railroad embrace about thirty acres, one third of which is platform on piles and one sixth covered sheds. There are three immense warehouses for cotton storage and a grain elevator with a capacity of 213,000 bushels. Nearly one thousand laborers are employed during the busy season.

In the Georgia rice fields prospects are very bright this year and the crop will be uniformly good. Plantations on the Altamaha, Satilla and other rivers are indicating a fine yield. The heavily increased freights of the Ocean Steamship company have compelled the building of a new vessel, the City of Birmingham, which has been fitted up especially for carrying pig iron from the interior mines loaded at Savannah for sea transit. This new steamer was built and launched at Chester, on Delaware, and has but recently made its trial trip. The frequent shoaling in the Savannah river caused by the peculiar manner in which certain railroad wharves have been built, is a considerable annoyance to deep draught ships, and it is a common sight to see huge dredging machines at work lowering the bottom. On these shoals a difference of seven feet has been noticed between high and low water.

The beautiful Forest City is lighted at evening by electricity, which radiates from numerous lofty, iron skeleton towers erected at various points. The general effect of this illumination is very pleasing. A belt line of street cars and parallel cross town lines drawn by clean limbed mules enable residents and visitors to reach any quarter of Savannah or its suburbs in a brief space of time. A week and more could be profitably spent on foot, in horse cars or more pretentious conveyances. There is much to note and remember, for Savannah is brimful of historic interest. Bull street, named in honor of a distinguished South Carolinian of colonial days, runs from the river bluff to Forsyth park, in which splendid public garden may be found many fine specimens of the original pines of Yamacraw Bluff. In Johnson square is the monument to Gen. Nathaniel Greene of revolutionary fame. It was laid [illegible] years ago but left without [illegible] until the spring of 1886. The monument to Count Pulaski, the corner stone of which was laid by Lafayette in 1825, is in Monterey square. Other monuments on the list of [illegible] commemorate Sergt. William Jasper, the Confederate dead, and W. W. Gordon, the eminent projector of Savannah's railway arteries.

The Historical society's hall, the [illegible] academy with their antique book and art collections, the old theatre (built in 1803), the Oglethorpe barracks, the Chatham [illegible] (dating back a century) and various church edifices of more or less imposing architecture will all hold a stranger's attention. Manufacturing establishments are springing up like mushrooms. [illegible] railway are observable and the celebrated Ten Broeck and Thunderbolt racetracks may be easily visited by the races.

But the half of Savannah's attractive features cannot be told in ordinary newspaper space. To its semi-tropical [illegible]. Between the blissful [illegible] of the [illegible] and shell terraced [illegible] column might be devoted and yet the surpassing natural beauty of this most lovely of suburban cemeteries be left undescribed.

HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

SLAUGHTER OF FOWLS

A Difference Between Amateur and fessional Work—The Chicago Wa

Killing a chicken is a feat that few care to undertake a second time not half so easy as it looks. A man out experience may approach his confidently seize it by the neck vise like grip and swing it round his and shoulders until he is tired or poor chick ceases to flop her win wiggle her feet and the chances a the half strangled bird will go cav all over the back yard the instant laid on the ground. Its slayer the sweats and covered with dust and er chases it around a circle and fi after a number of desperate plunge gains his grip on the limp but unb ued.

Take the ax and cut its hea John," suggests his wife, who has an interested but silent spectator attempted slaughter. John acts up advice with a promptness that that he knows a good thing. The procured and again the wriggling imprisoned. John carries it triump to a block of wood, lays its neck evenly as the muscular contortions body and legs will permit and then the keen blade for the fatal blow scends with unerring aim and the head rolls off the block. But before has time to congratulate himself success of his expedient the head one flutter that is its last and stream *of blood hardly bigger than* ing needle spurts from the gaping into his eyes and stains his whit front a deep red. Then he vows grunt that will hardly bear repro that he has killed his last chicke the victim is an aged and tough he a steel spring neck and extraor vitality the work of slaughter more difficult. This is the way kills a chicken intended for his ow

Down on South Water street th fourteen chicken slaughter house turn out an average of about thousand dead birds every twent hours. The process is simpler an rapid. There is an institution ne corner of Clark street which al ready to kill off the feathered tribe rate of 10,000 a day in the busy chicken meat warrants the wh slaughter. The chickens are brou the place by thousands and turned in immense coops that occupy floors and there they crow and clu eat corn until the remorseless hand professional butcher closes on their When this happens there is no ti another crow. The needle like p the keen knife that the butcher car his right hand is deftly inserted the victim's ear and the next inst lifeless body is shooting through [illegible] to the floor where the ing room is located. It is all done briefest part of a second, as will be readily understood when it is stat this butcher can kill [illegible] 10,000 chickens in a day hours. It does not make any di to him whether the victim is a chicken or an old decrepit hen. On [illegible] plunge of his k the other.

But it is in the plumping room [illegible] chance to exhibit [illegible] of this department always half filled with wet feathe big iron tank full of boiling wate this the bodies of the birds are dip first as they fall from the butchers and after they have been there minute they are pulled out by t and stripped of their feathers. requires but two sweeps of little hand and the bird denu flung into a cooling box. From they go downstairs to another cool where they are packed for ship Chicago Herald.

Artisans' Dwellings in Franc

In connection with the strikes in and the general movement working classes which they it is interesting to note some efforts to improve workmen's dwe ings. At Rouen a society formed with a capital of £20,000 has erected [illegible] blocks town capable of accommodating families. At Lyons a built five blocks accommodating families. The rents are fixed at the average [illegible] of the several di but the tenants have complete s arrangements and a good wate into the bargain. In each case of the company visits ever once a week with a view of re complaints and entering into with the tenants. Th have succeeded so far in p on the capital invested.

A feature of the scheme at that a portion of the capital was p by the [illegible] and it to induce similar bodies at Marsei elsewhere to do likewise. But ev will be a long time before France with England in provision of s dwellings for the working classes Journal des Debats.

Method of Electric Writing

A small needle is vibrated to and the alternate currents. Attached end of the needle is a siphon als hundredth part of an inch in di Through which ink flows constantly point of the siphon rests on of paper which is automatically under it and as the needle vibrat marks the vibrations in zigza on the paper. The operator re signals off as they pass before h writes them on the usual blank attendant coils up the paper miles [illegible]. There is no noise Morse instrument and no The paper goes along continu when the operator at the other end cable has a message to transmit right ahead with it. The sending tor sits to the right of the receiv manipulates two keys side by s for the positive and the other negative current. There is no so instrument except the keys, a operator has no means of knowin well he is doing except that when not reach the other end distinc sending operator there notifies ceiver at this end, who tells his a where to repeat from.

A Morse operator unacquainte cable work would think the operator was merely drumming keys as there appears to be no about it to the uninitiated.—No World

Anaesthetic revelation is the which according to Mr. Xenos Cla been applied to the sensation of from the anaesthetic effects of ether. For one brief instant, just the complete return of consciousn subject invariably has an intense tion of what seems to him at the true explanation of the universe.— aw Traveler

LOCAL NEWS.

—Ira Frey is in the city

—B F Waples was at Columbus Thursday on a business trip

—Miss Belle Loyle of Mt Gilead is the guest of Marion friends

—G W Kenan of Upper Sandusky was in the city on business

—Fred Zander, of Upper Sandusky was in the city taking in the fair

—A M Fiddler left for Washington C H on business for the Huber company

—A ten pound son was born to Mr and Mrs Tom Kramer Tuesday morning

—Ed Underwood is now behind the counter in Hartman & Son's grocery

—John Denny, of Cleveland a brother of Miss Mame Denny, is visiting in this city

—Mrs Isaac Brighman a resident of West Marion is seriously ill with typhoid fever

—Mr S Stingle of Defiance has accepted a position as salesman at Strelitz's clothing house

—A Tallman left for Columbus Thursday morning to drive Scioto Girl in the Centennial races

—Dr Campbell of LaRue left Marion Tuesday morning for New York City to visit relatives

—Mrs Rev W R Seaman and children, of Mendon, O are visiting at the home of W L Clement

—J G Miller has taken a chair at Fred Isaleib's and will barber there during the fall and winter

—Mr and Mrs Gotchell of Warsaw, Ind, are guests of Mr and Mrs J D Bishop, on south Main street

The Grimm block on south Main street, is receiving a coat of paint which improves the looks very much

—Mrs L W Ireland is making a visit at her parents home, near Tiro, and will remain a couple weeks

—No 9 on the Bee Line came in pretty well loaded with people to attend the fair Thursday and Friday

—Miss Clara Kappolt of Upper Sandusky is the guest of Misses Etta and Susie Fies on south Main street

—J C Johnston was at Marysville Wednesday forenoon arguing a case before the Circuit court in session there

—Miss Hattie Cribbin and Miss Lizzie Widowson, of Wellington, O, are guests of Mrs J W Shroll on Main street

—Miss Hattie Warner of Medina Ohio, is visiting at the home of her brother W F Warner, on Mt Vernon avenue

—Misses Nettie Zuck, Cora Straub and Clyde Huggins and Mrs H A Emery were visitors at the Ohio Centennial Thursday

—Mrs L Stern and children of New York City, who have been visiting at the home of J Strelitz, left for Columbus Thursday

—H C Wagner formerly a Marionite, but now of Portland Ind is visiting in this city, the guest of his father in law Lew Gunn

—The remains of Mrs Emma Morehead were taken from the cemetery vault and interred in Marion cemetery Friday afternoon at two o clock

—Mrs F J Studebaker and daughter of Marseilles Mrs J Boyer and Cora Rhoads, of Hepburn, were the guests of J E Rhoads and family on south East street

—Dr Raffensperger received a telegram Thursday announcing the death of his uncle H J Raffensperger at Ann Arbor Mich Mr R was formerly a resident of this city

—David Hummer was stricken down suddenly with a congestive chill and kidney trouble Wednesday afternoon Dave is seriously ill but not necessarily fatal as was reported

—E A Lohman of Greenville O arrived in the city Wednesday for the purpose of playing clarionet with the Mechanics band Paul Brauns also joined the band and orchestra temporarily this week to fill the vacancy caused by R Wissler severing his connection with the organization

—Rev G H Davis has returned from Conference held at Toledo accompanied by Rev I W White of Bellefontaine Rev Davis has been re-appointed to Marion charge and will begin his year's labor after three weeks visit in Franklin Co Rev White will preach at Quinn chapel tonight at 8 o clock

—Two Caledonia youths were pulled in by Detective Caldwell and Officer Masterson Wednesday night, for jumping Erie trains On Wednesday, also one young fellow from Lockwood and one from Springfield were jailed here on the same offense There is to be an effort made to stop the dangerous and unlawful work of jumping trains, and these arrests will go a long ways toward doing it

—Rev F M Munson has resigned his position as Rector of St Paul's Episcopal church in this city to accept a like relation to the St Mary's Episcopal church in Cleveland There are many regrets over Mr Munson's resignation as his pastorate has been universally satisfactory here but he has been honored with a higher call and those who would much rather he had remained are also ready to offer congratulations Rev Munson will be here a couple weeks yet at least

—Great alarm exists in Morrow and Knox counties over the introduction of cattle having the Texas fever Dealers at Chesterville, Morrow county bought two car loads of Texas cattle at Cincinnati They sold to a number of parties but in a few days those sold were taken sick and died, and a number of native cattle on the farms with those from Texas also died Examination showed that it was a clear case of Texas fever, and rigid measures have been taken to prevent its spread, but there is great alarm

☞When money is scarce it is sometimes easier to exchange property than to sell If you are not exactly satisfied with your Real Estate come and see us and if you are disposed to pay for our trouble we will undertake your case

CHASE & HUNTER

—Underwear and Hosiery cheap at Seffners

—A LaTourrette is suffering from an attack of pneumonia

—Beautiful Persian Beaver and other fine all wool Shawls, at Seffner Bros

—W Z Davis was attending the Central Ohio M E Conference at Kenton Friday

—The Centennial block is being made three stories high, except over Mr Vails apartment

—Mrs D McMurtrie, of [illegible], is visiting at the home of her parents Mr and Mrs A LaTourrette

—Dr Vough and Frank Wells of Delaware, were visitors at the fair Thursday guests of the Misses Roberts

—Extra Wide Henriettas and Broadcloths in Black and New Fall Shades sold very cheap at Seffner Bros'

—Seal Plush Sacques and Jackets, all Bright New Wraps We carried none over from last season Seffner Bros

—Wm Hildreth, of Exeter, Neb, was taking in the fair Friday in company with Chris Hunter, whom he is visiting

—Fine Red and White all wool Blankets Gray Blankets and extra good Home made Comforts very cheap at Seffner Bros'

—Elder Dowling of Kenton, was called here to preach a funeral sermon on Thursday, and remained a day to greet his many friends

—Dr Mincer has arrived from Detroit and will remain a few days at his residence, 26 Silver street, and will examine your eyes free of charge

—Willis Nellans, of Butler Kansas, was taking in the fair Mr Nellans was formerly a Caledonian, but has spent the past ten years in Kansas

—Mr and Mrs A G Snyder, of Piqua, who have been visiting Mrs J G Robinson on south East street, left Friday for Canada and the East

—Ladies and Misses Newmarkets Ladies' Raglans, Children's Fine Cloaks, Mojeskas, Children's School Cloaks, Jackets etc, all sold Extremely Low at Seffner Bros

—Mrs Abigail Ellis mother of Mrs Chris Smith, died at her home in Cleveland Thursday morning aged 79 years The remains were taken to Springfield, Vt, for interment Friday

—Mrs Sarah Smith, residing at the home of her son in law Clark Clendenen, between Marion and Claridon, died Tuesday night aged 67 years The funeral occurred at Claridon Thursday

—Police Court record shows fifteen arrests Thursday, all of which were cases of drunk or disorderly ones Eight of the unfortunates, including one drunken woman, spent Thursday night in the city prison

—Bucyrus Forum Considering we are having a fair this week the good weather comes under the head of remarkable The fair skies and cool atmosphere are accounted for by some as due to the fact that the Marion County Fair is also held this week It is a historical matter that it was never known to rain or frown upon a Marion fair

—A colored "gemmen" was pulled in Thursday night for appropriating to his own use a horse and buggy belonging to Sherman Uncapher The coon coolly captured Mr Uncapher's rig and was driving about the city as though he owned it and had broken one of the wheels when found and arrested He will probably journey to the work house

—A great many of the machine and implement men who had charge of the exhibits at the fair made a big kick on paying admission to the grounds. Indeed a number of them desired to move off the grounds and make a free exhibit in some field The question of complimentary tickets is a vexed one and it is difficult to satisfactorily deal with it!

— While in Columbus taking in the Centennial we were very much pleased to see the interest manifested by Whipps Bros in the exhibit of Marion county's products They deserve double credit for their efforts, from the fact that other counties have appropriated ten times the amount toward making a display, and Marion county's show of grains fruits and vegetables was superior to a majority of the different county exhibits at the Centennial

—A bold theft was perpetrated on the fair grounds Thursday night but it resulted much more fortunate than is usually the case During the night thieves broke into Floral hall and stole the premium overcoat and suit of clothes valued at $40 belonging to Strelitz and carrying the stolen goods to the vicinity of the track stables they wrapped them in straw and buried them in a manure pile At daybreak next morning a workman began hauling the manure away and discovered the hidden goods They were unsoiled and soon placed in good shape on exhibition again

Probate Court

Adam Ploch and Alma Albright licensed to marry

Sylvester George and Hannah E Seiter licensed to marry

John H Lepp and Ella Burkhart licensed to marry

Jacob G Leffler appointed executor of the will of Jacob Heffler deceased

Wm Hudson filed inventory and appraisement as administrator of both the estate of Wm Hudson, deceased and Henry Hudson, deceased

A Card

The affectionate kindness and sincere attention of friends and neighbors in our recent affliction in the loss of our dear daughter Adda entitle them to the expression of our deepest thankfulness and will forever place us under obligations which we feel we will never be able amply to repay Words cannot express our deep sense of gratitude on this occasion and they will never be forgotten

LOUIS F RAICHLEY
ELIZABETH K RAICHLEY

Better Than Suicide

Professor Arnold says "An incurable dyspeptic is justified in committing suicide" We will guarantee to cure any dyspeptic within three months by Acker's English Dyspepsia Tablets

J Denison & Co

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE

Ex Gov Charles L Noyes Formally Opens the Campaign in Marion with a Rousing and Eloquent Speech

City Hall was full Friday night to listen to Ex Governor Charles F Noyes expound the principles of Republicanism and the most expectant auditor could not have been disappointed with the entertainment received

W Z Davis presented the speaker who after a few introductory remarks commenced a review of the acts of the present administration Civil service reform, the delight of the heart of the Mugwump as practiced by the administration, was not what was promised The Democracy had broken faith and disregarded its promises The speaker was not content he had no objection to the removal of a crippled Republican Union soldier if he was replaced by a crippled Democratic Union soldier The speaker was most eloquent when talking to the old soldiers and his sentiments found response by loud applause and vociferous cheering

The tariff question was discussed in a lucid style the speaker did not bewilder with figures so difficult to accept, but produced arguments comprehensive and satisfactory The Democracy stood on the platform of 1884 re-affirmed and interpreted by the Mills bill and the President's December message, which meant free trade pure and simple. We had gotten Mr Cleveland and his party where we wanted them on a square issue, which they could not dodge The Republican party proposed to retain the protective tariff Free trade was inimical to the interests of labor To adopt British free trade as proposed by Democracy, meant the closing of American factories or the reduction of American wages to the European standard The Democracy cried monopoly but what was monopoly? Was it not to have something that someone else could not have? There was no monopoly of manufactures, all could manufacture who choosed, thus competition resulted, and competition reduced the cost of the manufactured article Mr Noyes said in substance that protection benefitted the farmer as well as the laborer that the farmer found a home market for 94 per cent of his products and that to increase the wages of the laborer was to increase the market price of farm products He pictured the home of protected American workmen, with its comforts and conveniences, and compared it with the desolate hovels of free trade Europe's laborers He said that there was every hope to lead the youth of America on to greatness, that the chances of the poor seemed better than those of the rich, with the luxuries and seductive allurements of wealth to lead them astray, for behind the poor boy there was ever a skeleton hand to push him on to greatness This was the pride of America

The speaker referred to the abuse of the veto power by the President, he had used that power more than all the Presidents from Washington down Grant had vetoed five pension bills—three because the beneficiaries were already on the general pension roll and two because they were deserters, Hayes vetoed none, Garfield none Arthur none," but Grover Cleveland had used the veto power over four hundred times!

The surplus was troubling the Democracy there was some doubt about the amount of that surplus it had been estimated from one hundred and forty millions down to twelve millions The speaker thought the Democrats could handle a surplus better than they could a deficiency He would recommend the pensioning of every soldier who fought for the preservation of the Union and was honorably discharged Some of the surplus he would apply to the fortification of our valuable seaboards and make them impregnable to the attacks of the ships of any nation and he would build American navy vessels of American wood and American iron by American hands and manned by American seamen that as they glided the ocean waves they would carry with them the dignity of a great and prosperous nation

Mr Noyes made quite a lengthy speech and was listened to with close attention throughout He was both able and eloquent and was received with much enthusiasm At the conclusion of the speech three cheers were given for Harrison and Morton, and the meeting adjourned

TWO TRAMPS

Shoot at Trainmen—They are Arrested but Break Jail and Escape

[Delaware Herald]

The Upper Sandusky Union says that on the night of September 18th two tramps were put off a south bound freight train on the C, H V & T road between Carey and Alvada This so enraged the tramps that they began shooting into the caboose The train was stopped and the crew started in pursuit of the desperadoes, but failed to catch them The tramps then went to Alvada where they boarded another train by getting into a box car The train men having been apprised of the attack on the other train and on seeing them get into the car a brakeman cautiously closed the door and made them prisoners On the train arriving at Upper Sandusky the two tramps were turned over to the officers and were locked up in the city prison Detective Norris arrived the next day to take the tramps to Tiffin, but during the night one of them picked the lock of his cell and after getting out took an ax and knocked the lock off the cell door containing his companion and then made good their escape

Lost $100

A successful robbery is reported to have been committed at the fair grounds, Wednesday afternoon The man who runs the ring-cane bazar claims to have had a bag of money which he says amounted to $140 and which was exposed as an attraction to the surroundings During the afternoon some bold cuss made a rush for the bag and was escaping when he was discovered and pursued across the grounds until he vanished beyond the fence In the rush for escape $100 of the prize was dropped which the owner procured, but claims to be out $40 Whether the bag contained more than the $140, or whether the theft was not premeditated and arranged for a little advertising excitement will probably remain a mystery

JERSEY COW FRAUD

How Several Marion Gentlemen Were Seduced into a Jersey Cow Transaction and Swindled—An $8000 Fraud

A swindle of proportions that outrival Bohemian oats has come to light after having been worked on unsuspecting Marionites to the tune of about $8000 in actual fraud The medium this time is not vegetable but animal, and the innocent and pleasant little Jersey cow is the wool over the swindled eyes

Last spring a fellow landed here from the hills of Vermont and at once became agreeable and friendly with creamery people He soon advertised himself as an agent for Jersey cows and their rare worth in localities where creameries flourished was ably set forth by the said agent The Jersey milk contained a paying per cent of cream and creameries paid on test measure Several became interested in the Jersey cow enterprise and George Myers was sent to headquarters to find if things were all right Mr Myers became enthusiastic after his visit and bought twenty cows Mr Huber bought several E Kimble bought a good lot and various other persons invested expecting to push the Jersey dairy enterprise "for there was millions in it" These gentlemen bought on this plan For a cow whose milk tested 15 per cent cream they were to pay $37 50 and for each additional per cent made in test $2 50 was to be added so a 20 per cent test made a $50 cow 30 per cent a $75 cow and so on But the agent led all to believe that 20 per cent was the maximum average and the cows would not cost over $50 per head

Last week eighty five head landed here the buyers divided them and they were soon duly and fairly tested Imagine if you can the way some blinded eyes were opened when they found the cows testing 55, 60 and 65 per cent, making their cost about $100 more per head than the represented price Every cow tested away up terribly up, and the bunch figures up $8000 more than the buyers expected

Some of the victims have already managed to compromise settling for about $40 per head a figure that makes the loss about $25 per head There may be a general compromise for though expensive that seems the cheapest way out of the trouble

Claridon Adelaide

John Nichols of Fayette county, Ill visited friends in this vicinity last week

Reports current are to the effect that there will be a wedding in Adelaide—may be three or four—before many weeks

Mrs Wm Kay left for LaRue last Saturday to visit with her mother

Olliver, Thomas and Billy Williams returned from the Centennial Saturday last

Orlando Weiss is laid up with a weak back—from stooping to the corn shocks

Mrs Hattie Smith returned last Friday after a pleasant visit with friends in Columbus and Prospect

The Conway Geddis wedding was an elegant affair Space forbids us saying more than that nothing could have been improved that all enjoyed themselves and will not soon forget the occasion and that the presents were handsome and unusually expensive The happy couple left at 4 o clock a m on a short tour to Cincinnati and other points

Mr and Mrs Wm Howser of Hudson county are visiting the family of Jacob Howser

While Dr Bruton accompanied by Miss Flora Devore was driving on the evening of the 20th the buggy broke and spilled them out and otherwise impeded their progress but did no serious damage

A C Mitchell of Columbus, in the employ of a New York photograph firm, is spending a few days canvassing Claridon

Peter Crowell formerly of this place but now of Coffee county, Kas, is visiting his sister Mrs Joseph Smithson

Died, at the residence of Clark Clendenen, on Sept 25th aged 67 years, Mrs Sarah Smith after a long illness from a complication of diseases Funeral to be held at new M E Church Claridon on the 27th at 10 o clock a m

Mrs Hipshire of Iowa is visiting her brother, Henry Fagleburger of Claridon

September 25th   X

Badly Cut by a Corn Cutter

[Delaware Gazette]

On Saturday afternoon about 5 o clock a man named Chauncy Casart, aged 35 years and residing on the John Watson farm, north of Radnor where he is employed, met with a most serious accident which while maiming him for life may prove more serious It seems that at the time above mentioned Mr Casart was assisting in working a patent corn cutter a short distance from Mr Watson's home A young boy was driving the horse, which becoming frightened, started to run off with the machine Casart in trying to catch the boy and save him from falling upon the fastly revolving knives was himself caught, and the result was that the cruel blades entered his leg midway between the ankle and knee cutting upward frightfully mangling the knee joint Dr Gorsline was first called to the assistance of the injured man, and with others removed him to the home of Mr Watson, when Dr Gilden, of Prospect was summoned The Doctor upon examination decided to amputate the limb above the knee joint, which was done

The unfortunate victim is a man of family and is very poor This terrible calamity falls quite heavily upon his now sorely afflicted family

An Elegant Substitute

For oils, salts, pills, and all kinds of bitter nauseous medicines is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs Recommended by leading Physicians Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco Cal

Sold by H C Hoberman & Co and F H Flocken & Co, druggists

Total strength of the Ohio national guard is [illegible], of which [illegible] were present at the recent encampment Universal desire to have the state purchase the camping grounds near Columbus will result in a bill when the legislature meets and favorable action is expected

Anna Dickinson's political speeches in Indiana are drawing great crowds that come more out of curiosity than politics She is speaking in the northern part of the state now

THE COUNTY SHOW

THE MARION COUNTY FAIR MEETS WITH THE USUAL SUCCESS

The Big Exhibition Proves an Attraction to Thousands and Marion County Holds Its Own as Having the Most Attractive of County Fairs—The Proceedings as Reported Daily

Wednesday—Entry [illegible]

The fair really opened today The areas of exhibits were placed in order Tuesday and shaped for visitors and the inspecting committees, and today things look as though they are arranged for the occasion As one enters the fair grounds he sees about the usual sight The first view the eye meets is the machinery display—the threshers and engines the reapers and mowers the plows cultivators and pumps and everything else in that line and in great variety

Pass the machinery, the salesmen of all kinds the Yankee boy and numerous other fakes and enter Art Hall which is crowded more than ever before The east side has every inch of available space taken up in the marvelous display of needle and knitted work and the west side is richer in real art than ever before

From here one goes to Floral Hall and finds the nicest floral display ever made in the county S Wilson & Son's display and P J Bilbos as well as some minor ones, are very nice In this hall is the novel display of centennial relics the utensils of years ago and they attract much interest H Ackerman has a large exhibit, Romoser & McNally have a fine display of stoves, as have also Fox and Salter and it is difficult to say which of the three excels Frame & Brecher have a very creditable exhibit in their line Strelitz is represented Fahey and Markert, Schoenlaub & Co are on hand and Knapp's Saddlery makes a good showing The Singer people have a neat as well as large display just outside the east entrance to the hall

Vegetable Hall is filled with an exhibit of high order indeed it is not excelled anywhere Of course Mr Bland takes the lead

Carriage Hall is not so full as usual some of the displays in that line being left outside

The poultry show is rarely large and good, too The sheep are about as numerous as usual—though fewer and the cattle show is about ordinary in merit Hogs are few and the show in that line is away below the average but the horse department makes up for all that loss

AWARDS—HORSE DEPARTMENT

Thoroughbreds—Stallion Cash Mouser, mare Ben Sudley

Standard Breds—Stallion four years old, D H Harvey, 1st, W T Davis 2d stallion, two years old, J H Thomas 1st no second mare four years old F T Monnett, 1st, W A Davis, 2d mare three years old Frank Conn 1st no second, mare two years old J B Brower 1st no second mare, one year old Harry Young 1st sucking mare colt, D H Harvey 1st

Gen'l Purpose Horses—Stallion, four year old James Emery 1st J W Emery 2nd, stallion three year old M J Everett 1st no second, spring stud colt, James Emery 1st Jno Refterer 2d, mare, four year old, N and J Uncapher 1st John Hogan 2d mare three year old, no first C H Seiter 2d, mare two year old, G L Merchant 1st John Berringer 2d spring mare colt John Berringer 1st J T Monnett 2d gelding four year old Dan'l Seiter 1st, no second gelding, two year old John Kraus 1st H Seiter 2d

Best pair, gen'l purpose horses, any sex, John Hogan 1st N and J Uncapher 2d

THE RACES

The county trot came off Wednesday for purse of $60, divided into $30 $20 and $10 I O Bilch, entered by A Tallman, won first—taking the first three straight heats Little Lady entered by Dr Scott, won second, and Little Ida, entered by J H Thomas took third The first heat was trotted in 2 49 the second in 2 46 the third in 2 41

The county pace was for a like purse, divided in same way Jack Brown, entered by Charles Brown won first—taking three first heats out of four Logan, entered by A Tallman won second and Whipsaw, entered by Burt and Harry Crow won third

Thursday—A Hummer

Everybody has been figuring with the prearranged notion that the fair this year was not to be largely attended, owing to the Centennials and the contemporaneous attractions but Marion proves able to hold her own Even on Wednesday the ticket sales were larger than they were on any Wednesday for the past four years and today, while the weather is not all that it could be wished, the crowd has gathered in about the usual number The ticket sales all forenoon were as brisk as ever before and Treasurer Rupp expects them to fully reach the watermarks of last year

The awards had nearly all been made up to noon today, the committees having been rarely prompt and their work meets approval

THE RACES

The races Thursday afternoon were full of interest and were enthusiastically watched by a large crowd

The 2 50 trot was contested by Mattie Hunter entered by S Schum Leopard Rose entered by George France, and Baby Mine entered by A Wissler, for purse of $120 divided $65 $35, and $20 Mattie Hunter won first by taking first place in the 1st, 2d, and 4th heats, Baby Mine came in 3d, 1st and 2d respectively and was given second and Leopard R won third by scoring 2d, 2d, 3d and 3d The time is given as follows 2 38¼, 2 38 2 32¼ 2 3

There were four entries in the free for all pace Harry G was entered by J J Williams, Donald R by J Y Mitchell Mystic S by J A McIlvain Sand Boy by D L Bell Mystic S won first money by scoring 1st, 1st, 2d and 1st respectively Harry G won second by scoring 4th, 3d, 1st and 2d, Donald R took third by scoring 2d 2d 3d and 3d, and Sand Boy failed to be placed The purse of $180 was divided into $80, $50 $30 and $20 The time was 2 27½, 2 28¾, 2 29½, 2 28¾

The running race was full of interest Ned O Hara was entered by J J Hughes, Marion Boy by C C Mouser, Lillie S by D B Prother Mouser's horse was the favorite and he proved a winner to his rich backers Marion Boy won the 1st 3d and 4th heats and first money Ned O Hara was an easy second by coming in 2d 1st [illegible] respectively The purse was $150 divided into $80 $40 $20 $15 The time of the heats was 1 48½ 1 47½ 1 50 and 1 50

Friday

Treasurer Rupp's ticket sales at the fair ground was nearly six thousand Thursday and a thousand is a low estimate for those who either purchased tickets down town or passed the gates without buying That is a large number at any time and when the weather is called to mind and the counter attractions are considered It is a highly pleasing attendance

The Awarding committees completed their work this forenoon and promptly at noon today was witnessed the greatest scene of the fair the parade of the premium stock

[We go to press too early to report Friday's races]

Tully

A number of persons who moved to the West years ago are here on a visit and most of them have been successful and done well Those here from Kansas are P Buthum, Jacob Banning, a Mr Dutton Isaac Clayton a Mr Gooding and wife and Joseph Marsh, from Nebraska are Ward Stevenson and wife and a Mr Marsh, from Missouri are Wm Irvin, John Gearhart and Mrs Arden from Iowa are Mr Lynn Mr Goodin Mr Cartifier and Mr Gooding, from Minnesota is W Potter There are several others here whose names we do not know Thirteen of the above named males are Republicans They all seem to be happy in meeting old friends and acquaintances and report favorably of the West

A good many went to the fair Thursday to see and be seen with no other interest in it I did not go, have went to but one State fair in my life and don't expect to ever go to another

I have 50 acres of pasture that has not been pastured this season Formerly I rented it to sheep men, but threatened free trade has set aside the sheep business and I will have to provide stock to get away with my surplus pasture

Some of our blooded Democrats say times are good, but the next thing you hear them say is that there is nothing in sheep, nor in wheat or oats and nothing in farming What is there anything in? We hear merchants and other men say that business is dull Why not if there is nothing in farming? All must come from the soil If Cleveland is elected and he carries out his policy four years' more experience will teach a lesson that all will feel and understand I was in the school of 1840, when Jackson's grip passed over the country It killed VanBaren, Jackson's successor—he was sold out with a rush and his policy reversed He only had 60 electoral votes and if we had not a solid south for Cleveland he would not have that many in November The same issue is now on trial before the people as in 1840 The people decided then in tones of thunder They will decide now in no uncertain voice See the storm cloud gathering in the distant horizon! It will break upon us in November—from California to Maine, it will sweep over New York, New Jersey and Connecticut with great force In Indiana they have the storm now, and results are felt and known Blaine, McKinley and Foraker are going out there to rejoice with those who rejoice, and to eulogize the people for their great wisdom and shake hands with the next President, and to meet Hill of New York, with a friendly greeting

M B Chase, spoke on Prohibition in Hemminger's store room on Saturday lately I have not time to attend these Prohibition rallies The brother told me that he had no doubt as to Harrison's election—that he hoped he would be elected I have heard of one Prohibitionist formerly red hot, who has gone over to the Democrats What a happy change! Wonder if Brother M B C brought this about

Our people are busy such as ever are busy, and farmers are getting along with their work

But must close as this letter is too long What do you think of the Mirror's report of the Scott Town rally? Mr Editor you were there and seemed happy

The Prohibs have strung up a flag here What a bold bunch of puritans! They are quiet Nobody has time to spend blabbing with them

September 27   G

Special Excursions via the C, H V and T

On dates named below the C, H V and T railway will sell special round trip excursion tickets to Columbus at rate of one cent per mile each direction—short line distance—to accommodate the large number of people who will wish to attend the Ohio Centennial on the different special days

Sept 29, Commercial Traveler's Day
Oct 2 Presbyterian Church Day
Oct 4 Odd Fellows' Day,
Oct 6 Ancient Order United Workmen's Day
Oct 10, Improved Order of Red Men's Day
Oct 11, Prohibition Day,
Oct 12, W C T U Day,
Oct 13, Republican Club Day

Tickets will be good going on date of sale and limited returning three days from date of sale Other special excursions will be announced from time to time if found necessary

H J FALKENBACH, G P A

A Smooth Scheme

A stranger and his clever trap for suckers was pulled in on the fair grounds Thursday afternoon, and the outfit is at the Mayor's office, where those who wondered at their poor luck can solve the mystery

His scheme was a board on which was a circle of prizes in which an arrow, whirled by the innocent contributor, pointed out a prize where it stopped To all appearances the scheme was fair and inviting, but a few close observers discovered a secret brake whereby the arrow was stopped to suit the case, and the whole outfit, man and machine were pulled Mayor Gailey held his fortune board and the satchel of jewelry as security for his appearance at eight o clock Thursday night, but the fellow came not, and the device is used to amuse visitors at the Mayor's office

About Canned Goods Poisoning

Yet with all the advantages of canned goods some people abstain from their use, because they think they are unwholesome This idea has arisen from the fact that among the hundreds of millions of tins annually consumed there is now and then one imperfectly sealed thus admitting the air and spoiling the contents These are easily detected from the fact that they generally have swelled or puffed up ends and after opening by the exercise of common sense in the use of the organs of taste and smell No one thinks of eating a decayed potato or spoiled eggs fish or meats but some consumers seem to think that because a thing is put up in tin it must be good under all circumstances prepare it for the table and eat it without the slightest discrimination This sometimes results in more or less severe attacks of cholera morbus which in these days of sensational press dispatches, are usually announced as "canned goods poisoning" Before the invention of canned goods, cholera morbus was as common as it is now but it was called cholera morbus, and not "canned goods poisoning"

It is beginning to be understood by the medical profession and the public that this type of illness is largely the result of the decomposition of organic matter which in its earlier stages develops a form of alkaloid poison technically known as ptomaines but such cases are more common with spoiled meat fish milk cheese and ice cream than from canned goods and it is safe to say that considering the enormous amount of canned goods used they are more wholesome than any similar amount of food not canned —Francis B Thurber in Medical Classics

A Story of Longfellow

A New York paper in some pleasant gossip about Mr Longfellow tells a story of the way he treated the charges of plagiarism against the Indian poem Hiawatha in following closely both the form and substance of "The Kalevala" the national epic of Finland. When they began to appear he showed a profound indifference on the subject but before long his publisher thought best to call his attention to them, and suggested that a reply from the poet be written "Well, I'll think about it," said Mr Longfellow, and there the matter dropped The press continued to echo and re-echo the charge and the publisher again called on the poet saying "Really, Mr Longfellow, I think it is high time this charge was answered" Again Longfellow said "I'll see about it" adding quietly "How is the book selling?" "Oh wonderfully well," said the publisher "Better than any other books" "Oh, much better" and he named the figures

Shortly after this interview (Mr Longfellow still keeping silence) The Tribune came out with almost a page of broadside on the subject The publisher was now really excited He called on the poet again "It will not do" he said very decidedly "to let this thing go on any longer" "How does the book sell?" asked Longfellow "Amazingly—the sale is already equal to the combined sales of your other books" "Then" said Longfellow, "I think we ought to be thankful to these critics Let them talk Seems to me they are giving us a large amount of gratuitous advertising Better let them alone" And let alone they were —Chicago Journal

Those Who May Live Long

Better perhaps, than any of the single temperaments would be a mixture of the sanguine and the bilious, and indeed all the examples of special life storage which I have met with have been of this hereditary admixture

The organism which is best constituted for life storage is therefore capable of being identified and stands out so to speak, in its own colors The color of the iris or curtain of the eyeball always an excellent test, is a light hazel, the hair is dark brown, the color of the skin is inclined to be florid, and the lips and eyelids are of good natural red—never pale as in the pure nervous temperament and never of dark bluish tint as in the lymphatic or lymphatic bilious In this mixed temperament of the sanguine and bilious a preponderance of the sanguine is, I believe always an advantage

The qualities here enumerated as represented in an organism well fitted for the storage of life are absolutely of hereditary character They spring from combinations of parentage and when the combinations are unalloyed by the introduction of any disturbing elements of disease the conditions for long storage are fortunately combined —Dr Benjamin Ward Richardson

Obesity Unhandsome and Unsafe

Stoutness is not only unhandsome and inconvenient but unsafe It clogs the organs gives the heart more work to do, and the system more to carry Stout people are pretty sure to have erysipelas or kidney disease or cancer and are just as likely to melt down in consumption as lean people Then overflesh is attended by impairment of mental power dullness of sensation and indifference to the feelings of others The children of stout young women are likely to have inferior vitality and go off with marasmus The great cause of obesity? Inactive life It is not what you eat so much as what you do with it that determines flesh Men grow fat eating good lunches and club dinners and sitting in offices the rest of the time when they ought to work or exercise strenuously full five hours a day Women the same The only food I should taboo, unless in peculiar cases would be fats oatmeal and potatoes —Shirley Dare's Letter

When Gentlemen Wore Queues

"Dare me!" said the barber surely this country is doomed to disgrace and shame What presidents we might have, sir! Just look at Dagett of Connecticut, and Stockton of New Jersey! What queues they have got sir—as big as your wrist, and powdered every day sir like real gentlemen as they are Such men would confer dignity upon the chief magistracy but this little Jim Madison with a queue no bigger than a pipe stem! Sir, it is enough to make a man forswear his country!" —S G Goodrich

Didn't Appreciate the Opportunity

"What a chance for you" said a friend to one of our bonanza princes, just completing his new house "What a chance to buy some fine paintings Bland the broker, has collapsed and is selling his collection" "You're very kind in your intentions, I am sure" said the bonanza "but my wife wouldn't care to buy second hand paintings" —San Francisco Examiner

A Novel Sign Board

A mountain hotel popular among artists has a novel sign board that swings from an iron wrought bracket at the side of the inn Its design painted by an artist represents a bear and fox tripping paw in paw over the moonlit hills —Chicago Herald

TIGER TO TIGRESS.

The sultry jungle holds its breath;
The painted night is dumb as death;
The golden stars burn large and bland
Above this torrid Indian land;
But we that hunger's pangs distress
Crouch low in deadly watchfulness,
With sleek striped shapes of massive size,
Great velvet paws and lurid eyes.

Hark! Did you hear the stealthy sound
Where yonder monstrous ferns abound?
Some lissome leopard crouches there—
Let him creep nearer if he dare!
And hark, again! In yonder grove
I hear that lazy serpent move;
A mottled thing whose languid strength
Coils round a bough its clammy length!

Soon the late moon that crimsons air
Will fall with mellow splendors where
The Rajah's distant palace shows
Its haughty domes in dark repose!
And from this dim lair by and by,
We shall behold, against the sky,
With mighty gorges robed in gloom,
The wild immense Himalaya's loom.

At moonrise, through this very spot,
You still remember, do you not,
How that proud Punjab youth, last night
Sprang past us on his charger white,
Perchance to bare a fair hand throw
A rose from some seraglio!
Well, if to-night he passes, note
My hot leap at his horse's throat!
—Edgar Fawcett.

MURDER AT ROSEMOUNT.

The Wentworth cottage was "for sale, or to let;" the pretty Wentworth cottage, built by a young millionaire for his bride, to gratify every possible or impossible idiosyncrasy of millionaires and brides. Such a lovely cottage! such a perfect veranda! such roses in the garden! such a bay window in the library! and such a view from the windows! And all, all, even to the beautiful furniture, to be had now for a song. The young millionaire had an opening offered to him in California, where there seemed to be a prospect for him of doubling his millions; and I have noticed it as a peculiarity of human nature that the more money a man has, the more anxious he is to double it. So Robert and Lily Wentworth gave up at once the elegant New York residence, and wanted to give up the charming suburban villa, to move on to California and chase the beckoning millions. The cottage could be had for a song, for a mere song; and Richard Fairchild leaned over the little gate every evening on his way up from the station, and wished he had the courage to suggest to Kittie that if they practiced some small economies, they could perhaps indulge in the one great luxury of getting married immediately and going to housekeeping in the Wentworth cottage. But, O dear! he would be a man of courage who should dare to suggest to any girl of the Nineteenth century those dreadful small economies. No; they must go on waiting; and with a sigh Richard would detach himself from the dear little gate and go on up the hill.

And every morning, as she came down the hill to market, long after Richard had taken the cars to town again, Kittie, too, would lean on the little gate, and think that perhaps if she just had the courage to let Richard know that she would be willing to practice all sorts of economies, if only they could indulge in the one great luxury of getting married and beginning housekeeping in the Wentworth cottage, why, perhaps it might come to pass. But then—what girl would think of suggesting to her lover that he hasten their wedding day? And so Kittie, too, would detach herself from the dear little gate and hasten on her way down the hill to market, where, in her abstraction, she came very near ordering the things to be sent up to the Wentworth cottage, and actually went so far one morning as to order string beans because Richard was particularly fond of them.

When matters have come to such a pass as this it is easy to foresee what will happen. On a certain Monday Kittie was still declaring that they were not to be married for years and years, a probation which even the impatient Richard dared not shorten to less than months and months; and on the Tuesday following it had been unanimously agreed that the wedding should take place in a month. As to the occult processes by which the transformation was brought about, the outside world knew nothing. They themselves knew nothing. Kittie would deny indignantly that she ever suggested hastening their marriage; and Richard is equally sure that he never, never was the first to propose that his dainty, charming Kittie should be reduced to the necessity of small economies. But there is a strange freemasonry between two people who love each other, even before they are man and wife; and somehow Kittie and Richard became simultaneously aware, without any requests or protestations, that both of them were willing to sacrifice everything else in life if only they might be married in June and go to housekeeping in the Wentworth cottage.

When a man has seen the woman whom he would marry if he did not think it unwise for him to marry, his remaining a bachelor, George Eliot says, will depend on her resolution, not his. And when two young people have mutually come to the conclusion that they would be married in June, it is safe to say that the wedding day will be before July. At any rate, Kittie and Richard were married in June, and for their wedding tour walked down the hill together to take possession of the coveted Wentworth cottage.

The great small economy that Kittie was to practice was that of doing her own work. Of course, a woman was to come in to wash and iron, "and to sweep," added Richard, with all the beautiful thoughtfulness of a lover before marriage; but Kittie was privately determined that no woman should ever sweep her house if she could help it. She was sure it was all going to be perfectly delightful. She believed in Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and now she would have a chance to prove all these beautiful theories about beating eggs for the cake while somebody else read aloud from Ruskin. Somebody else! but, O dear! after she left home, and separated from the little troupe of sisters there, of course there wouldn't be anybody else to read from Ruskin. After Richard went to town in the morning, she would be quite alone in the house till he came home at night. But never mind; she was not going to let a little thing like the absence of Ruskin interfere with her satisfaction in beating her own eggs. She meant to write a book about it herself, and go a step beyond Mrs. Whitney to prove how charming it was, if you only thought so, to beat eggs by yourself, without anybody else in the house to disturb you with reminding you of the necessity for culture. And then if it shouldn't be charming after all though of course it would be, why, she could give up beating eggs entirely and buy her cake.

Strange to say, things did go very smoothly, and the little bride, every one said, did admirably. One afternoon, late in September, she had been preserving, and had had the "woman" in to help her with the heaviest part of the work. Mrs. Fogarty had lifted the heavy kettle to and from the fire, and helped so generously and substantially that Kittie at 4 o'clock, though she had not yet changed her gown or "done" her hair, did not look at all disheveled or tired. She saw Mrs. Fogarty depart, and stepped out on the piazza for a breath of the sweet cool air before going up-stairs to rest a little and then dress. Mrs. Wharton and Isabel were just coming down the hill, and, supremely conscious of her cotton gown at 4 o'clock, though it had been kept quite unspotted from the kettle, Kittie hid behind the vines, just pushing her sweet face out a little beyond them to nod brightly to Isabel and her mother as they passed the gate. It was the last time that she was seen that afternoon.

As she went back into the house, she caught a glimpse of a very seedy looking tramp approaching the back steps, and remembered with a pang that after Mrs. Fogarty's departure she had forgotten Richard's strict injunction never, never, never to leave the back door unlocked. It would not do to let the tramp see her hurrying to put the chain on, and although she walked toward him as fast as would be consistent with the dignity of assured safety, he was there in the doorway before her.

"Would you like something to eat?" she asked, hoping that her voice did not tremble, and mentally resolving to give him the whole of a cold chicken in the refrigerator.

"I wud that."

She turned, wishing it were possible without lack of dignity to retreat from him as if he were a king and back out of his presence, keeping an eye on him. But, of course, this was not possible; neither would it do to hurry after she had turned, as if she were in the least frightened. She remembered those devices of brave and ingenious women that she had heard of, who shouted confidently, "John, John! bring me the cold chicken, please!" in order to create a belief that a man lurked on the premises; but she found she couldn't. She was sure her voice had trembled when she spoke to him, and he must not hear it again if possible till she had the presence of the cold chicken to fortify her. So she turned quietly and walked slowly, slowly—O how exaggerated seemed to her the slowness—toward the refrigerator.

An hour later, Helen Trevor's pretty phaeton stopped at the little gate of the Wentworth cottage, and from it descended, very daintily dressed, Helen herself, and, still more daintily dressed, Helen's friend. Helen's friend was the beautiful and aristocratic Miss Sheldon, of Washington, who was now punctiliously returning within the prescribed ten days the call that Mrs. Fairchild had made upon her immediately after her arrival in the prettiest of her simple bridal finery. They walked slowly up the path, Helen glancing familiarly up at the second story window for a possible glimpse of Kittie. Their ring brought no response, a second, and even a third, ring still brought no response. Then, putting her hand on the door knob and finding it yield to her pressure, Helen said cheerfully, "She's at home, for the door is open; but she hasn't any girl, you know, and she is probably upstairs dressing. We will just step in and wait in the parlor for a few minutes. It never takes Kittie long to dress, and she will hurry, because she must have heard the bell."

So they walked in quietly and waited perhaps ten minutes, while Helen descanted on the bridal bric-a-brac and the view from the windows. Growing impatient at last, she ensconced Miss Sheldon in a comfortable chair, and, stepping to the foot of the stairs, called: "Kittie, Kittie!"

Still no reply. A more emphatic "Kittie!" was followed by the explanation: "It's only I, Kittie! Do come down just as you are. It's only Helen—and Miss Sheldon." Then, after another pause: "Can't I run up, Kittie?" Coming back into the parlor she said thoughtfully: "It's very queer; perhaps she is in the kitchen busy, and don't want us to interrupt her work. But she never minds me. You stay here and I will run out and see."

Nothing, however, was discovered in the kitchen.

"She must have run over to one of the neighbors," explained Helen. "she can't be meaning to stay long, or she wouldn't have left the front door unlocked. So we will wait a little longer, for I hate to go back without seeing her."

So they waited a little longer; ten, fifteen, twenty minutes, half an hour longer. Then suddenly Helen jumped up and exclaimed excitedly: "Why, she can't be out, for there is her hat and her sunshade and her gloves on a chair in the hall, as if she had just come in. Wait a minute till I run up stairs and see if her bonnet is gone."

But everything was intact and in place upstairs; not a bonnet gone, not a hat to be missed, not a sign of departure anywhere. What could it mean? In vain Miss Sheldon suggested that as it was so warm Mrs. Fairchild might have run in to a neighbor's without a hat; Helen was sure she would at least have carried a sunshade. "I shall not rest," she murmured, impulsively, "till I find out what it means. We must search the house."

Search it they did. As the problem grew deeper, and the mystery more alarming, into more and more singular places did they peep in quest of the missing bride. Miss Sheldon at first hesitated about joining her friend in the indiscriminate examination of rooms and closets, neither the garret nor the cellar escaping Helen's restless anxiety; but finally the strangeness of the affair led her to forget all fear of inquisitiveness, and she plunged into trunks, when Helen in the garret suddenly remembered the story of Ginevra, with all the zeal and distress of the more intimate friend. Only one closet was found locked, a small kitchen closet, and as she tried the handle of that a second time in vain, Helen exclaimed,

"She has been murdered, Nora, murdered! and they have hidden her body in that closet and locked the door!"

Both girls retreated with blanched faces. "We must drive home at once," whispered Helen, "and get somebody."

Five minutes after the little phaeton had been driven rapidly away, Richard Fairchild unfastened the little gate and came cheerily up the walk. Not a sign of Kittie on the piazza, or even in the parlor. The usual whistle failed to bring any response from up stairs. It was queer, but not as yet inexplicable. He walked on into the kitchen, thinking how he would laugh at her housewifely ways, in forgetting him in her interest in the supper. But not a sign of Kittie, even in the kitchen; not a sign even of supper. He began to feel vaguely anxious, but then, of course, she was only teasing him, still it was queer she should carry teasing so far as to neglect supper. He turned back to the parlor, meaning to run up stairs and satisfy himself that she was not there, when he heard a soft click in the pantry door behind him. Turning his head swiftly he saw a blonde head emerge carefully from the narrow opening of the door, while a sepulchral voice asked faintly:

"Are they gone?"

"Are who gone, Kittie? What are you doing in the pantry?"

"Helen—Helen and Nora Sheldon. They came here to call, you know, and I wasn't dressed. Mrs. Fogarty had been helping me with the preserves, and then just as I was going upstairs a horrid old tramp came to the back door"—Kittie omitted to confess that she had left it unlocked—"and I had to give him something to eat and stay around while he was eating it, to be sure he didn't steal the spoons and to lock the door after him"—astute Kittie! —"and then I sat down to rest a minute, and before I knew it I had fallen sound asleep. The first thing I knew I heard the door bell, and I peeped through the blinds and saw it was Helen with Nora Sheldon. I wouldn't have minded Helen, of course, but I never could face that elegant Miss Sheldon in a print dress at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. So I just stood still, thinking they would suppose I was out and go away, and then all of a sudden Helen tried the door knob and walked in."

"Walked in? How could she if the door was locked?"

"Well, it wasn't locked just at that minute. I had been out on the piazza, and when I saw the tramp coming, I hurried in to see that he was kept out, and I forgot all about the front door. So Helen walked in, and I had just time to scurry back to the kitchen and into the pantry. And they waited awhile, thinking I had gone to one of the neighbor's, and then they began to search the house. I knew Helen would come straight to the closet as soon as she tried the kitchen, so while they were upstairs I opened the door softly and took in the key and locked myself in on the inside."

"But why in the world didn't you come out and explain?"

"Why, I was so ashamed by that time that I never could have faced them. And after awhile they sort of discouraged, and Helen said she guessed I had been murdered, and they had pushed my body into the pantry, because that was the only place that was locked, and she told Nora they had better go home and get the detectives and some one to burst open the door—and"—

"Kittie," interrupted Richard, sternly, "how long were you in that closet?"

"An hour," answered Kittie, meekly.

"And do you mean that they have really gone for detectives?"

"Yes," said Kittie, nodding her head confidently, "they have."

"And why do I understand you to say you did that?"

"Why, because I looked so!" exclaimed indignantly the ruffled Mrs. Fairchild, astonished at Richard's inability to grasp the situation.

Richard gazed at the pretty little creature before him, the shining hair all the more fascinating in its slight disorder, the trim little print gown setting off the dainty figure, and the flushed face charming in its excitement, and then he laughed.

"Well, my dear, I will get my hat and go up the hill to relieve the mind of your mother, who is probably insane by this time, and while I am gone I would advise you to go upstairs and dress the corpse, so that when the detectives arrive it may be fit to be seen."—Alice Wellington Rollins in Pittsburg Bulletin.

Views of an English Teacher.

Edward Thring's work at Uppingham has centered around two or three clear and sharply defined ideas—some principles of educational conduct which may be looked upon as fundamental and universal. The first of these and that from which everything else springs, is simple enough. It is that every boy, stupid and clever alike, should have a fair chance, and should be really trained. Mr. Thring claims that no school, however great its prestige, numbers, wealth or its list of prize winners, can be called a good school, or even an honest school, unless it makes this a first condition of its work. The importance of the principle cannot be overestimated. Fully accepted and acted upon, it would revolutionize most of the schools of England, and probably most of those in America.

No true judgment of a school's real merits can be formed from its prize winning record. Given a school which draws some hundreds of boys from classes of society where the earlier training is fairly good, let it have wealth enough to attract a number of exceptionally able teachers, turn the teaching power of these upon even a small proportion of the cleverest pupils, and you may have a school with an overwhelming list of university and other scholastic distinction, while the mass of the boys are almost entirely neglected. That this picture does not unfairly represent the work of some famous schools is a known fact.—George R. Parkin in The Century.

The Real French Angler.

The French angler is an interesting study from many points of view. He will sacrifice everything for a day's outing. Once bitten by the mania, he gives himself up to it body and soul. He objects to fishing parties, and prefers to go alone, jealous of others profiting by his skill or learning his cherished swims. He is essentially an egotist. Nothing will turn him aside from his sport. I have seen him plying his line silently and unconcerned during the height of revolution. On the 4th of September, when all Paris turned out in the streets shouting and singing over the fall of the Second Empire, he continued watching his float as unmoved as the sphinx of the desert. And under the commune, when the shells were falling almost at his very feet, he went on fishing all the same. Whether this be a virtue or not I leave the moralists to decide. But there is one feature about him which is not honest. Like many other kinds of sportsmen, he is capable, when he has ill luck, of filling his basket with the assistance of the poachers who are always on the lookout to earn a franc or two. He has not the courage to admit that he has failed, and will resort to any trick to save his amour propre.—New York Times.

The Rainbow and the Tree.

It happened after a Shower that a Rainbow was formed with its arch near a sturdy Oak, and in the pride of its colors it would not resist saying:

"Behold the Difference between us! While I excite the Admiration of thousands, people gaze upon you without remark."

"Yes, that is true," was the Humble reply.

"And while I have seven Beautiful Tints, you have nothing but Plain green and dark brown."

"Very true, my Friend," placidly replied the Tree, "but while you are a Phenomenon, lasting from five to fifteen minutes, I am a Fixture and will give Shade and Comfort to man for the next hundred years."

Moral: When you tie to a man don't fasten the Strings to broadcloth.—Detroit Free Press.

BLIND LOVE.

What is my love? not I myself do know,
Its bound and limit stretching far and wide
Until the orient gates of dawn abide
And darkness flees before the morning's glow.

It is a mighty sea whereon I go
Sighting no land, but following a star
Athwart its darkened waves. Its shallows are
Still secret like its hidden rocks below.

How dare I ask for light? Perhaps I drift
Even now upon sharp, hungry reefs. Perchance
When with the sun the shades of night shall lift

I, tossed by the mad tempest, shall bemoan
The old uncertainty, the bless'd ignorance—
Man is not happiest when the truth is known.
—Sydney Herbert Pierson in The Journalist.

HAGAR'S TEAR.

"Kaddour-Ben-Aleb, jeweler of Kair-el Dhin, the cruel sultan of Algiers, on the Moorish coast that runs from Tunis to the kingdom of *Tafilet*, part of the empire of Morocco, was sleeping the sleep of the just.

"His bed was made upon a mat of Fass, soft and warm, and his head reposed upon a pillow embroidered with gold, for the jeweler of the cruel sultan was rich and of great renown.

"Kaddour slept a sleep calm and happy, through which, as the hours wore on, ran a beautiful and blissful dream. He dreamed in this beautiful dream that an angel had descended to him from the country of Allah to demand of him a hundred thousand collars of pearls, emeralds, topazes and rubies, with which to clasp the graceful throats of the houris, whose sight rejoiced the eyes of the saints and the elect in the Blessed Dejenna, the Mohammedan paradise.

"All at once, through the silence of the night, rudely dispelling this wonderful vision, a voice called to him:

" 'Kaddour! Kaddour-Ben-Aleb!'

"And the jeweler, still delivered over to his beautiful dreaming, leaped to his feet, crying aloud:

" 'Yes, Lord, yes! Is it thou who callest me?'

"But as he opened his eyes and saw nothing but his chamber filled with a strange and blinding radiance, he began to tremble convulsively and his teeth to chatter in his head.

" 'Fear nothing,' cried the voice again; 'fear nothing, Jeweler Kaddour-Ben-Aleb. I am the king of the Genii, created of a subtle fire, as thou knowest from the teachings of the Koran, and it was I who sent thee the dream thou hast had to prepare thee for my coming. Thy renown hath come even to me. I hear thou art an incomparable artist; that none can equal thee in the arranging of rare gems and precious metals, and that the works that come from thy hands are veritable masterpieces of art and skill.'

" 'I am unworthy, O, Seigneur!' cried Kaddour, humbly prostrating himself before the spot whence the voice sounded, and striking the earth with his brow, 'I am unworthy of thy flattering eulogies; I am but a poor jeweler, the last of the workers of my profession.'

" 'Thy humility pleases me,' replied the king of the Genii, 'and but adds another to the virtues I have heard of thee. I have come, however, to give an order that must be executed immediately for a collar of fine pearls of the greatest purity. Show me thy stock.'

"Kaddour hurried to obey, going with all diligence to open his coffers, closed by triple locks, and to spread before the royal customer his stores of gems and metals.

" 'Bah!' and the king—for by this time the voice had become a handsome and knightly personage—made a face of disappointment, 'they are not what I wish; have you nothing better to show me?'

" 'No, my lord,' said Kaddour, the sweat of despair moistening his brow; 'nothing else than these which I use in my work for the sultan.'

" 'Humph! the sultan! My collar must surpass the sultan's, and be made of pearls from human tears. Flawlessly put on that, and sincere; none of those that run from anger, envy, jealousy or malice.'

" 'Alas, my lord!' responded the jeweler, all disconcerted, 'I am ready to do thy bidding, but how shall I recognize if the tears thou hast directed me to collect for thee have the requisite purity, and even when I have recognized them, how arrange them into pearls for a collar?'

" 'Readily, take this!' handing Kaddour a tiny whitish pebble. 'It is the touchstone of human sorrow and tears. Every time thou approachest a tear, if that tear be pure, it will change into a perfect pearl; if impure, into a drop of mud, black and nauseous. Get thee to work at once, for to-morrow night I return for my collar, and also to see if thou hast the address and skill that hast been ascribed thee.'

"Saying this, the king of the Genii faded from sight, leaving Kaddour-Ben-Aleb open mouthed with astonishment from all that he had seen and heard.

" 'But how,' he pondered, 'how shall I go about getting these tears to form this collar?' and suddenly the idea came to him. He lighted his lamp, seated himself at his table and began to compose a number of placards, which completed running thus:

"Kaddour-Ben-Aleb,
Jeweler of the sultan,
Purchases human tears
1 douro apiece.

"The first pink rays of the morning were showing themselves upon the horizon as the work of distributing the placards in all the public squares and nailing them to the walls of the houses was ended. He returned to his dwelling then as hastily as he had left it, to make his ablutions, say his prayers and seat himself cross legged on the bench of his boutique to await the result of his proclamation.

"Soon—for he did not wait long, you may be sure—from all parts of the city the people began to come, first in twos and threes, then in hundreds, jostling and crowding to his dwelling; Spaniards, Maltese, Italians, Moors, Arabs, Kabyles and Jews; merchants, mechanics, fishermen, slaves and even usurers—a crowd that swayed and murmured like the sea before that queer, entrancing announcement. A douro for each single tear would make the poorest wealthy!

"At last a usurer, well known for avarice, bad faith and hardness of heart, spurred by cupidity, advanced to the boutique.

" 'Is it true, Kaddour,' said he, 'that thou payest a douro apiece for tears?'

" 'It is true; but know well, O Levi Abraham, in case thine eyes are still capable of furnishing them, that the tears I purchase must be pure, otherwise I take them not.'

"The usurer hesitated a little, but vanquished by his greed of gain, entered the shop and seated himself beside the merchant. Nevertheless his eyes were dry, as they had been dry since childhood, for a thousand sorrows and pains, even personal ones, had been unable to move him. In truth, he was ignorant of how to cry, but to bring the tears for which he longed struggled with all his might, pinching himself in the tenderest places, tearing his hair and making a hundred useless grimaces, to the delight of the crowd always increasing on the outside. In default of other sentiments, rage and despair at last had the desired effect. Two drops of moisture sparkled upon his eyelashes. Alas, two drops of moisture quickly changed to black and nauseous mud!

" 'Go to, wicked dog, go to!' cried the jeweler, angrily, thrusting the rascal to the sill of the door. 'I knew thine eyes, whence have come but looks of hatred, covetousness and envy, would bring forth naught but drops of impurity. Go to, I say!' and Levi Abraham, his tears abundant enough now, yet only tears of regret and spite, took to his heels and fled away, pursued by the derisive laughter of the people.

"No one now, in the face of the usurer's fate, would tempt a similar experience. Kaddour was seen alone upon his mat and the street as quiet as at the hour of prayer.

" 'In the whole of Algiers,' he cried aloud, and lamenting, 'not a single pure and honest tear, nothing but water from the currents of self interest, envy, hatred and malice, and drawn from hearts torn by avarice and greed of gain! I see well that I shall have to renounce the making of the king of the Genii's collar, for never shall I find tears of requisite purity!'

" 'And thou believest it, Kaddour,' cried a voice beside him—a voice this time that was both mocking and scornful; 'thou believest it? Verily, my friend, thou grievest thyself for every little thing! I had thought thee far more courageous and inventive.'

"Courageous! inventive! dismayed! the Mussalman looked about him—his royal customer had doubtless forgotten something and returned ahead of time.

" 'Who speaketh?' he cried, 'is it thou, my lord? And thou art—where?'

" 'At thy feet,' replied the voice; 'stoop—pick me up.'

"Kaddour stooped, and there in the dust of the floor perceived a pearl, a pearl of the most extraordinary size, purity of color and luster.

" 'Pick me up!' it cried; 'pick me up at once!'

"Kaddour, trembling in every limb, did as he was told, but to ward off evil influences and guard himself from occult powers began to recite in a high voice the profession of faith of his race—'La ilah ila il allah ou Mohamed Rassoul Allah'—God is God and Mahomet is the messenger of God.

" 'Fear nothing, Kaddour,' continued the pearl. 'I have no intention of doing thee evil; on the contrary, to give thee counsel that will help thee out of thy embarrassment. I ask in return only to be allowed to figure among the pearls with which thou wilt form the collar.'

" 'Willingly,' cried the jeweler, his heart comforted by the words; 'but first tell me who thou art, for I am not accustomed to have the metals and precious stones on which I work converse with me.'

" 'I am one of the Genii,' responded the other, 'and for 3,000 years and over I have been imprisoned with this pearl, but I merited the punishment for my hardness of heart and neglect of duty. It came about when Hagar was sent into the wilderness by Abraham, under the command of Sarah, and when the poor soul helplessly wandered in the desert, holding by the hand the little Ishmael. Perishing, as you know, with hunger, fatigue and thirst, they were at last compelled to stop, and Hagar, to spare herself the sight of her dying child, flung herself upon the ground and buried her face in the sands. I was near them; I saw and heard it all; but my heart was stone; my ears indifferent, and, though I knew that water was near them, and could easily have directed them to it, I held my peace in my pride of Genii, which forbade my going to the assistance of the human race. Ah, well, it was then that Allah, more merciful than I, had pity upon them and sent his angel to succor Hagar and her dying child, and afterward to punish me.'

" 'Thou didst yield to pride,' the angel said to me, 'to pride instead of duty. Thy heart was adamant, thy ears as one deaf to the cries of misery and need. For thy sin Allah curses thee, and sends thee for a prison, this,' and he showed me, trembling upon the tip of his finger, a glittering tear. 'Hagar,' he added, 'the first of those tears shed when she believed Ishmael was dying—tears it was thy duty to have stopped from flowing. Thou shalt never come out from it until the king of the Genii, thy chief, shall inadvertently lay his hand upon thee.' For all these years, therefore, I have endured my punishment, but with thy assistance, Kaddour, this evening I regain my liberty. Place me among the pearls in the collar thou art going to make for my master, and—the thing is done.'

" 'Agreed!' said Kaddour, 'but give me the counsel promised.'

" 'I will give it,' replied the other, 'but thou shouldst have known, thyself, that pure and honest tears are never bought nor sold. If thou wouldst find them, run the quarters of the poor, where they suffer and despair, listen at the doors, and when thou hearest sobs, complaints and groans, enter! Console the unfortunate, mingle thy tears with theirs, and there will come to thee more than ample measure of the gems demanded by my king. Lay me aside now, and get thee to thy work!'

"Kaddour obeyed, slipped his feet into his babouches, those beautiful red and yellow foot coverings from the lasts of Morocco and Tunis, and went out. As he followed the advice of the genie, when he returned at the going to bed of the sun, his eyes were red and swollen from the tears of compassion shed by him in comforting the poor and miserable, but the cabuchin of his burnous was filled with pearls of the greatest size and beauty.

"The collar completed was indeed a magnificent affair, three rows deep, the 'Tear of Hagar,' the masterpiece of the collection, forming the heart of a star that bound the rows together. And scarcely was it done when the dwelling filled with light as on the previous night, and the king was before him.

" 'Behold, my lord,' said Kaddour, placing it in his hand, 'behold thy collar finished!'

" 'Beautiful! Exquisite! This one in particular,' and the king placed his finger on the center pearl. Instantly the gem opened, and the captive genie fell upon his knees before his royal master, who lifted and tenderly drew him to his breast.

" 'Resume thy place among thy brothers,' said he, 'for by the will of Allah thy fault hath been sufficiently expiated. And thou, Kaddour,' he continued, turning to the jeweler, 'in making this collar thou, too, hast learned a lesson—to distinguish the real from the feigned sorrow—to know for thyself how bitter are the tears of misery. But thy heart is good, for thy first impulse, when thou didst know the secret, was to console the miserable and to weep with those who had reason to weep. Forget it not, this lesson, for Allah's heart is open to those who are charitable and considerate of the misfortunes of others.'

"When Kaddour lifted his head again, bowed upon his breast in shame for duties so long neglected, the genie had gone, and the door of his boutique had literally disappeared under a thick carpet of diamonds, pearls and precious stones.

"While Kaddour lived, and through the lesson taught him by 'Hagar's Tear,' misery was banished from Algiers, and when he died, as he did without issue, he left his wealth to be divided among the poor and needy.

"Thrice blessed are the children and the children's children of the truly faithful."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Stray Dogs of Boston.

After being taken in the luckless four footed prisoner is conveyed to headquarters, where he is put in a pen with a lot of other yelping unfortunates and kept until 2 o'clock the same afternoon and no longer. If a cur he is promptly executed at that hour; if a valuable animal his owner, who is always notified, invariably calls in time to save the poor creature's bacon. The process by which the victims are eventually disposed of is adopted for such purposes nowhere else than in Boston. In point of refinement—as might be expected in this highly civilized metropolis—it is far ahead of the systems practiced elsewhere. For instance, in Philadelphia the stray dogs are suffocated with charcoal fumes, walking about in stifling agonies for two or three minutes before they finally succumb. In New York they are lowered by the cageful into the river and drowned. In Cincinnati their brains are dashed out with an ax, save only the puppies and other little fellows, which are seized by their hind legs and smashed against a post.

Shooting and various unpleasant styles of inflicting the capital penalty are in vogue here and there, but only in the modern Athens is this sort of thing performed on a scientifically merciful basis. A poison of so deadly a nature that a few grains would kill a human being as quickly as a rifle bullet through the heart, is the sole destructive agent administered. Each cur, as its turn comes, is held firmly between the operator's knees, its jaws forced open, and between them is poured down the beast's throat a teaspoonful or less of a white powder. The condemned gives but one gasp and is dead as a door nail. In this manner no less than 750 good for nothing brutes were disposed of—as the dentists say, without pain—last month in this city.—Boston Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Flirting with an Englishwoman.

I became interested in the conversation of the young Boston man and the haughty Englishwoman who sat beside him. The Boston man had grown plaintive.

"What always strikes me," he said, thoughtfully, as he turned his handsome and boyish face toward the stalwart girl beside him, "is the coldness and apathy of English ladies."

"Really," said the girl, looking into the Bostonian's big eyes with a stony stare, in which there was just a trace of admiration.

I forgot to say that the youngster is a tremendous masher on both sides of the water, and—what is more important—a thoroughly good fellow at that.

"Yes," he said, "it takes years and years for an American to find out whether an Englishwoman likes him or not. You, for instance, though I have known you for a year, met you twenty or thirty times, stopped at your house, and all that, you still talk to me about the weather, and look at me with the air of a countess examining the points of a fox terrier for whom she has no sort of admiration."

"It's such a ghastly thing," said the girl, with just a trace of a caressing look in her eyes, "to show ones feelings." Then she blushed.

"Well, if Englishwomen," said the youngster, beaming back at her happily, "were a little more ghastly, they would be a thousand times more lovable." Then he blushed, too. They glanced up, caught me in the act of eavesdropping, and I joined in.—Blakely Hall in The Argonaut.

To Make Your Own Perfumes.

Our grandmothers well knew the delight of stealing the perfume from the flowers, and their "still room," where were all conveniences for this, was a part of the machinery of every home. In our country vast quantities of flowers go to waste and we send to France for our perfumes, yet nothing is easier nor more womanly than to make the perfumes from flowers which we use. Into a large, flat, clean earthenware vessel pour some purified fat lard and suet mixed, warmed sufficiently to make it liquid. Throw into it as many scented flowers of one kind as it will contain. Let remain twenty-four hours covered, then strain off the fat and add more flowers, repeating the process every day for a week. The method of liberating this essence of flowers from the fat is very simple. Permit it to harden, cut it into small cubes and put into spirits of wine. The delicate odor immediately transfers itself from the coarse fat to the spirituous solvent, and such a strength of perfume is procured with little trouble as would cost a great deal at a perfumer's.—"S. S. E. M." in Chicago Herald.

Among People of Port of Spain.

Ashore, through a great sable swarming and a tempest of creole chatter, into warm, narrow, yellow streets.

White faces have begun to look almost unearthly; and one feels, in a totally novel way, the dignity of a white skin. When a white face does show itself it usually appears under the shadow of an Indian helmet; it is formidably bearded, austere—the countenance of one accustomed to command. Against the black and fantastic ethnic background of these queer little worlds, this calm, strong, bearded, aquiline English face takes heroic outline, grandiose relief; you involuntarily murmur to yourself, with pride of race, "I also am of such blood as these!"—Lafcadio Hearn in Harper's Magazine.

Constant Jar of Walking.

The constant jar of walking on city pavements can be prevented by imitating nature. The human heel is covered with an elastic pad. Now, as to walk barefoot would be out of the question, it is suggested that we replace the hard boot heel with one made of elastic rubber. It would cost but a few cents a month to keep in repair and would have the additional advantage of lessening the noise of hurrying feet and preventing, to an extent, broken bones in the winter.—Home Journal.

Wooden Structures Safest.

A series of earthquakes in Russian Turkestan last year destroyed 1,000 stone buildings without seriously injuring a wooden structure.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Wifely Influence.

Miss Waldo (firmly and with a heroic l in her eyes)—I shall marry Clarence, pa come what may. My wifely influence, I sure, will lead him to reform.

Father—I didn't know that he was di pated, Penelope.

Miss Waldo—He isn't, papa, but his gra mar is something atrocious.—The Epoch.

Economy Is Wealth.

Mistress—Did you buy a stamp and the letter, Bridget?

Bridget—Oi did, mum, an' here's change.

Mistress—How much did you pay for stamp?

Bridget—Wan cint, mum. The boy he had 'em all the way from wan cint up it's not the likes of Bridget O'Toolihan goes about wastin' m ney.—New York

Not His Fault.

A Boston gentleman who makes a fav canine the companion of his walks, was ing a stroll the other day upon the comm and as they came to the margin of the pond the dog seized the opportunity to a bath. While the creature was dispor himself swimming about, a policeman touched and directed attention to a which bore a legend to the effect that were not permitted to bathe in the p Immediately the gentleman whistled to dog, and then turning to the policeman way of explanation and apology said: " will have to forgive him, Mr. Officer, him: he's a very illiterate little cuss, can't read."—Boston Budget.

Too Heavy.

"This won't go for two cents," sa an old clerk in a country office, returni an old negro a letter which he had p through the delivery window.

"What's de matter wid it?"

"Too heavy."

"Jes' 'bout like I 'spected. Dat letter writ by my son, an' I tole him he w writin' too heavy, but he kep' bearin' down on his pen. I'll take it an' get him to write it wid er penc —Texas Siftings.

A Noble Girl.

George—Noble girl, that Clara Ve Vere, noble girl.

Augustus—Eh! I heard your engage with her was broken.

"It is off, that is true; but, bless the girl's heart, she has returned to me a presents I gave her."

"What of that?"

"Why, can't you see? It won't co anything now to get a new girl!"—Phi phia Record.

An Unfortunate Youth.

Benevolent Gentleman—Why are weeping, my lad? Where's your father

"In jail."

"Well, well: and your mother?"

"In jail."

"Have you no brothers or sisters?"

"Yes, but they're in jail."

"And where do you come from now?

"From jail. They wouldn't keep me any longer."—Lincoln Journal.

Pursued by Hard Luck.

Miss Clara—It distresses me great cause you pain, Mr. Worcestershire, love another.

Mr. Worcestershire—Ah, me!

Miss Clara—I have always supposed you were interested in Ethel Simpson Worcestershire; she is a noble girl.

Mr. Worcestershire—Ah, yes, Miss but I had the same luck with her that I just had with you.—Life.

Not All Loss.

"There's the luckiest man in seven ties," said an Arkansaw man to an e traveler.

"How so?"

"Had his house burned down and hi children to-thar night, sah."

"Where does his luck come in?"

"Saved his coon dog, sah, saved his dog."—Drake's Magazine.

Flustered.

What he intended to say:

"Dearest, I have a tender, half f wish in my heart that you might one d mine."

What he did say:

"Dearest, I have a tender, half w fish in my heart that——"

(What followed is not recorded.)—burg Bulletin.

What We Are Coming To?

More fast ocean steamers are being and the trip across will soon be a mere trifle. The world do move. As London is five hours faster than New York time we are to, in the course of years speed will be so increased that a pas can leave New York before leaving Eu —The Epoch.

A Slight Mistake.

Grocer—This brand of oatmeal, mad call it the "7:30" because it takes only minutes and thirty seconds to cook it.

Lady—That's it? I have been using I thought it was called the "7:30" beca takes seven hours and a half to diges Time.

Quarreling with His Food.

Sheriff (to condemned man)—We ready, my poor fellow. Have you an to say before we go out?

Condemned Man—N—no, nothing but I've eaten better breakfasts than this 'ere one.—New York Sun.

Always Ready.

Philadelphia Youth—Will you perm to read you my favorite poem by Brow Chicago Girl—Cert. Let 'er go Gal as Goethe says.—Philadelphia Record.

Where the Throng Gathers.

When the coffee goes out to seek a n it pushes its way through crowd [illegible]